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# PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

## JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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### THE WINE MAKERS.

#### WHAT THEY DID AT THEIR LAST MONTHLY MEETING.

Ferdinand A. Haber on the Ageing and Maturing of Wines - A Committee on Legislation.

The recent meeting of the Grape Growers and Wine Makers' Association was held too late to be reported in the last issue of this journal, but it was of sufficient interest to entitle its attention at this time.

In the absence of President De Turk, Charles A. Wetmore presided. He called the attention of the members to copies of bills introduced in Congress relating to the wine interest on the coast and others offered at Washington by members of southern States asking that the tax on fruit spirits shall be entirely abolished. Mr. Clunie had introduced a bill providing for indefinite bonding; Mr. McKenna has offered one for the extension of the time of bonding to five years and another relating to the fortification of sweet wines without tax. Mr. Wetmore recommended the appointment of a committee to meet with the wine makers and secure harmonious action. The whisky interest had shown a friendly spirit toward the wine growers and the internal revenue officers were not inimical to their interest.

H. M. La Rue and F. A. Haber were appointed to co-operate with a member of the Viticultural Commission to confer with the Wine Dealers' Association on the matter of bills before Congress influencing the industry.

An interesting address on the ageing and maturing of wines was made by F. A. Haber, who prefaced his remarks with the statement that he brought to the subject the experience of ten years. Mr. Haber said that while in 1880, Mission wine was sold at fifty cents a gallon, the price of wine made from foreign grapes had now dropped to twenty-five cents per gallon, a fact which well illustrated the great change that had been wrought in the market in a decade. However the improvement in the quality of our wines during the past five years had been marvelous, and we now had wines that could be placed before a connoisseur without fear. The speaker declared that our wines should be made to

stand or fall on their own merits as a distinctive American product. Their purity should be their safeguard. There should be no competition with foreign wines. While France had acknowledged the manufacture of 122,117,140 gals of fictitious wines, our pure wine law was the best advertisement for American wine, for the absolute purity of the native wine made its name an honor.

Mr. Haber denounced the practice of the sale of native wines under foreign labels. In New York 100,000 gallons of wine were made every week, and not a single grape was used. Through the efforts of the Viticultural Commission and the wine growers' associations, the people were learning that California wines were absolutely pure. They had received the recognition of the medical staff of the United States army; post traderships had been abolished and post canteens had been established for the sale of light wines and beers. The speaker had received a communication from Kansas asking for figures on wines in glass and wood.

"A man can superintend a vineyard of forty to seventy-five acres, but he cannot attend to one of greater area. Storing and maturing of wines is very expensive, it is the most important item in vineyard expenses. The majority of the vintners are men of limited means; a corporation should be instituted for the concentration of storage warehouses. The plan is feasible, but only on the basis of co-operation. This was the system followed in France, where a collateral bank was attached to the warehouse. The method of carrying out the plan was simple. Here in California are 4000 wine makers; if each subscribed \$200 there would be \$800,000, with which 1,500,000 gallons of cooperage could be bought. Suitable warehouses could be had here in San Francisco. Then the advertisements could be sent out, and those vintners who did not have enough room to store their wine would apply for room. The wine would be examined, and, if good, would be received. The charge would be a percentage for storage, racking and bottling. The wine thus stored would get its reputation. Then every six months an auction would be held and the prices would be regulated on the spot.

Then if a vintner did not want to sell his wine he would be advanced money at a low interest. Then the wine growers who have stock in the corporation would draw their interest and would make money. This system is the only one that is feasible. I

am satisfied if this were done by co-operation it would be a blessing to the country. In France it has been in existence a hundred years, and stock cannot be bought in the warehouses.

"Wines can be bought in New York to-day cheaper by from twenty to twenty-five per cent than in San Francisco. The dealers there are trying to make the market in New York. Interior wine makers encouraged by plausible letters, send their wares to that city, where there are no warehouses for storage; the wine is hawked around for a time and then sold at a sacrifice. San Francisco should be made the market; the buyers should be attracted from New York."

#### EXPERT DOWLEN.

##### He Has Nothing New to Report for January.

Following is the full text of the latest report of Expert Dowlen to the Viticultural Commission:

Since the last report the weather has been so unfavorable as to prevent outdoor work amongst the vines to a large extent, it having often been impossible to get upon the ground. Only one opportunity presented itself of going over any ground, when a large vineyard in this section was visited. Amongst the varieties grown were the Mission, Burger, Mataro, Muscat, Gamay Zeinturier Pied de perdrix, Lenoir, Black Madeirs, Grenache, Trousseau, and Blanc Elba. There were some other varieties, but the names had been obliterated from the stakes. These lost names can be restored, and as the vineyard will be again visited as soon as the new growth begins, more information will probably be obtained.

Of the above varieties the Mission, Burger, Mataro and Muscat showed disease, the Mission being much more affected than any of the others, in fact, the whole of the Mission vines were being taken out. It was noticeable amongst these Mission vines that, in a small hollow which received the drainage of the whole plot, the vines were all in a better condition, many of them being apparently strong healthy vines. It would not be safe to assume, from the better condition of these few vines, that irrigation would prevent or cure the disease. In this case it was evident that the vines on the damp ground were in the more vigorous state, but it must be remembered that, during last summer, there were some exceptionally hot periods, and vines in a position where a little extra moisture could be obtained would be sure to be in better

condition than those on drier ground; and from inquiries made at the beginning of this investigation it was not apparent that irrigated vines had fared any better than those which were not irrigated.

A plot of cuttings of several varieties, mostly Burger, were in a remarkably good condition, a good vigorous growth had been made, and only two or three plants showed any sign of disease, and these were but slightly affected. The vines generally were in good condition, a free growth had been made, the canes being well formed and clean. The buds were large and plump, and in some varieties, the names of which were not known, the buds were bursting open. Canes taken from healthy-looking vines were brought away and examined microscopically. They were found to be in thoroughly good condition, the tissues being fully formed and full of starch; and no discoloration of the tissues was found.

A part of the microscopic work which has been done was the examination of a series of canes from the sick vines which were brought into the hot house this winter. Each of these vines had one or more canes only partially ripened; that is, there was a stripe of green wood running the whole length of the cane, the remainder being properly ripened. In every instance the tissues in the unripened part were either entirely devoid of starch, or contained only a few scattered grains, whilst in the ripened portions there was always a fair amount of starch, though the quantity was not so great, nor was the grains so large as would be found in healthy canes. Entirely ripened canes from the same vines showed the same proportion of starch as the ripened segments of the above-mentioned canes.

It was noticed last winter that many of the vines died off rapidly within a week or two from the time of being pruned; a similar state of things has been observed this winter though not to so great an extent as on the previous occasion. One case in particular is that of a plot of Mataro vines, which, in seven days from being pruned, were found to have died back five inches. February 3, 1890. ETHELBERD DOWLEN.

#### THE ELECTRIC PROCESS.

A foreign exchange says that the electrification of wine is likely to be extensively pushed in Italy. Fifty different sorts of wines have already been experimented upon, and the results have been very satisfactory. The wine is clarified, acquires a "bouquet," and, it appears, stands equally well transport by land or long journeys by sea.



## PHYLLOXERA PROPAGATOR.

### MORE COMMENT ON THE NOTORIOUS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

What the Viticultural Plague Spot  
Is Doing For California Vine-  
yards — Trouble  
Ahead.

The *Occident*, a publication issued by the students of the University of California, comes out with an exceedingly lame defense of the College of Agriculture, in which some attempt is made to reply to our charge that the State is uselessly expending a large sum of money each year for the theoretical education in agriculture of five or six students. It was to be expected that the *Occident* would come to the defense of the institution with the interests of which it is so closely connected. The editor, however, in his statements regarding the Agricultural College has made several serious errors, which, when they are corrected will convince any unbiased person that our criticism of the college were warranted.

In the first place the *Occident* assumes that we are actuated by personal motives in making these critical observations. This is far from being the case. The REVIEW is is and has been favorable to the University. It recognizes that that institution has a wide field to cover in this State, and that as a rule it has covered it with credit to itself and justice to the students.

We desire to call the attention of the *Occident* to the official annual record of the University Regents upon which but six students are enrolled in the College of Agriculture. We are informed that there are but five students, not counting those who take the special and limited course, in the entire college. An attempt to drag in students of chemistry and botany under the head of agricultural students is merely a subterfuge and cannot but react on the professor in charge. In other universities botany has nothing to do with the College of Agriculture, and in the University of Michigan, which has an agricultural college, botany and chemistry are taught entirely separate therefrom.

In the second place it is notorious at the University of California that any student who takes the course in the College of Agriculture does so to shirk work and this statement can be easily proved. This has always been the case and will be so long as the professors desire to make a misleading exhibit of the number of students enrolled. That this branch of the University is a costly farce is proved by many facts among which is the record in the college publication, "Blue and Gold," in which is shown the occupations of the graduates of the University. Strange as it may appear, only a small percentage of the graduates of the College of Agriculture adopt agriculture as an occupation. It is this showing and the fact that many thousands of dollars are annually being squandered for salaries in the "Cow College," that has brought upon that institution the censure of the State press.

Without going into further details we repeat that the information disseminated from the College of Agriculture, the experimental wine cellar, vineyard and government stations is not valued by the grape and fruit growers of this State. On

the contrary, through past costly experience, they are generally inclined to discredit every statement that appears in the occasional bulletins issued by the Professor of Agriculture. If the *Occident* so desires, we can furnish the names of many vignerons and fruit growers all over the State who are ready to testify to this state of affairs.

It is a noticeable fact that the *Occident* carefully avoids all reference to the phylloxera patch which is maintained on the University grounds. This is what might have been expected, however, as the course of the college professor in maintaining this plague spot is entirely indefensible and unwise, and only the stupidity and bull-headedness of the professor in charge of the station is responsible for its continuance. There was absolutely no reason or excuse for bringing the phylloxera south of Carquinez straits for experimental or any other purpose, as was done by the University authorities. By this action they jeopardized the vineyards of Alameda and Contra Costa counties, and the recent spread of the destructive insect in various districts near the University is attributable to the presence of this unclean spot in the experimental vineyard. Furthermore, the University authorities have made a practice of sending out cuttings from their vineyard which were liable to be infected with these dread pests in spite of all precautions that might be taken.

These are statements that cannot be denied and if the *Occident* wishes any further information on the subject, we will gladly introduce the editor to the vineyardists of Mission San Jose, Livermore, Santa Clara, Los Gatos and other places, who will tell what they know about this viticultural plague spot and of the disregard paid their protests against its continuance, by those in authority.

We say unhesitatingly that the Professor of Agriculture is blameable for the present destruction of vineyards by phylloxera in Mission San Jose and other sections of Alameda county, and we challenge him and the *Occident*, to successfully dispute this assertion.

It is but natural that the college authorities should come to the defense of the Professor of Agriculture, but they cannot honestly deny the facts we have stated. The truth of the matter is that the regents have made a mistake in administering the affairs of the College of Agriculture and of the experimental stations, and unless this mistake is rectified, there is a very strong probability that the next Legislature will take such action on the University appropriations as well as bring the Regents to their senses and cause them to get from under the control of the shrewd politician and professor who now dictates their course. However, so long as the Legislature is not in session, the Board can afford to feel independent and above criticism, but when the time comes for them to get fresh supplies from the tax-payers of this State they will be confronted with the facts regarding this alleged College of Agriculture, which is in fact a rank imposition upon the public—a rat hole through which to drag coin from the State Treasury.

THE PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW devoted a page of its issue of the 23rd ult., to the gross extravagance and uselessness of the College of Agriculture in the State University. In its last report, the instructors of this department made public the fact that but five pupils

were taking the "cow course" and that over \$16,000 is annually paid out in salaries. What good does such a course in a school do? None. It takes a practical knowledge of any kind of business, especially farming, before there is success. A professor of agriculture receives \$275 per month, a lecturer \$200, and so on through a long list. The expenses for the past year in the agricultural and viticultural department were \$30,021.65. Divide that expenditure by five, the number of pupils, and it will be seen that each of the "hopefuls" cost the State \$5004.33, and it is safe to say they know very little more than they did at the commencement of the term. This is certainly a matter for the investigation of the Regents of the University. Such an extravagant and useless expenditure of money is wrong and works a great injustice to the tax-payers."—*St. Helena Star*.

### STILL THE VINE DISEASE.

A clipping in your paper of the 17th inst. refers to the theory so often advanced, that the "secret of the so-called disease in California is due to overtaxing the productive capacity." Like views have been advanced in *The Press*, I believe, by Riverside writers, and that plenty of sheep manure is all that is needed to restore diseased vines to health.

The theory is very nice, and it has one good point, at least. The application of any good fertilizer will add very largely to the productiveness of all healthy vines. But as to curing the vine disease, it is misleading, as mere theories are apt to be. Facts all around us contradict the theory as every close observer must see.

One of the worst infected vineyards I have examined in the valley, is only four years old, and was planted on virgin soil of excellent quality. The vines are large and vigorous, except those which have become diseased, and the vineyard has from the first been well cared for. A considerable number of vines are dead, and others are going the same way.

My own vineyard, which was planted nine years ago, and which has yielded fully up to the average every year, had last summer six or eight vines so effected as to bear very little good fruit, while a number of other vines showed some signs of the disease. One-half the vineyard has never been fertilized. The other half received a heavy dressing two years ago.

But, contradicting the above theory, the diseased vines are nearly all on the fertilized part, the other side of the vineyard escaping. Certainly then it is not the want of fertilizers that caused the disease to appear.

Using the fertilizer added very materially to the productiveness of the vines, and I am fertilizing the whole vineyard this winter, but not with any expectation of preventing or curing the disease thereby.

Again, the theory commonly advanced by scientific experts—that the disease is caused by "microbes" in the sap, it seems to me is contradicted by manifest effects, which even the most careless observer must have noticed. Often some parts of a vine are badly affected, while other parts seem perfectly sound. In many vineyards last summer, single branches could be found badly affected on scores of vines, while the other branches were sound and full of fruit. Were the disease caused by "microbes" swimming in the sap, manifestly the vitality of the whole vine would be impaired,

and not merely that of a lone branch here and there.

It is well to investigate and even to build theories as a basis for experimenting in a small way. But let us remember that a theory however plausible, is of little value till backed by established facts. The coming summer will probably enable us to decide whether our vineyards are to go as many in other places, or not. But there seems to be no great cause for alarm. The vines as far as we can judge in the pruning generally seem full of sap and vitality. And as it is now known that the disease has been in some of our vineyards to a limited extent for several years, in view of the trifling progress it has made, there seems good ground for hope, that its ravages will not be great.—*B. Edmiston in Riverside Press*.

### THE GOLDEN STATE.

Some Valuable Pointers Given by a Bankers Publication.

The following pointers about California appeared in a recent issue of *The Rand-McNally Bankers' Monthly*:

THE GOLDEN STATE.  
1889.

Largest State in the Union except Texas. Leads in gold output.

Products more diversified than any other.

Will rank tenth in agriculture in this year's census.

Leads all the Union's product in wine, and any other State in honey.

Only raisin producing State in the Union.

The Italy of North America; grows wheat, wine and olives in the same field.

Leads the sister States in fruit.

Has every kind of good climate.

Mineral products \$18,000,000 in 1889

Population 1,500,000, turning out more value per capita than any other State.

Savings banks deposits \$78,000,000.

Deposits in other banks, \$73,500,000.

Also a manufacturing State; output \$160,500,000.

Has the third largest port of entry in the Republic.

Mills largely of its wheat.

Wool product 30,000,000 to 45,000,000 pounds per year.

Exports 21,66,000 bushels of wheat annually average.

The only objection to California is that this great commonwealth has no debt. If she were to spend \$5,000,000 a year for the next ten years in public works, it would quadruple the expenditures in taxable basis. The money could doubtless be got at three per cent.

### HE WILL BE LONESOME.

Charles Emory Smith will astonish the Russian tanks at the court of St. Petersburg by abstaining from the use of intoxicating drinks. Mr. Smith is not a Prohibitionist, but he has not tasted wine for many years. At public banquets he turns his glasses down when the wine is passed. This will astonish the Russian blue-bloods, who are the hardest drinkers in the world. We have always been represented at St. Petersburg by a man who liked at least a little wine at dinner. Buchanan, Cairn, Cameron, Jewell, Baker, Ingersoll, Lothrop and others took wine with the Russians in a generous and friendly way.



## BRITISH BRANDY TRADE.

## Room For California's Product in the English Market.

After having been extremely dull and lifeless during the early months of the year, brandy like most other descriptions, received a marked impetus during the autumn and early winter, so much so in fact that it is falling off of 20,728 gallons in the clearances for home consumption noticeable at the end of August, has given place to an increase of 59,420 gallons, or 2.4 per cent. The imports also show an advance of 207,595 gallons, or 7.8 per cent., so that from a statistical point of view the brandy trade on this side has improved its position during the twelve months just ended, a state of things we have not had to record for many years past. At the same time it does not necessarily follow that an improvement to this extent has taken place in the demand for real Cognac brandy, which at its present high price must naturally have but a limited sale, and as we remarked this time, last year when reviewing the situation, I would seem that any increase in consumption under existing circumstances, would probably be in the low class admixtures from the Charentes which, except in color, bear no resemblance to Cognac grape spirit. This article has already done sufficient harm to the high reputation once attached to the name brandy, and any further augmentation of the quantity distributed to the British consumer would be the reverse of beneficial to the trade. How far this has been the case during the past year we do not pretend to say—we merely point out that *prima facie* present prices would indicate its possibility. On the other hand, however, it must be conceded that many shippers who in the pre-*phylloxera* era, dealt only in high class brandy, and, who, when first the pest devastated the Charente vineyards, found themselves almost paralysed, have of late brought themselves to face the situation, and have succeeded in producing an article which supplies the existing want at a fairly moderate price.

We do not pretend, that it is, in quality, anything approaching the brandy of twelve or fifteen years ago; we know that in many instances the wines are fortified before passing them over the still, and that wines from other districts less suitable have to be employed, and we admit that there are occasions where the brandy thus made has to be elongated with a neutral basis, in order to bring its price within reach of the consumer. In face of all this, however, we hold that it is the only manner in which the shipper can expect to keep his trade together during the existing crisis, and it is therefore satisfactory to find him turning his attention to it, and carrying it out to the best of his ability. Brandy of this description can claim to be palatable and wholesome, and coming as it does between the high class old Cognacs which are within reach only of the few, and the colored grain or potato spirit to which we have referred, it seems to be the article to which the shipper must look to sustain the main portion of his trade.

There is, therefore, a fair possibility that the increased demand of the past few months may have been in this style of spirit, and not in the 1s 6d and 2s per gallon rubbish as might be feared, and we only trust that such is the case. As to the latter, we have always expressed our opinion that it is the greatest enemy with which the brandy trade has to contend, and ad-

hers to our oft expressed conviction that it would be far better both for the shipper and for the merchant on this side, if the latter instead of purchasing these extremely low class admixtures for the sake of the certificate of origin (save the mark!) were to buy a better description, and with clean spirit make a British brandy, and sell it as such, supposing that his trade necessitates a cheap article. Considering what it has had to go through during the last eight or ten years, it is wonderful what vitality the brandy trade has in the United Kingdom, and as there now seems every reason to believe that the reconstitution of the Charente vineyards is only a matter of time, it is to be hoped that in the meanwhile every endeavor will be made to prevent the name of brandy being dragged through the mire more than can possibly be helped.

Unfortunately, owing to an unforeseen catastrophe in the form of a sharp frost in September, the past year will not contribute to the supply to any great extent, but on the other hand, replanting is now being proceeded with in earnest, and granted a favorable season in 1890, a better crop should be secured. Pending the resurrection of the Cognac vineyards, the attempt to supply the existing demand from other sources is being maintained elsewhere. Distilling is being actively proceeded with in the Jerez district, and those who are intrusted with the sale of Spanish brandies on this side, have been able to place a considerable quantity. Whether the same will take with the public as a single spirit remains to be seen, but at its present price there can be no doubt, but that it is extremely useful for vating purposes. In the same manner wine is being distilled with some success in the neighborhood of Macon, in Italy, in California and other wine producing centres. That the same will ever supplant the product of the Charentes in public esteem we scarcely believe, but with the present short supply of Cognac brandy there is certainly room for these on the market, and the success which has so far attended them should be a further inducement, if any is needed, to the *Vignerons Charentais* to pursue his work of replantation with renewed vigor.—*Ridley's Wine and Spirit Circular, London.*

## THE VINTAGE IN ITALY.

The official returns as published in the *Bolletino di Notizie Agrarie*, of the Italian vintage last year give the total yield as being only 475,629,750 gallons, or not quite fifty-eight per cent of the average yield for the previous ten years. The decrease was greatest in the northern provinces of Italy, the quantity of wine made in Venetia, Lombardy, Piedmont, Liguria and Tuscany being only 23, 26, 32, 35 and 49 per cent of the average age. But in Sicily, where a third of the Italian wine was made last year, the decrease was barely ten per cent, but the Southern Adriatic and Mediterranean did not make half as much wine as usual. The area of land planted in vines was estimated at rather under 5,000,000 acres seventeen years ago, but the total had increased to 7,633,232 acres five years ago, while in the interval the Government had contributed in no small degree to the progress of viticulture in Italy by founding five special schools and expending £300,000 in combating the ravages of the *phylloxera*.

"Drink was his ruin."—*Evening Sun.*  
Oh, no, it wasn't. Excessive drink was his ruin. Temperance in drink is just as good as temperance in any other common sense effort.  
JOE HOWARD.

## THE GRAPE.

## Facts of Interest Regarding the California Product.

The Los Gatos News recently issued a most creditable mid-winter edition, from which we extract the following interesting article on the grape as grown in that region:

As long as mankind deems it necessary to use an alcoholic or any other stimulant, wine will be an article of prime commercial importance. Whether it is best or possible to do without it is a question that at present does not seriously effect the commercial value of the product of the grape. At any rate it has the sanction of thousands of years of custom. It is true that a bad custom makes no wrong a virtue. Wherever civilized man has set his foot he has taken wine with him. It will be conceded that wine is the best of all stimulents considering that one is necessary. Every people has its means of solacing care, easing pain or forgetting trouble. Opium in China, hashish in India, the betel palm in Polynesia, the cocoa in South America serve these purposes. All are undoubtedly useful at times, and all are abused and misused, and all are important articles of trade, only less valuable than the grains and meat that constitute the daily food of the teeming millions of the world. We speak then of the grape and its products as a commercial article.

The deep, gravelly soils around Los Gatos are especially favorable for the grape. It was here that the Zinfandel developed its value for claret wine. The temperature never reaching the point common to the interior, there is not the access of sugar so dreaded by the vintners. This condition, so well known here may be obscure to some of our eastern readers, who have heard of the necessity of adding large quantities of sugar to produce alcohol enough to prevent acetic fermentation. There is no want of sugar anywhere. When the saccharometer marks twenty-five per cent of sugar, the vintner is troubled to make the wine ripen, that is to ferment all the sugar. The wine though clear, still contains sugar which will manifest its presence by a second and even a third fermentation. Many a barrel of "beautiful wine" started on its trip to New York becomes muddy and spoiled. At first this was supposed to be caused by a deficiency in sugar, and a multitude of failures occurred, until experience and judgment taught the right methods. There is nothing necessarily discouraging in these results. French wines are the fruits of a thousand years experience. Can we expect to attain in a decade their success? Yet there is light ahead. Our wines have carried off high prizes in competition with those of Europe, the citizens of France being judges. There is a brilliant future for wine.

There is no fruit that is produced with as little labor or uncertainty in California as the grape. It adapts itself to the largest variety of soils and climate, and is subject to fewer vicissitudes. Every known variety in the world flourishes better than in its native home. Grapes may be seen flourishing along the sea-shore and on the mountain sides 4000 feet above the sea level. It is true that all places are not equally good for every variety of grape. The Muscat and Malagas thrive best on the warm, sunny slopes; the wines have a greater or less quantity of sugar according to the exposure and table grapes are larger and handsomer on rich alluvials than on the mountain sides. There is one prime condition

necessary—the roots must not strike standing water or, as vineyard men say, "they must have a dry bottom." Planted in land where water is but a few feet away they grow rapidly as long as the roots are only deep enough to reach deep soil; when the water is reached mildew supervenes and the beautiful vine is soon covered with a mass of fungus threads ramifying and interlacing and it dies. The vine delights in a warm and dry atmosphere. The hottest days of summer have no terrors for it. On the dry plains of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, where the thermometer daily fluctuates from 85 to 100 degrees, where grass, shrubs and trees seem begging for water to cool their parched leaves, the grape will thrust its semi-transparent stems and tendrils up into air, as if to absorb all the sunshine and warmth. If a trellis, house or tree is at hand it will clamber all over it in an incredibly short time.

## WINES FROM NEW SOIL.

A. P. Hayne of Santa Barbara, a graduate of the University of California, who has gone to France to study wine making, writes as follows to his brother here, Commissioner Hayne of the Supreme Court, on a branch of the subject of interest to Californians:

"In California, New York and elsewhere you hear a great deal said on the impossibility of raising fine wine in California, on account of the newness of the soil. They say that it requires almost a century of constant cultivation before a vineyard will furnish fine bouquet, etc. Ever since I arrived I have had this in mind, and have come to the conclusion that it is absurd. I can show you vineyards in the Gironde—the most famous wine district in France—especially in the Medoc, the paradise of fine wine—where the soil was never cultivated at all before vines were planted, and the vintages possess all the qualities of the finest wines of France. The owners tell me that from the first the wine was almost as good as now, the improvement being due to care in vinification, and not at all to any such theory as long cultivation and exhaustion of the soil. I note this because I have heard so many intelligent men lay it down as an axiom, and base their subsequent reasoning on it. Authorities confirm my statement. It is due to care and good soil—not at all to long cultivation. I saw fine wine made in the Medoc on lands where not more than ten years before, sheep were pastured. I tasted wines here of the earliest crops, and could not detect the slightest difference between that and wine from land thirty years and more constantly cultivated. The history of Chateau Margaux shows this. Still, the question of soil is the important thing; but its good influence is due to other things than its cultivation.

"At Senejuc I saw vines growing twenty feet from the Guigne's vines that produced miserable stuff, though to look at the soil and the methods employed in the cultivation and manufacture you could not detect the slightest difference. Here is where chemistry comes in. It is perhaps one of the most difficult things to determine, yet is all important. I had heard so much of this matter in California that I really began to believe it. If you have heard the same heed it not."

"Begorra," said Bridget, as she opened a bottle of champagne for the first time, "the blame fool that filled this quart bottle the must 'a' put two quarts in instid av wan!"—*Life.*



## THE FRASER PROCESS.

**Colonel Bendel Grows Very Enthusiastic over Its Merits.**

Colonel Herman Bendel believes that the Fraser electric magnetic-process will be of great benefit to the wine industry of this State. He has been experimenting with the process and gives his experience as follows:

"Having satisfied myself that Doctor Fraser's invention concerning the treatment of wine would become very important to wine growers and being myself connected with the Natoma vineyard, of which company I am President, I concluded to give it a thorough test.

I therefore had some wine treated by him, which gave great satisfaction, and in order to test its keeping quality, I shipped some '87 wine in cases, and '88 in casks to Europe, both kinds having been treated when about six months old.

After I arrived in Europe I had the wine sampled by the first wine brokers in England and Germany, and they all pronounced it to be the very best California wines they had ever seen. Such wine can be disposed of at £5 per barrel, and in Bremen and Hamburg 65 marks per barrel in cargo lots, which is equal to about 30 cents per gallon. In quantities of 100 barrels about 80 marks per package can be obtained or 40 cents per gallon, consumers paying 200 marks per package or \$1 per gallon. The above prices are in bond. California wine has been successfully introduced by several wine merchants in the markets of Europe. Although shipments of very old wines oftentimes arrived in an unsound condition, this is not true, however, of wine treated by the Fraser electro process, for shipments to Europe so treated have arrived in excellent condition. Before leaving Bremen I prepared samples of wine which had been treated by the Fraser process in San Francisco, shipped to Bremen. I shall take pleasure next Saturday, at a meeting of the wine growers and dealers to exhibit these samples. The only drawback against the Fraser process when first introduced was the great expense attending the treatment of wine. This trouble is now overcome by recent improvements which greatly reduce the cost.

In Berlin I met the gentlemen who have control of the Fraser patents in Germany. We secured the active personal assistance of Messrs. Siemens & Halske, the great German electricians, and also the eminent chemist Professor Hoffman. They succeeded in perfecting an apparatus which had already been suggested by Dr. Fraser, by which the cost of treating and the time consumed in treatment is very much lessened. It is now available for the entire wine and brandy product of California.

New patents covering the new improvements have been taken out all over Europe.

Dr. Gratzel, a scientist of Berlin, who was for years associated with Siemens & Halske, sailed from Bremen for this city on the 22d inst. He will remain on this coast a year during which time he will devote his entire time and attention, in conjunction with Dr. Fraser, in working the process in its greatest perfection.

Dr. Fraser has just returned from Europe where he had consultation with the leading scientists of Germany.

The greatest drawback to our wine industry has been that new wines, without adulteration, are a very perishable article; so

much so that prudent business men were unwilling to make advances on it.

This drawback is now entirely overcome by the Fraser process, so that merchants in Europe are willing to advance 15 cents per gallon on board in San Francisco. They charge five per cent on sales of such wine as I shipped them last year. This wine was shipped to Bremen, and there remained for a period of six months without being touched. It was then bottled and proved to be clear and sound. I have now orders for several hundred barrels of such wine, as soon as it can be furnished.

A good trade in brandy and sweet wines is also anticipated, as the effect upon those in producing the qualities of age such as smoothness, bouquet and flavor are equally as valuable and efficient as upon claret and white wine."

## "THE SAME OLD HASH."

**A Farmer's Caustic Comments on the Agricultural College.**

EDITOR PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW: In your issue of January 23d, is an article on the State Agricultural College, showing up some important facts. Enclosed please find Bulletin No. 84, issued the past year by said affair. Several of these articles have been issued year by year. I would especially call your attention to another pest besides phylloxera that is trying to be spread broadcast by this institution, Chapman's honey plant or thistle, with the addition that "the plant might become an unwelcome weed in cultivated regions." It is needless to comment on the manner these weeds spread.

I would like to ask of what benefit this institution is to the farmer. Should there be any desirable seed or plant he cannot get enough to do any good. Besides that, the cry is "the stock on hand is very limited and only a small amount can be sent," and when it is sent for—"It is out"—Look over the list and you will not find anything of value but can be had of any first-class seedsmen, who are constantly hunting up anything of value (for it is to their interest to do so) and who prepare themselves to have a sufficient supply according to the probable demand. By looking over this bulletin you will find that there is not a desirable article but that can be found in almost any of their bulletins for several years, the same old hash, and the chances are if you send for them, they will be "out."

I remain

Yours truly,  
JAMES CLARK.

Sonoma February 9, 1890.

## I. DE TURK'S PLANS.

Mr. I. De Turk is a strong advocate of co-operative distilleries, regarding them as the chief means to obtain a fair price for the products of the vine. He thinks that capital will ultimately seek investment in this direction, especially when the vineyardists and wine makers conclude to act in concert for their own interests, erecting distilleries, and holding the manufactured brandy until it has attained the age required to command a good price.

He is of the opinion that the present season will be a favorable one for the vineyardist, and, while the price of wine may advance to some extent, no great changes in the market should be expected. On this account he thinks that co-operative action should be taken as soon as possible among wine men of this country, not only to enhance the value of their product, but to place a good article on the market.—*Santa Rosa Republican*.

## TRADE NOTES.

H. Malpas, of the Los Gatos and Saratoga Wine Company is ill. He is at his home near Saratoga.

Spruance, Stanley & Co., are rapidly building up an important export trade with the Islands. Their shipments of late have been quite heavy.

E. E. Luke, of the wholesale house of Luke Bros., Silver City, who has been spending the winter in this city, returned to Silver City this week.

E. C. Priber, of the Napa Valley Wine Company, has gone on a business trip to Southern California with the expectation of being absent about two weeks.

Wm. Wolff & Co. handle a large portion of the beer that is imported from the East. Their latest importation, which arrived during the week, amounted to four carloads.

For the benefit of the trade we state that we have received a note from Sig. Rheinstrom, of Rheinstrom Bros., Cincinnati, announcing that he will be in San Francisco on or about March 15th.

M. M. Estee, of the Napa Valley Wine Company, returned from Washington during the fortnight, and after a stay of a few days departed eastward to resume his labors as a Pan-American delegate.

Messrs. Kohler & Frohling say trade is extra good for this season. There is very little sweet wine, and that is fifteen per cent higher than last quotations, and that the dry wine market shows more firmness.—*New York Herald*.

The Los Gatos and Saratoga Wine Company report a gratifying improvement in business, and look for a fine trade with the opening of spring. They handle a fine quality of dry and sweet wine, and place no goods on the market less than three years of age.

The fame of the Mont Rouge wines is spreading very rapidly since their recent success at the Paris Exposition, and A. G. Chanche is correspondingly proud and happy. Private orders are pouring in on him from all quarters for his gold medal Sauterne, the latest being from a gentleman in New York who takes twenty-four cases, while other orders have also been received from Arizona and Washington.

M. L. Reynolds, well known on this Coast through his many years connection with Charles Krug, of St. Helena, has become a member of the wholesale wine firm of Harris, Kingston & Co., of this city, and the firm name will hereafter be Harris, Kingston & Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds will represent the house on the road. Mr. Kingston will have the general management in San Francisco, while Mr. Harris will have charge of the cellar and vineyard at Ruthersford. Messrs. Harris and Kingston have been remarkably successful as growers and dealers in California wines, and we bespeak for the firm a continuation of their present well-merited prosperity.

It is hardly necessary to call the attention of our readers to the handsome "ad" of the firm of Donnelly & Brannan, which appears on another page of this issue, for the simple reason that it is calculated to perform that service for itself. The house is a new one and deals at wholesale and retail in wines and liquors, and makes a specialty of fine California wines and

brandy and of catering to family trade. Mr. Donnelly is one of the best posted wine men in the State, having been with the firm of S. Lachman & Co. for the past eleven years, and Mr. Brannan was formerly connected with the Brooklyn and International Hotels. They are both trained and enterprising business men, and we predict for them a successful career.

Messrs. F. O. Boyd & Co., of New York, express the following views relative to the California wine market East:

"The market for dry wines in New York is still very quiet, but the better qualities of old clarets, fit for bottling, begin to attract more attention, especially those held for growers' account. Younger wines and that mass of claret of doubtful origin and queer taste, of which we have so plenty in New York, are yet very much neglected. For the genuine, sound young wines there are, however, prospects for a better demand within a month or two. Sweet wines and white wines of all descriptions are in good demand, and prices for good wines are hourly advancing."

## WINE AND BRANDY BILLS.

**A Joint Meeting Indorses Those Favoring the Interests of California Producers.**

A special meeting of wine men was held at Viticultural Hall on Saturday last for the purpose of considering the bills now before Congress, affecting the interests of the wine and brandy industries of this State. There were present, H. M. La Rue, C. A. Wetmore, J. T. Doyle, Horace Webster, P. Landsberger, George West, F. A. West, G. H. Eggers, Dr. Fraser, Herman Bendel, F. Korbel, C. Froelich, C. J. Wetmore and J. Chamon de St. Hubert, representatives of the Viticultural Commission and the Grape Growers' and Wine Makers' Association. H. M. La Rue presided, and after stating the object of the meeting a communication was read from Ferdinand A. Haber, of the Grape Growers' Association, in which, after excusing his absence, which was due to sickness, recommended that the convention indorse House Bill No. 148, introduced by Congressman McKenna, regarding the fortification of sweet wines free of tax. He also wrote in favor of House Bill No. 5368, also introduced by Congressman McKenna, which provides for a tax on imitation wines. He considered the passage of the bill essential to protect the wine interests of California. He also recommended that House Bill No. 5372, providing for an unlimited storage in bonded warehouse, the tax to be paid only before withdrawal, as introduced by Congressman Clunie, be indorsed, it being a measure that would receive the hearty approval of every distiller of fruit brandies in the country.

Chas. A. Wetmore explained the purposes of the various bills, copies of which have heretofore appeared in this paper, and McKenna's Sweet Wine Bill, providing for the free fortification of sweet wines and dry wines for export; McKenna's bill to increase the bonding period to five years; McKenna's bill providing for a tax on imitation wines, and Clunie's bill providing for an unlimited bonding period were unanimously indorsed. A resolution was adopted calling on the California delegation to oppose all measures that provide for the repeal of the tax on fruit brandies.

The Chair appointed W. H. Maxwell, Henry Landsberger and Chamon de St. Hubert as a committee of three to consider the proposition of having a resident representative of the wine men at Washington during the session of Congress.





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## FRANCE AND AUSTRALIA.

The great success of the Australian wine growers at the Paris Exposition has spread consternation among the French wine growers, and all the organs of the industry are attacking the Australian productions with the view of reassuring their own clients. The French dealers do not appear to be as much afraid of Australian wines competing in the European markets, but they fear sooner or later exports of French wines to Australia will fall off, and perhaps cease entirely. In the "Revue des Vins et Liqueurs" it is said that "to plant vineyards in Australia equal in extent to those of France would cost £600,000,000. All the vineyards of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and West Australia only aggregate 27,000 acres; while in each of the fifty-two departments in France there is more land under grapes than in the whole Australian continent. The largest vintage (that of 1886-87) yielded 2,307,235 gallons, or 105,000 hectolitres, and in the same year in France, the most disastrous vintage known, forty-six departments each produced more than all Australia, and the other six nearly as much." The article referred to goes on as follows:

"The first vine was vintaged in 1848. Twenty years later there were vineyards in four of the Australian colonies, covering 14,227 acres, and producing about 1,750,000 gallons, or 79,000 hectolitres. In 1878, after the first appearance of phylloxera in Australia, there remained 14,185 acres of vines producing only 1,660,000 gallons. During the last ten years the acreage has nearly doubled. But the yield has only been increased by 30,000 hectolitres. The doubling of the acreage in ten years is not anything very extraordinary in a new country. It is even, in our opinion, of no importance when the small number of acres in question is taken into consideration. How different has been the development of the Algerian vineyards! In 1872 they covered 26,672 acres; in 1880, over 52,500 acres. The acreage here was doubled in eight years. In the last eight years the acreage has been quadrupled. In a single year the vineyard roads of Algeria are increased by as many vines as grow in the whole of Australia. Compared with the Algerian, the Australian vignerons are mere babes.

"Algeria has disadvantages which do not exist in Australia. In Oceania land costs almost nothing. In Algeria it is dear. On the other hand, the Algerians have two unquestionable advantages which the Australians do not enjoy. The first is the cheapness and abundance of labor. This is supplied by the Italian and Spanish immigrants, or by the natives. The second advantage is their knowledge of viticulture and wine making. It is in this which explains the slow progress of viticulture in Australia, compared with that of agriculture. Viticulture demands a great amount of labor. It is far more difficult and scientific than agriculture. The British colonists in Australia do not know how to cultivate the vine, and do it badly. The largest wine growers in Australia are Frenchmen. But they are few in number, and many years will pass before French emigration takes that direction.

"The quality of Australian wines may improve. But it takes centuries to produce crus such as those of Burgundy, Bordeaux and Champagne. And it is just for wines of this class that the taste keeps on growing in Britain. In Australia they have

got no farther than strong liquor wines. Wines of port, sherry and Malaga class are what they like. They try to imitate these. That can be clearly seen at the present Exposition. Their imitations of French wines are not a success, because, as a matter of fact, these wines cannot be imitated. It is not to alcohol that they owe their quality, but to the nature of the soil on which they are grown. The bouquet, the fineness, the aroma of Burgundy and claret cannot be obtained by artificial means. Genuine connoisseurs will always prefer French wines. Like the mother country, Australia will soon get tired of the strong liquor wines, whether of home growth or imported, and as she grows richer and more populous will have a yearly increasing demand for our first and best crus, indifferent to what they may cost, but being very exacting in respect of quality. As to our common wines, which, by the way, are in very small demand, they will lose ground perhaps as long as they remain dear, on account of their scarcity. But when our vineyards have been regenerated, and when Algeria has increased her supply by several millions of hectolitres, the price of the wines will be low enough to compete with the wines grown in Australia.

"To sum up, Australia has got in a very small part of her southern province a soil which is favorable for viticulture; she makes strong liquor wines, has 32,000 acres of vineyards, with a yield of not more than 2,800,000 gallons of wine, or even less. The Australian vines have already suffered from phylloxera, and doubtless from mildew also. The extent of land planted with vines remained stationary for fourteen years, although vine planting began in 1848. From 1881 to 1887, the increase was 12,000 acres, or an increase of from 1500 to 2100 acres yearly. The total yield has varied very little, in spite of the increase of the acreage of the vineyards. In 1882, before this increase, it was about 2,700,000 gallons. In 1887, it was not larger. The vines which have been planted during the last fourteen years may be taken at 6750 acres, which is not enough to make any sensible change in the total yield, even when these vines come to maturity. The future of the country is limited by the viticultural ignorance of the people, by the amount of capital requisite, by the want of suitable markets and by the dearth of labor. Let us make good wines, and cease to be uneasy about future competition from Australia."—*Town and Country Journal, Sydney.*

## CATARRH.

## Catarrhal Deafness—Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocates.*

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

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## AMONG THE PRODUCERS.

The Cloverdale Wine Company recently made a shipment of 19,000 gallons of wine.

The Cloverdale Wine Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. W. D. Sink, J. G. Heald, William Caldwell, J. B. and E. A. Cooley are the directors.

Twenty-five carloads of wine passed through this city Monday, en route to San Francisco. There were 50,000 gallons of wine in the shipment and it was purchased by Laehman & Jacobi from P. and J. J. Gobbi, of Healdsburg.—*Santa Rosa Republican*.

There have been shipped from the Juilliard winery near Sebastopol, since the close of the season 18,000 gallons of wine and 5000 gallons of brandy. There are about 130,000 gallons of wine still in the winery awaiting shipment.

On February 1st, the bonded warehouse at Santa Rosa, contained 69,885 gallons of brandy. Since that time there have been withdrawn 5360 gallons, leaving 67,082 gallons at this time. There are 2756 gallons gauged and ready to be stored as soon as it can be hauled in from the distilleries.

The *Napa Journal* says that the partnership between Bourn & Wise, of St. Helena, has been dissolved. Wise has sold his partner his entire interest in the mammoth storage establishment just completed, and will, as soon as his affairs are arranged, leave St. Helena for Healdsburg, where he has a beautiful place.

The *Livermore Herald* man is evidently growing jubilant in this growing weather, as evidenced by the following sample of his enthusiasm:

"Never since the settlement of this Valley has there been at the close of February better prospects for crop productions than that before us at the present time. Our vineyards will, doubtless, far surpass all former yields, and as the price of wine has nearly doubled since the last vintage, grapes should bring fair rates. We expect to see an out-put of fully a million gallons of wine from the vineyards of Livermore Valley this season, worth \$2,000,000."

## AN OPEN LETTER.

LAMANDA PARK, Jan. 10th, 1890.

ONGERTH GRAFTING COMPOUND CO.,

Gentlemen:—At your request I give my experience with the "Ongert Insecticide Disinfectant," which has been a most gratifying one. I find it not only a preventive of the "Mal Nero," or vine disease, but a substitute for sulphur in case of mildew. I made three applications; first when the vines were about a foot high, then when in bloom or "in flower," and for the third and last time from the commencement to end of July, according to the weather and signs of mildew. Warm, still days are the best to apply it, but I do not know that the presence of fog or dew on the vines is detrimental. Besides its good effect as a preventive of the vine disease, I have great faith in its preventing mildew, for although the last season was very wet and favorable for mildew, we had the finest grapes in many years, where we had heretofore used sulphur. My method of application is with an ordinary sulphur bellows, only I stop up the end and let the powder come out of a small opening a little above the centre of the can. The can should be used a little less than half full, and the bellows pressed gently. This blows the air on top of the powder and creates a thin cloud of the Insecticide. By having the opening in the side of the can, the workman can stand up and introduce the can into the centre of the vine and get the powder on the underside of the leaves and stock. Care should be taken to get as little on the grapes as possible, for what naturally settles and the fumes created by evaporation will be sufficient. This powder I believe quite harmless, and with care it can be used on the finest table grapes. I used a little less than five pounds to each 1000 vines for each application. For badly affected vines I would recommend a liberal use of the Insecticide shortly after pruning and "before plowing," again when the shoots are four or five inches long, and again when in blossom, and once more if there should be any signs of mildew. One man should do from seven to ten thousand vines per day. I think a suitable instrument one of the prime requisites in the successful use of this remedy.

Yours respectfully,

ALBERT BEIGDEN,

Vice-President and Genl. Mangr. Sierra Madre Vinlage Co.

Heathcote, Dexter & Co., wholesale wine and liquor dealers of this city, have dissolved partnership.

E. G. Lyons & Co., the well-known wholesale liquor dealers, have admitted Nathan Mayer into the partnership.

Sub scribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.



## DAMIANA BITTERS

The Great Mexican Remedy for Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, and Nervous Diseases.

DAMIANA is recognized by all Physicians as the best Nervous Stimulant, with a special action on the Sexual and Generative Organs. For the above action it is recommended in all cases of Sexual Weakness and Want of Sexual Desire.

Sole Agents,  
NABER, ALFS & BRUNE, 323-5 Market St., S. F.

## —SEEDS—

WESTCOTT & BRECK, 406-408 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Alfalfa, Timothy, Garden, Field, Clover, Rye Grass, Sanfoin, Blue Grass, and Flower Seeds.

Gnano and Superphosphate Lawn Fertilizers.

General Agents for Manhattan Food.

Catalogue free

Genuine

COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.  
COLUMBUS, O.

Geo. M. Peters, C. D. Firestone, O. G. Peters.

Name Plate

Largest Carriage Factory in the world Best Facilities. Lowest Prices. Finest Work

PACIFIC COAST HEADQUARTERS

A. C. CLENN, Manager,

29 MARKET STREET, — — — — — SAN FRANCISCO.



TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

ONGERTH'S INSECTICIDE

—AND—  
DISINFECTANT POWDER,  
(Patented.)

Prevents and destroys all fungus growths. Will effectually check mildew and canker. Universally used in Southern California as a preventive and cure of the mysterious vine disease.

ONGERTH'S GRAFTING COMPOUND, universally used by orchardists and vineyardists.  
ONGERTH'S MICROBICIDE, the best liniment for man or beast.  
ONGERTH'S VULNERINE, sure cure for Poison Oak, etc.  
Send for circular and testimonials to

ONGERTH GRAFTING COMPOUND CO.,

210 and 212 Davis Street, San Francisco.

## BAR COUNTERS,

All lengths and all prices.

Constantly on hand and made to order at the

Baldwin Carpenter Shop,

321 Sutter street.

Show Room, - 618 Geary Street,  
San Francisco, Cal.

GRAPE CUTTINGS  
FOR SALE.

Sauterne, Imported from Chateau Yquem.  
Semillon, Sauvignon blanc,  
Muscadelle du Bordelais.

Medoc, Imported from Chateau Lafite  
Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Merlot, Verdot.

APPLY TO

Clarence J. Wetmore,  
216 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

# "OLD TAYLOR"

## THE PREMIER KENTUCKY WHISKY

E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS, - Frankfort, Ky.



## BUSINESS RECORD.

## Changes and Dissolutions in Partnerships.

Fourquet & Mergenthaler, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., dissolved.

Heathcote, Dexter & Co., wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., dissolved.

J. Zannetta, hotel, San Juan, Cal., J. W. Connor admitted.

Leaher & Vogelmann, liquors, Modesto, Cal., dissolved.

Brown & Duffner, saloon, Whatcom, Wash., dissolved; N. Duffner continues.

E. G. Lyons & Co., wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., Nathan Mayer admitted.

Smith & Hendrick, saloon etc., Altaville, Cal., dissolved; Smith continues.

Chandler & Maxwell, restaurant, Tekoa, Wash., dissolved; W. F. Maxwell continues.

Pickett & Burdett, saloon, Holbrook, Ariz., dissolved; T. M. Pickett continues.

Sullivan & Smith, restaurant, Las Vegas, N. M., dissolved.

Howard & Waldron, hotel, Westport, Cal., dissolved.

Myers & Wilmot, saloon, Fairhaven, Wash., dissolved; each continues.

Bolley & Parker, saloon, Fortuna, Cal., dissolved.

Farrelly & Burdette, liquors, San Francisco, Cal., dissolved.

Hesse & Blumbach, saloon, etc., Oregon city, Or., succeeded by Hesse & Wagner.

Leaher & Vogelmann, saloon, Modesto, Cal., dissolved; succeeded by Vogelmann & Loewe.

Allard & Greatner, saloon, Truckee, Cal., dissolved; Allard continues.

Radovich Bros, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., dissolved.

Hugo Matthes & Co., hotel, Great Falls, Mont., dissolved; Carrier & Matthes succeeded.

John Cory, hotel, San Jose, Cal., Charles Lynde admitted.

Sutherland & Grady, saloon, Seattle, Wash., dissolved; W. Sutherland continues.

Harria, Kingston & Co., wholesale wines, San Francisco, Cal., Reynolds admitted.

John Morris, saloon, Seattle, Wash., F. A. West admitted.

Kauffman & Feldman, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., dissolved; Kauffman continues.

California Wine Co., wines, San Francisco, Cal., succeeded by Kauffman.

Keenan & Kennedy, hotel, Stanwood, Wash., dissolved; J. Keenan continues.

Lynde & Paine, saloon, Gilroy, Cal., dissolved; E. E. Lynde continues.

Carlson & Co., saloon, Leadville, Colo., dissolved.

McLain & Furlong, saloon, Dayton, Nev., dissolved; J. Furlong continues.

Brown & Dufner, saloon, Whatcom, Wash., dissolved; N. Dufner continues.

## Failures, Attachments, Etc.

O. Sieberberg, restaurant, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.

P. Ballade, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., in insolvency.

F. Publick, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.

D. H. Delzelle, saloon, etc., San Luis Obispo, Cal., in insolvency.

Alice Gaston, restaurant, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.

G. A. Lomer, hotel, Tacoma, Wash., attached.

J. B. Lakham, hotel, Oakland, Cal., attached.

Beke & Grossman, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

Baily & Seechi, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

Geo. Oawley, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

James Holesworth, hotel, Eureka, Cal., attached.

George L. Beach, saloon, Gridley, Cal., attached.

W. O. Eddings, saloon, Oakland, Cal., attached.

James O'Connor, saloon, Portland, Or., attached.

H. S. Dahl, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., attached.

C. Stagg, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

P. Derkman, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.

R. Robert, saloon, Tehachapi, Cal., attached.

J. O. Taylor, hotel, Santa Ana, Cal., in insolvency.

Peter Hopkins, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

Mrs. M. McDonough, restaurant, Ballard, Wash., attached \$250.

J. Knoke, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

M. Collins, hotel, Pendleton, Or., attached.

L. Kess, restaurant, Portland Or., attached.

James Hogan, liquors, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

J. A. Brown, restaurant, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.

Wm. Crisman, saloon, Sacramento, Cal., attached.

James Jessen, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

C. Bruns, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

## Sold Out.

W. V. Tasher, billiards, etc., Denver, Colo., to C. M. Dwyer.

G. T. Derland, hotel, Pueblo, Colo., half interest to E. Shull.

R. Overmeyer, restaurant, Crescent City, Cal., to Mrs. Cochran.

Shorter & Reed, hotel, Shelton, Wash.

J. A. Sanders, hotel, Tekoa, Wash., to A. Westerman.

Geo. F. Oppenlander, brewer, Denver, Colo.

J. Banks, saloon, Denver Colo., to A. J. Aste.

J. D. Wood, restaurant, Salida, Colo.

Patrick Connolly, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., to W. A. Sullivan.

Daniel Ward, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$1,500; conveyed realty \$10.

S. Margini, saloon, Denver, Colo.

P. W. Peters, saloon, Denver, Colo.

M. McGowen, saloon, Denver, Colo.

A. Petit, restaurant, Pueblo, Colo.

Chiraglione & Co., saloon, Pueblo, Colo.

Byers & Hamilton, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.

J. Eilestein, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to J. G. Myers.

A. Frieling, saloon, Denver, Colo.

M. Truax, restaurant, Denver, Colo.

M. Hall, hotel, Bakersfield, Cal., to G. C. Doherty.

McKenzie & Dieterling, saloon, Seattle, Wash.

C. M. Dwyer, saloon, Denver, Colo.

D. H. Dezelle, saloon, etc., San Luis Obispo, Cal.

J. Johnson, hotel, Mountain Home, Idaho, to Brown & Kensler.

S. M. Percifield, saloon, etc., Salunria, Idaho.

G. H. Powers, saloon, Ogden, Utah, to W. M. McFadden.

Monrovia Hotel, Monrovia, Cal.

Chiodo & Co., saloon, to Mrs. O. Hypolyte.

Mrs. O. Hypolyte, saloon, Seattle, Wash., to S. Trabuccato.

M. B. Smith, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., to J. J. Miller.

A. Geer, saloon, Butteville, Or., to E. P. Benta.

F. H. Lucas, saloon, Athena, Or., by sheriff.

S. B. Mania, hotel, Forest Grove, Or., to G. Poteet.

N. Davis, saloon, Monterey, Cal., by sheriff.

Frank Courant, saloon, Oakland, Cal.

J. H. Knief, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to M. E. Curran.

Harry Church, Jr., saloon, Oakland, Cal.

Ira C. Grant, saloon, Breckenridge, Colo.

W. N. Lewis, restaurant, Denver, Colo.

W. C. Beyer, saloon, Denver, Colo.

Brown & Anthony, saloon, Denver, Colo., to Patridge & Care.

M. O'Day, saloon, Napa, Cal., to C. Habermehl.

St. Charles Hotel, San Bernardino, Cal., to J. Mathews.

Bon Forester, saloon, Eagle Creek, Or., to J. Jacques.

W. E. Hadley, hotel, San Diego, Cal.

Anthony M. Kilker, saloon, Denver, Colo.

Geo. E. Stayton, saloon, Angels Camp, Cal.

W. G. Hopkins, brewery, Aberdeen, Wash., to H. E. Anderson.

## Out of Business.

B. F. Gilham, saloon, Gallup, N. M.

Lincoln & Gamblin, saloon, Pinos Altos, N. M.

R. R. Brown, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal.

Geo. Lewis, saloon, Pescadero, Cal.

T. W. Fanning, hotel, Medford, Or.

J. D. Lee, saloon, Springer, N. M.

M. S. Berry, hotel, Sterling, Colo.

L. W. Nelson, restaurant, Sterling, Colo.

J. B. Sisson, hotel, Caldwell, Idaho.

P. Di Blasi, saloon, Albuquerque, N. M.

N. Davis, saloon, Monterey, Cal.

## Burned Out.

C. W. Washburne, hotel, Junction City, Cal.

L. S. Buchanan, winery, Santa Ana, Cal.

J. B. Sullivan, saloon, Echo, Or.

C. H. Barrows, hotel, Berkeley, Cal.

W. H. Breeden, saloon, Westport, Cal.

John Sullivan, saloon, Echo, Or.

F. Wagerman, saloon, etc., Fine Gold, Cal.

T. Dayoz, saloon, Cheney, Wash.

N. Baird, restaurant, Seattle, Wash.

S. S. McCome, restaurant, Spokane Falls, Wash.

N. Barnard, restaurant, Seattle, Wash.

Demes Bros., saloon, Seattle, Wash., damaged.

Estate of G. B. Popplewell, Alum Rock Hotel, San Jose, Cal.

Speer & Parker, saloon, Junction City, Or.

M. Wilkens, hotel, Junction City, Or.

D. Yank, hotel, Carson City, Nev.

## Deceased.

Geo. J. Becker, saloon, Reno, Nev.

Owen Welch, hotel, Salida, Colo.

Thomas Yelverton, hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

Mayer & Glander, saloon, Fresno, Cal., L. Mayor deceased.

Geo. Palmerton, saloon, Aurora, Nev.

D. J. Kerchen, restaurant, Marysville, Cal.

## Deeds and Transfers.

L. Welter, saloon, Oakland, Cal., received deed \$10.

J. M. Brereton, saloon, Oakland, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.

J. Hoeges, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$5.

John G. Morgan, saloon, Leadville, Colo., conveyed realty, \$1,600.

W. R. Jones, hotel, Alhambra, Cal., bill of sale \$1,000.

M. M. Dee, saloon, Portland, Or., conveyed realty, \$375.

McCauley & Devere, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., bill of sale to A. Devere \$1,000.

M. Schultz, saloon, Portland, Or., received deed \$125.

R. R. Brown, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., bill of sale.

Radovich & Uhrlandt, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., H. E. Uhrlandt conveyed realty \$10.

Frederick Fischer, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$1.

John Fettis, saloon, Albuquerque, N. M., received deed \$200.

Bnffo & Brown, saloon, Gallup, N. M., S. Bnffo quit claim, deed \$155.

Hamm & Schutz, hotel, Seattle, Wash., D. Hamm received deed \$27,500.

F. Hurliman, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., received deed \$385.

Theodore Getz, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

R. Teach, wholesale liquors, Denver, Colo., received deed \$1200, gave trust deed \$1650.

R. R. Brown, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., bill of sale \$1.

A. S. Chase, saloon, Seattle, Wash., bill of sale \$2000.

M. M. Deo, saloon, Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$375.

J. J. Hunt, hotel, Port Townsend, Wash., received deed \$2000.

B. H. Bennett, hotel, Spokane Falls, Wash., received deed, \$18000.

G. G. Ambs, wines, Spokane Falls, Wash., received deed \$2200.

P. G. Sompe, soda manufacturer, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

Union Brewery Co., brewery, Denver, Colo., deed \$90,000.

Bernhard & Monaghan, saloon, Fresno, Cal., G. H. Bernhard conveyed realty to E. F. Bernhard.

S. M. Brereton, saloon, Oakland, Cal., received deed \$10.

Charles A. Jenkins, hotel and saloon, Sacramento, Cal., received deed of reconveyance.

W. M. Tietjen, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.

Fagothy Bros., saloon, San Francisco, Cal., F. Fagothy conveyed realty \$10.

John Morris, saloon, Seattle, Wash., bill of sale \$800.

E. J. Baldwin, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty.

Peter Mattson, saloon, Astoria, Or., conveyed realty \$150.

John Onzallo, restaurant, San Bernardino, Cal., conveyed realty, \$1000.

A. Waldenmeur & Co., brewers, San Francisco, Cal., A. Waldenmeur received deed \$10.

J. S. Wright, hotel, Astoria, Or., conveyed realty \$4000.

Geo. Jorgenson, saloon, San Pedro, Cal., conveyed realty \$300.

A. Trapiur, restaurant, Port Townsend, Wash., conveyed realty \$500.

J. G. Ambs, wines, Spokane Falls, Wash., conveyed realty \$300 and \$950.

Caldwell & Co., saloon, Whatcom, Wash., C. T. Caldwell received deed \$100.

John Stengen, hotel, Whatcom, Wash., conveyed realty \$950.

James Noel, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., conveyed realty \$5.

J. C. Whiting, saloon, Trinidad, Colo., bill of sale \$1500.

D. M. Fraser, hotel, Elsinore, Cal., conveyed realty \$550.

J. R. Austin, saloon, Fresno, Cal., received deed \$10.

Louis Chartrand, hotel, Oakland, Cal., conveyed realty gift.

V. Bulotti, wine maker, Sonoma, Cal., received deed \$1320.

C. Johnson, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., bill of sale \$400.

L. P. Kendal, saloon, Portland, Or., received deed \$3000.

Geo. Zittmayer, saloon, Portland, Or., received deed \$1500.

E. S. Fancher, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., conveyed realty to wife.

A. Krueckel, saloon, Oakland, Cal., received deed \$10.

Louis Rupp, saloon, Woodland, Cal., bill of sale to Hencken & Schroder.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11.

## "THE PRINCE"

— OF —

## TABLE MINERAL WATERS.

SPARKLING!  
NATURAL!  
PURE!

IN CASES OF 50  
apothecaries Bottles

It's richness in  
NATURAL Carbonic  
acid gas; its delicious  
clean and pure refreshing  
taste; its sparkling sharpness  
and its readiness to assimilate  
with white and red wine, cham-  
pagne, brandy and whiskey

RENDER IT  
THE MOST PERFECT OF TABLE WATERS.

A Napa Soda Lemonade is the Perfection of  
Luxurious Drink.

For Sale by the Trade and in Lots to Suit at

No. 159 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET,  
San Francisco.



**Realty Mortgages.**

Joha Tons, beer bottler, Stockton, Cal., \$1800; also discharged \$1800.  
 F. Pomeroy, hotel, Lompoc, Cal., \$1600.  
 W. Estevan, saloon, Visalia, Cal., \$698.  
 Daniel Ward, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$750.  
 Hamm & Schnutz, hotel, Seattle, Wash., D. Hamm \$22,000.  
 Theodore Getz, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., \$1700.  
 Frederick H. Wntzen, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$5000.  
 Max Romer, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., \$2000.  
 P. G. Samps, soda manufacturer, San Francisco, Cal., \$10,000.  
 Charles A. Jenkins, hotel and saloon, Sacramento, Cal., \$90,000.  
 Carrier & Matthews, hotel, Great Falls, Mont., James A. Carrier \$636.  
 Bruns & Staats, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., H. F. Bruns \$7000.  
 R. Barth, saloon, Astoria, Or., \$750.  
 Peter Mattson, saloon, Astoria, Or., \$205.  
 John Burke, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., \$1200.  
 W. A. Tucker, saloon, Santa Ana, Cal., \$1300.  
 J. R. Austin, saloon, Fresno, Cal., \$2000.  
 A. Krueckel, saloon, Oakland, Cal., \$500.  
 Ranken & Jamison, saloon, San Francisco Cal., H. Ranken \$4000.

**Chattel Mortgages.**

E. McBride, bottler, Pueblo, Colo., \$2000.  
 C. Hahn, saloon, Pueblo, Colo., \$200.  
 Plath & Begent, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$210.  
 A. Hartman, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$170.  
 E. Drumm, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1000.  
 D. Terrill, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$409.  
 J. Keleski, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$150.  
 S. Trabucatto, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$400.  
 J. W. Flynn, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1500.

Thompson & Robertson, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$600.  
 H. O'Donnell, saloon, Leadville, Colo.  
 A. E. Finn, hotel, Littleton, Colo., \$400.  
 A. Muer, restaurant, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$100.  
 Charles A. Beamer, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$284.  
 Patten & Kern, saloon, Leadville, Colo., \$800.  
 Charles Lasake, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$500.  
 Edward Lerons, saloon, Butte City, Mont., \$200.  
 A. G. Garrison, hotel, Butte City, Mont., \$1855.  
 Leimbach & Kessler, hotel, Butte City, Mont., \$200.  
 R. C. Hitchcock, saloon, Butte City, Mont., \$350.  
 Phil Levy, saloon, Butte City, Mont., \$1000.  
 W. F. Deal, saloon, Butte City, Mont., \$250.  
 Davis & Ritchie, saloon, etc., Butte City, Mont., F. Ritchie \$12,000.  
 R. Olsen, saloon, Helena, Mont., \$2250.  
 Frank Eving, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$300.  
 J. A. Watson, saloon, Portland, Or., \$5500.  
 F. Forn, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$300.  
 Crosby & Fisher, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$250.  
 J. H. Hildebrandt, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$3700.  
 R. E. & M. F. Lower, hotel, Denver, Colo., \$2000.  
 J. Rominger, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$800.  
 Samuel Jacobs, saloon, Leadville, Colo., \$2000.  
 Paul Werner, brewery, Leadville, Colo., \$118.  
 E. Smith, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$40.  
 James Carroll, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$1000.  
 Gandolfo & McIntyre, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., \$3000.  
 J. Jorgenson, restaurant, Stockton, Cal., \$360.

Cook & Dawson, hotel, Canyon City, Colo., \$2793.  
 W. P. Patridge, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1000.  
 W. M. Mader, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$400.  
 W. J. Stramama, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$2250.  
 Daniel Hurd, boulder, Hot Springs, Mont., \$400.  
 Williams & Dillon, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$100.  
 H. E. McCune, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$175.  
 J. Slack, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$800.  
 R. C. Cammings, saloon, Leadville, Colo., \$300.  
 R. Tanegacui, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$130.  
 M. M. Thurmond, hotel, Seattle, Wash., \$225.  
 F. J. McLaughlin, hotel, Oakland, Cal., \$3627.  
 Alex. McDonald, saloon, Portland, Or., \$343.  
 Frank Eovine, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$200.

**Mortgages Released.**

M. Curtin, saloon, Albany, Or., \$300.  
 Charles Jenkins, hotel and saloon, Sacramento, Cal., \$58,000.  
 F. H. Wutzen, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$5000.  
 A. R. Davenport, restaurant, Denver, Colo.  
 B. Freiman, restaurant, Portland, Or., \$2500.  
 S. Gramlick, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$3350.  
 Billups & Hite, saloon, Sacramento, Cal., L. C. Billups \$700.  
 V. Guanzevoli, saloon, Livermore, Cal., \$1000.  
 E. E. Hanifin, saloon, Leadville, Colo., \$150.  
 Judd Bros., saloon, San Jose, Cal., H. T. Judd, \$1000.  
 F. Buck & Co., wines, Seattle, Wash., \$650.

**Judgments, Suits, Etc.**

J. F. Figueroa, saloon, Ballona, Cal., sued in foreclosure.  
 C. B. Dilworth, hotel, Seattle, Wash., sued to foreclose mortgage of \$1400.  
 J. H. Belyea, hotel, Seattle, Wash., judgment against him \$613.  
 A. D. Rogers, hotel, Ferndale, Wash., judgment against \$214.  
 J. N. Myers, saloon, Seattle, Wash., sued.  
 S. Daggert, hotel, Astoria, Or., sued \$120.

**Miscellaneous.**

B. A. Deetz, hotel, Kalama, Wash., leased to W. H. Golden.  
 T. Murray, hotel, Fort Bragg, Cal., advertised to sell.  
 T. H. Lacy, hotel, Filmore, Cal., advertises to sell.  
 La Corona Vineyard Co., San Francisco, Cal., incorporated.  
 Howarth & Joyce, hotel, Payallup, Wash., leased to H. D. McComb.  
 W. Robson, saloon, Hawthorne, Nev., removed to Candetaria.  
 Chas. Kunst, saloon, Olympia, Wash., advertises to sell.  
 A. V. Righetti, saloon, Guadalupe, Cal., leased to P. Robbishotti.

If the correspondent that sent an anonymous contribution will also send his name to this office—not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith—we will make use of the article.

**D**ON'T BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY other Musical Instrument without first writing to or visiting Kohler & Chase, 137 and 139 Post Street, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers in this line on the coast. They have all grades of instruments and sell very close for cash or on installments. This is an old reliable firm that has a gilt edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always guaranteeing satisfaction.

# GEORGE V. GRAY & CO.,

252 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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# BRANDIES, PORTS, SHERRIES,

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DEVOTED TO THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE  
AND VITICULTURE.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class west of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale and retail wine and spirit trade of the Pacific coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States. In the territory lying west of the Rocky mountains it has no equal as an advertising medium for the wine and liquor trade.

Contributions solicited on all matters of interest to the trade and the producer. No attention will be paid to anonymous correspondence.

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SATURDAY.....MARCH 8, 1890

#### THE MARKET.

Notwithstanding the continued bad weather, general business has slightly improved during the fortnight, as indicated by the clearings of the San Francisco Clearing House. These were for the week ending February 27th: \$13,933,569; for the week ending March 6th, \$16,640,102; and for the month of February, \$55,040,614.

There is little to report in the market for California wines, as there has been no particular change during the fortnight. The condition of trade can neither be classed as active or stagnant; but everything considered, it can be said to be fairly healthy, although very little wine is changing hands as compared with the same season in other years. This fact is largely due to a lack of transportation in the wine districts, caused by the incessant storms of the past three months. The above remarks apply to dry wines. The demand for sweet wines is exceedingly active owing to the shortage in the product, and prices are correspondingly high. Further advances in this line may be looked for.

The receipts of wine in San Francisco during the month of February aggregated 864,466 gallons, and for the past fortnight nearly 600,000 gallons, a large percentage of which was delivery of fall contracts, '89.

The San Francisco whiskey market is still under the wet weather cloud, and while some of the wholesalers whose fields of operations are not restricted do a reasonably satisfactory business, the majority complain of dull trade and slow collections—all due to the weather. However, with the close of the present month unusual activity may be looked for.

The Eastern market for Kentucky whiskeys is lively, and values continue to advance. On this Coast, although the straight goods trade is somewhat quiet, prices are climbing, and some brands have reached a figure that makes them practically unavailable for this market.

Rye is high, and cannot be said to be active.

Well-matured California brandies of good quality are in strong demand at prices satisfactory to the holder.

The importations of champagnes indicate that these goods are in fair demand, considering the season.

#### STILL GROWING—CHANGE OF NAME.

The readers of this journal are herewith introduced to the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, the successor in title to the MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST. The change of name has been contemplated for some time, the former title being discarded because it was not deemed appropriate to the field occupied by the paper. With this issue closes Volume XXIII, and enters upon its twelfth year under very encouraging auspices. During the past year it has been twice enlarged, and with this number it is increased in size to twenty-four pages. A growth of eight pages in twelve months indicates the appreciation of the REVIEW as an advertising medium by the community, and we feel confident that this growth will continue for several years to come. The increase in circulation has been equally gratifying, as the paper now goes to the wine makers and distillers of the State, a large percentage of the wholesale and retail wine and liquor dealers of the Pacific States and Territories, and to a great many of the wholesalers and jobbers of the East, with whom it is fast winning favor as the representative journal of the wine and liquor interests of this Coast.

With the change of name a new and important feature has been added in the shape of the prices current of Kentucky bounties in the warehouse and distillery—tax paid and in bond. This department has been organized in deference to the wishes of a large number of dealers who desire the information afforded therein. It will be carefully corrected each issue, and may be depended upon as being thoroughly accurate. The quotations of rye whiskies will be added in the succeeding issue.

#### ANTI-ADULTERATION BILLS.

Congress is paying considerable attention to food adulteration at present, and it is to be hoped that some useful legislation will be secured. Several measures aimed at this common evil are now awaiting action. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate has reported a bill prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink and regulating the exportation of the same. This measure, if adopted, will make it a part of the duty of the Customs authorities to see that no sophisticated wines or bogus liquors are imported into this country, for which the consumers of foreign goods and the honest importer will be thankful.

Another bill dealing with the adulteration question prohibits, under severe penalties, the introduction into any State or Territory from any other State or Territory of any article of food or drink bearing a false label, and makes it a serious misdemeanor to affix a false label to an article of food or drink. The bill further provides for the establishment of a division in the Department of Agriculture the duty of which will be to procure samples of food and drink sold in any State other than those in which they are manufactured, and to publish analysis of them monthly.

In the House a similar measure has been favorably reported, and it is possible that the Government will finally take upon itself the duty of putting an end to the adulteration and falsification in manufacture and labels that at present have full sway in this country.

#### THE VITICULTURAL COMMISSION.

It is very probable that the coming month will witness a very decided change in the personnel of the State Viticultural Commission. On April 11th the terms of four of the Commissioners expire, as follows:

Commissioner Chas. A. Wetmore, San Francisco District.

Commissioner Charles Krug, Napa District.

Commissioner Manlove, Sacramento District.

Commissioner J. De Barth Shorb, At Large.

In the case of Commissioner Chas. A. Wetmore, who now occupies the dual position of President and Chief Executive Officer of the Viticultural Commission, it is understood that there is no probability of his continuing in the Commission. In the first place, his relations with Governor Waterman and M. D. Boruck are not very cordial, owing to the Kate Field controversy, and there is no likelihood of his receiving a re-appointment at their hands; and, in the second place, if the position were again tendered him it is understood that Mr. Wetmore would hardly feel disposed to accept it. Under the existing circumstances, it is safe to assume that there will be a vacancy in the San Francisco District.

We understand that Commissioner Krug would consent to succeed himself, and in that event it is to be hoped that the Governor will find it convenient to reappoint him; for he has rendered very good service during his incumbency. Should the Governor decide to look elsewhere for an appointee, he will find plenty of good timber in Napa county in the persons of Messrs Crabb, Pellet, Tubbs, LaRue, and half a dozen others.

Commissioner Shorb, who represents the State at Large, has done faithful and arduous work in the interest of viticulture. While his services entitle him to retain his honorable position, his friends demand that he be retained; and if he is not, the Governor will subject himself to a great deal of censure.

If there is to be a successor to Commissioner Wetmore, he should be one fully competent to discharge the duties of the office with credit to himself and benefit to the wine industry. Thus far but two names have been mentioned in connection with the position, namely: Julius P. Smith, proprietor of the Olivina Vineyard, in Livermore, and J. F. Preston, the well-known attorney, and also a wine-grower, of Menlo. It is hardly probable that Mr. Smith could be prevailed upon to accept the appointment, as extensive business interests might prevent him from giving the Commission the necessary attention.

Mr. Preston is regarded as a competent man for the place, and if appointed certainly will be a faithful worker in the cause of viticulture. A strong effort will, without doubt, be made by his friends in and out of the Commission to secure his appointment.

We trust that in selecting a man for the position the Governor will ignore politics and personal prejudices and consider only the best interests of the viticultural industry.

Col. H. Gardner, U. S. Army (retired), has been appointed by Superintendent Porter, of the Census Bureau, to collect statistics of the vineyard products of the United States. He will begin his labors in June next, and will expect the vignerons of the country to lend him every assistance.

#### CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.

It is high time that the wine makers of this State recognized the importance of catering to the growing demand in the east for well-aged brandy of good quality. With the exception of a few small lots there is no old brandy on the market at the present time, and there will be none until the 87's have reached proper maturity. The absolute purity of our brandies is daily winning friends for them throughout the country. There are far more enquiries for these goods than ever before, and within the past few weeks eastern buyers have been scouring the State in search of fine, aged brandy, but could not secure the lots that were found, except at prohibitive prices, although offers were made far above ruling figures. In so far as the market is concerned, there is everything to encourage the distillers. There is a demand for good well-aged brandy at remunerative prices, and the fact should be remembered that the finer the quality of the distillate, the easier it is to sell and the higher price it commands. There should be a continued effort to produce brandies approaching as nearly as possible the standard which has been established by the French, and which suits the popular taste. That it is easier to do this than to create a popular taste for a certain and distinct flavor, is shown by the experience of at least two of the great champagne houses of France which have for years been fruitlessly struggling to disprove this proposition by attempting to force their wines upon American wine drinkers without conforming them to our established taste.

We would like to see our distillers experiment a little in this direction by making a small quantity of brandy each year from their best types of wine and keeping the spirit till it is well matured. In the end they will be rewarded for their labor and expense, and will have improved the reputation of the products of their stills.

We have in mind two prominent wine and brandy men who are now engaged in this good work, one of whom is distilling quite a large quantity of wine that would readily sell for twenty-five cents per gallon, and is putting seven gallons into a gallon of brandy. It is needless to say that the result will be a grand distillate, or that the distiller, Capt. Niebaum, will have no trouble in getting his price for it when it finally reaches the market.

Julius P. Smith, of Livermore, is experimenting in the same way, and we hope that many others will be encouraged to follow their example.

#### MIGHTY WINE GROWERS.

The *Moniteur Vinicole*, of Paris, gives the following estimates of the average wine production of European countries during the past nine years:

France.....	660,000,000
Italy.....	648,000,000
Spain.....	629,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	202,000,000
Germany.....	67,500,000
Portugal.....	67,500,000
Russia.....	67,000,000
Turkey (in Europe) and Cyprus.....	56,250,000
Serbia.....	45,000,000
Greece.....	33,750,000
Romania.....	33,750,000

It will be seen from these figures that France, Italy and Spain are running a pretty close race, and that Austria-Hungary is becoming an enormous producer.



## THE TREACHEROUS "CHRONICLE."

The wine and brandy men of this State who believe that the San Francisco *Chronicle* is friendly to their interests are laboring under a grave misapprehension of which they should rid themselves. We say that the *Chronicle* is not a friend of the wine and brandy interests, for the simple reason that its policy during the past few months has been that of an enemy. It is barely possible that we are unjust to our contemporary, and that the editor thereof does not understand the subject he discusses, but those who read his remarks must conclude that he is either a fool or that in the guise of a champion of the wine and brandy industry he is working in the interest of the Prohibitionists. The truth of this assertion is found in the fact that of late the *Chronicle* has taken for its war cry, "the abolition of the Internal Revenue system," and is attempting to scare the wine and brandy makers into the belief that their salvation lies only in the adoption of that plan. In a recent issue it says:

"The only hope for the California producer is the complete abolition of the Internal Revenue system."

If this declaration is not rank treachery we would like to know what it is. Any man with as much sense as an oyster ought to see far enough beyond his nose to discover the plainly obvious fact that the ruin of the wine and brandy industry could not be more easily and quickly accomplished than by abolishing the Internal Revenue. Our industry has had, and is having, a desperate struggle with devastating pests and depressed markets, yet with a fair show of surviving; but once apply the *Chronicle's* remedy and it will go to the wall with a crash.

It is a suspicious circumstance that the *Chronicle* is advocating a course that is enthusiastically endorsed by every Prohibitionist in the land. The "drys" know, and so does our contemporary, that with the abolition of the Internal Revenue system National Prohibition would follow within five years, and in our State alone would destroy an industry in which \$60,000,000 are invested. The *Chronicle* cannot be sincere in its advocacy of this policy, for it would be as reasonable for that paper to call for the repeal of all laws enacted for the punishment of crime in order that there might be no more crime, as to advocate its present remedy for the ills of the wine and brandy industry.

It is a shame that the power of such a journal should be employed in the injury of a class of people whose labor and capital enrich the State by several million dollars annually, and as the *Chronicle* has thus deserted to the ranks of the enemy, we suggest as a means of teaching it a much-needed lesson, that those who derive their support from the wine and brandy industry in California transfer their patronage to a journal that will defend their right, and leave the journalistic traitor to find financial comfort, with its friends the Prohibitionists. The experiment might well be tried.

## DISINTERESTED ADVICE.

The State Protective Association of Liquor-Dealers is threatened with disruption. The San Francisco branch threatens to withdraw because of the indifferent manner in which the rural branches support the parent organization. Better not disintegrate, gentlemen; you will need all the strength you can secure by co-operation pretty soon.—*California Prohibitionist*.

## ALWAYS THE SAME RESULT.

It is an open secret that liquor is being sold in this town, for beverage purposes, in defiance of our prohibitory liquor law, and we do think that the men who are doing this, whether they be victuallers, or even druggists whose names are on the church book, ought to be made to feel the position they hold in the estimation of every law-abiding citizen.

The foregoing, which is from the *Press*, of Riverside, a staunch Prohibition organ, is one more proof added to the mass of evidence going to show that prohibitive laws are worthless. The Prohibitionists could ask for no better field in which to test the value of their doctrine than is found in the town of Riverside. It is the chosen home of people of their class—cranky Yankees who settled there to enjoy the benefits supposed to accrue from the absence of alcohol as a beverage. They have for years successfully opposed the advocates of license, and the place has been held up to the public gaze as a shining example of what could be accomplished by local option.

Now comes their accredited mouth-piece and boldly asserts that Prohibition has gone wrong, and that it does not prohibit; that good church members are defying and infracting the law, and that those who are responsible for the prohibitive law are aware of the fact and still treat the law-breakers with the utmost deference.

We are not surprised at this state of affairs, but we are amused to know that the editor of the *Press* cannot understand why the "drys" treat the purveyors of contraband fluids with high consideration. The solution of the mystery, Mr. Editor, is that were these Prohibitionists to frown upon the aforesaid purveyors and strictly enforce the law, there would be no handy source from which they could procure their matutinal, midday and post meridian cocktail. The same conditions are found wherever Prohibition is on trial, and will be so long as the idiotic doctrine is tolerated.

## SENATOR HEARST'S BILL.

Senator Hearst has recently introduced a bill to amend the act relating to fruit brandy. The bill provides that any grape brandy removed in bond, may, upon its arrival at a special bonded warehouse, be deposited there upon making such entries, filing bonds, and giving other securities as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It shall be one of the conditions of the warehouse bond covering the spirits that the principal named in the bond shall pay the tax on the spirits as specified in the entry to be paid before withdrawal.

The bill also provides that all brandy made from grapes found elsewhere than in a distillery or in a bonded warehouse and not having been removed from it according to law, shall be forfeited to the government.

The above measure is known as the Unlimited Bonding Bill, and provides that the owner of brandy which has been placed in a Government warehouse may leave it there at his pleasure, and not pay the Revenue tax until he is ready to withdraw it from bond. Such a law would be a great boon to the brandy distillers and wine makers, and is similar to existing laws in England and France, where the government aim is to foster the distilling industry. We hope the bill will pass, but it will barely succeed unless the same privilege is extended to the distillers of whiskey, who are also entitled to more consideration from the powers at Washington than they are now receiving.

## FOREIGN WINE MARKETS.

The wine men of California will find something of interest to them in the interviews in this issue with Colonel Herman Bendel on the wine markets of Europe and the prospects of introducing our wines therein. The Colonel, after a thorough investigation, is convinced that there is a good market on the continent and in England for all surplus wines this State may have to dispose of, and at prices much in advance of those that have ruled during the past year. This statement applies particularly to clarets, large quantities of which are consumed over there. These consumers require only that the wine shall be sound and of good quality, and for such Mr. Bendel says they are willing to pay a fair price. Whether or not it will pay to cultivate these markets and attempt to compete with the French and other producers cannot be determined except by experiment in this direction. From present appearances these markets would be of no particular benefit to California wine men except in years of over-production, when the home market would be overstocked. At any rate, the matter is worthy of investigation.

## DAILY RECEIPTS

## Of Wine and Brandy in San Francisco From the Interior.

	Wine Gals.	Brandy Gals.
Febr'y 1.....	10,880	600
" 3.....	22,330	.....
" 4.....	26,170	.....
" 5.....	19,620	120
" 6.....	34,116	380
" 7.....	30,530	.....
" 8.....	70,000	400
" 10.....	11,430	.....
" 11.....	36,400	.....
" 12.....	29,360	3,700
" 13.....	41,000	5,850
" 14.....	54,790	1,300
" 15.....	49,770	2,595
" 17.....	35,160	80
" 18.....	24,790	1,450
" 19.....	38,280	100
" 20.....	42,180	600
" 21.....	47,750	.....
" 24.....	59,680	2,100
" 25.....	51,400	2,170
" 26.....	35,440	1,250
" 27.....	49,070	500
" 28.....	44,470	.....
Total for Feb.....	864,466	.....
March 1.....	36,610	200
" 3.....	36,590	320
" 4.....	46,580	840
" 5.....	64,550	1,000
" 6.....	78,680	200

## COLORING FOR WINE.

The current issue of the *Kew Bulletin* contains a communication from the Chilean Consul-General in London respecting the use of the berries of a plant, called the maqui, for coloring wines. The maqui is a small evergreen shrub, common in Chile along the course of torrents, and in shady, mountainous woods. It is not cultivated, but grows wild, and the berries which, in Chile, are eaten either fresh or preserved, are now beginning to be exported largely to Europe for the purpose of coloring wines. In the three years ending 1887, the exports were respectively as follows: 26,592 kilos, 136,026 and 431,392. To France alone the exports during the same years were 500 kilos, 115,000 and 315,774. The Consul-General has no statistics for 1888 and 1889, but presumes that the increase went on in the same proportion. The berries are added to the grapes in order to give the wine a good color.

## NOTES.

The Sunday closing law in Colorado is not proving to be a dazzling success.

The New York branch of the firm of Alfred Greenebaum & Co. has been changed to 396 Greenwich street.

The new license ordinance in Los Angeles taxes the wholesale wine and liquor dealers \$20 per month, and the retailers \$50 per month.

E. H. Taylor, Jr. says that the status of "Old Taylor" whisky has never been so satisfactory as at present, both to his firm and the distributor.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, California paid a revenue tax of \$877,668 on distilled liquors, and \$709,613 on fermented liquors.

It is stated that the Town Council of Livermore have decided to issue no more licenses for the sale of liquor. The validity of the ordinance under which they act, will probably be tested.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the proportion of liquor dealers in California and Nevada in 1889 was one to every 102 of population, as against ninety-one in 1888.

California with a million and a half of population has nearly a thousand more liquor dealers than Ohio with four and one half million of population. Illinois has also fewer retailers than this State, which also leads in wholesalers, the figures being 360 for California to 233 for Illinois. In this respect New York ranks first, California second, Ohio third, and Illinois fourth.

## WHERE IS PROHIBITION?

The internal revenue receipts show a constant, steady increase every year. The collections from July 1st last to the close of the year were \$69,077,832, as compared with \$63,310,565 collected during the corresponding period of the previous year, being an increase of \$5,767,267. The total number of gallons of spirits produced for the last six months of 1889 was 40,770,516, and increase of 7,458,750 gallons, as compared with the previous year. The receipts from tax on beer from July 1st to December 31st, 1889, were \$13,098,483, an increase of \$1,009,607 over the receipts from July 1st to December 31st, 1888. There was also an increase of \$1,091,568 in barrels of beer tax paid during the last six months of 1889. In view of the above facts we may reasonably inquire where is Prohibition and what is it accomplishing?

The editor of the *St. Helena Star* waxed indignant because we occasionally republish a four or five line item from his paper without giving credit. There may be a mote in "our" eye in this matter, but our contemporary should first extract the beam from its own optic before becoming critical. This opinion is based on the fact that in the issue of the *Star* in which the aforesaid indignant protest appeared there were several articles that had been "lifted" from the columns of the *Review* without resorting to the troublesome credit. We fear that our punctilious friend who presides over the destinies of the bright up-country twinkler is without the fear of the Lord in his heart, and that he has not heard the adage about people who live in glass domiciles. We always give credit to anything worth crediting.



## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

## EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER COLIMA March 3, 1890.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
B D & Co.		150 barrels Wine	7,530	\$ 3,000
L in diamond		25 barrels Wine	1,250	709
F in diamond		150 barrels Wine	7,555	2,060
A V Co.		120 barrels Wine	5,679	2,850
I T.		1 barrel Wine	49	25
A V Co.		2 barrels Wine	87	50
J & Co.	August Erz.	25 barrels Wine	1,257	417
J P.	A Greenbaum & Co.	2 barrels Wine	100	75
C V Co.		25 barrels Wine	1,251	938
M M.		12 cases Wine	32	32
Col Geo F C.		1 barrel Wine	48	32
C F H Jr.		2 barrels Wine	101	46
W & Co.	Beringer Bros.	265 barrels Wine	18,050	3,262
J P.		40 barrels Wine	1,937	538
F A.	Lachman & Jacobi.	25 barrels Wine	1,284	299
H S.		52 barrels Wine	1,200	300
P H M.		65 barrels Wine	3,322	1,089
L F S.		20 barrels Wine	1,002	400
F G.		10 1/2-punches Wine		
		5 barrels Wine	1,390	960
E B & J.		50 barrels Wine	2,468	1,070
S L & Co.	S Lachman & Co.	450 barrels Wine	22,497	5,625
R S S & Co.	Los Gatos & S Wine Co	2 barrels Wine	100	65
C in diamond	C Carpy & Co.	40 half-barrels Wine	1,080	530
Q S.		10 barrels Wine	480	280
Q.	J Gundlach & Co.	16 punches Wine	2,551	993
S in diamond		15 barrels Wine	2,752	1,103
		10 punches Wine		
		100 barrels Wine	3,329	1,800
F A S.		3 barrels Wine	144	75
B D.		22 barrels Wine		
		15 half-barrels Wine	1,558	491
J P & Co.		30 barrels Wine	1,473	494
T & R.		25 barrels Wine	1,200	397
M H.	Overland F & T Co.	3 barrels Wine	169	64
H B.	Williams, Dimond & Co	1 barrel Wine	75	70
		1 half-barrel Wine		
E V Co.		3 cases Wine		
		100 barrels Wine	4,790	2,400
Total amount of Wine 10 cases and			95,015	\$ 32,875

## TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

J G San Jose de Guatemala	J Gundlach & Co.	10 barrels Wine	184	\$ 179
M H & Co.		3 barrels Wine	151	106
		8 cases Wine		82
R S G, Champerico	D Felgelbaum	37 packages Wine	292	
G Z, Ocla	E de Saba & Co.	30 cases Wine		110
Low, Corinto	J W Grace & Co.	4 barrels Wine	200	150
J A C, La Libertad	John T Wright	5 kegs Wine	55	41
M C.		1 keg Wine	10	9
N M.		1 keg Wine	10	6
M P, Corinto	Urruela & Urloste	3 kegs Wine	10	47
R A.	Sperry & Co.	1 keg Wine	10	8
T R J.		1 barrel Wine	34	20
J M J.		3 kegs Wine	25	18
T Q.		1 keg Wine	15	8
P O.		3 half-barrels Wine	47	29
J J P.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	3 barrels Wine	153	105
		1 case Wine		5
Total amount Wine 39 cases and			1,246	\$ 948

## TO MEXICO.

K & V B, Mazatlan	Ruther & Bendixon	1 barrel Wine	51	\$ 80
		2 kegs Wine	30	20
		1 case Wine		4
B H, Mazatlan	J Gundlach & Co.	10 cases Wine		35
K F R Acapulco	D G Camarinas	2 barrels Wine	101	60
Total amount of Wine 11 cases and			182	149

## TO HONOLULU—PER STEAMER AUSTRALIA February 28, 1890.

H J.	Arpad Haraszthy	12 barrels Wine	599	\$ 435
		70 kegs Wine	400	307
		10 cases Wine		86
L & Co.	Lachman & Jacobi	4 cases Wine	245	186
L in diamond	S Lachman & Co.	10 barrels Wine	500	365
		5 cases Wine		16
W S L.		4 barrels Wine	204	118
H W Co.		245 kegs Wine	1,225	1,100
F A S & Co.		1 half-barrel Wine	26	20
Total amount of Wine, 15 cases and			3,199	\$ 2,580

## TO NANAIMO—PER STEAMER EMPIRE March 1, 1890.

J A P W.	A Greenbaum & Co.	2 half-barrels Wine	54	\$ 57
J G & Co.		1 keg Wine	10	15
G W K.		2 octaves Wine	42	28
J P.		2 barrels Wine	100	62
		1 half-barrel Wine	27	41
Total amount of Wine			233	\$ 203

## TO CHINA AND JAPAN—PER STEAMER GAELIC February 27, 1890.

R R, Toko		3 barrels Wine	140	\$ 55
J G A, Amey	Siefried & Brandenstein	2 cases Wine	164	42
J C & Co, Yokohama	Dodge Sweeney & Co.	2 kegs Wine	10	9
M G, Yokohama	Williams, Dimond & Co	1 package Wine		10
Total amount of Wine			260	\$ 106

## TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER SAN JUAN February 21, 1890.

J P.		40 barrels Wine	1,920	\$ 539
B L.	P & G Siml.	5 barrels Wine	240	96
J C.	C Carpy & Co.	50 barrels Wine	2,361	944
L M.		25 barrels Wine	1,254	376
C in diamond		25 barrels Wine	840	254
V S & Bro.		50 barrels Wine	2,357	707
A V Co.		110 barrels Wine	5,191	1,816
		1 octave Wine	26	20
		0 cases Wine		24
A G Co.	A Greenbaum & Co.	80 barrels Wine	3,080	1,572
B D & Co.		10 barrels Wine	492	230
F A.	Lachman & Jacobi	25 barrels Wine	1,306	304
L H.		3 barrels Wine		
		2 half-barrels Wine	210	126
Q.	J Gundlach & Co.	146 punches Wine	3,755	3,523
S in diamond		20 punches Wine	3,225	1,032
A C.	Williams Dimond & Co	5 barrels Wine	241	121
Total amount of Wine 0 cases			26,218	\$ 10,104

## TO TAHITI—PER BRIG TAHITI February 28, 1890.

J O.		5 barrels Wine	254	\$ 89
		1 half-barrel Wine	16	8
		4 boxes Wine		14
H M.	P O Sabatie	0 barrels Wine	317	9
P P & Co.		12 barrels Wine	611	180
M in diamond	I E Thayer	1 keg Wine	10	9
T in diamond	M Turner	0 barrels Wine	300	125
S Co.	Wilkins & Co.	21 barrels Wine	1,050	525
Total amount Wine 4 cases and			2,558	\$ 1,040

## TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER NEWBORN February 25, 1890.

K & V B in diamond	Rutber & Bendixon	2 barrels Wine	103	\$ 52
		18 cases Wine		80
O V.	Langley & Michaels	1 keg Wine	10	22
C & P T.	Chamberlain & Price	1 barrel Wine	50	36
A A.	W Loalza	25 kegs Wine	411	209
J M.		1 barrel Wine	41	44
M O S.		4 cases Wine	248	128
T.	Thannhauser & Co.	1 package Wine		12
Total amount Wine 19 cases and			873	\$ 641

## TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP STERLING March 3, 1890.

E in diamond	Konler & Van Bergen	125 barrels Wine	6,209	\$ 2,792
E B & J.	Lachman & Jacobi	645 barrels Wine	38,374	17,268
		42 punches Wine	12,302	5,536
M in diamond	Marshall, Spellman & Co	250 barrels Wine		
O D P.	J L Barker	1 keg Wine	20	9
W J G.		1 keg Wine	20,750	12,037
H D & Co.		55 barrels Wine	2,350	1,057
F H.	I De Turk	50 barrels Wine	27,282	12,277
K & F.	Kahler & Frohling	537 barrels Wine	16,104	7,247
Various	Sonoma Wine & B Co	330 barrels Wine	22,619	10,178
O in diamond	C Carpy & Co.	487 barrels Wine	1,302	586
		50 half-barrels Wine		
		25 cases Wine		
Total amount of Wine 25 cases Wine and			153,312	\$ 68,987

## TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

O E B, La Union	E de Saba & Co.	10 cases Wine		\$ 38
P A A, Puntas Arenas		50 cases Wine	990	985
J R R T.		12 half-barrels Wine	331	3.0
M C S & Co		23 kegs Wine	253	205
		20 cases Wine		75
		35 cases Wine		150
C M		3 kegs Wine	33	35
O B		2 barrels Wine	102	120
J V		2 cases Wine	121	110
J V, La Union		4 half-barrels Wine	108	110
P P & Co.		6 kegs Wine	66	70
S T S.		2 barrels Wine	100	115
A P.		2 half-barrels Wine	55	60
C S.		1 barrel Wine	46	78
G S, San Jose de Guatemala	A Greenbaum & Co.	3 half-barrels Wine	137	107
	D J Guggenheim	5 half-barrels Wine	137	107
Total amount of Wine 105 cases and			2,505	\$ 2,892

## TO HAMBURG—PER BARK MARIA THERESA February 21, 1890.

O in diamond	Kehler & Frohling	3 barrels Wine	159	\$ 75
diamond		1 barrel Wine	50	30
		1 half barrel Wine	25	18
S in diamond		2 barrels Wine	100	60
B & B.	John L Kester	1 barrel Wine	25	25
		1 keg Wine	10	10
R S.	Schacht Lemeke & S.	10 cases Wine		70
Total amount of Wine 10 cases			300	\$ 288

## MISCELLANEOUS WINE SHIPMENTS.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
S S Queen of Pacific	H B Co, Victoria	J Gundlach & Co.	2 half-barrels	56	\$ 02
S S San Juan	C H P, Ocla		20 cases		80
	R A, Champerico		28 cases	72	50
	H de O, Champerico		1 half-barrel	27	115
S S Collima	K & Co, Hamburg		1 keg	10	27
Bark Alden Besse	J W M Co, Honolulu	Kohler & Frohling	300 kegs	2,100	1,640
	D, Honolulu	D W Gedge	7 cases		35
S S City of Puebla	E W V, Victoria	James Ward	30 kegs	408	295
	H McW, Victoria		1 barrel	28	6
			3 barrels	153	79
			3 punches	542	383
S S Walla Walla	A B G & Co, Victoria	A Greenbaum & Co.	14 barrels	77	84
	K in d'd, Victoria		1 barrel	34	17
Schr J N Ingalls	A M, Mexico	Thannhauser & Co.	2 half-barrels	55	82
Bk no Portland	J M, Vladivostok	Reth Blum & Co.	2 cases	136	84
Brig Lurline	W E S, Hilo	J D Spreckles & Bros	28 half-barrels	1,067	746
			1 case Wine		4
Total amount Wine 55 cases and				4,702	\$ 3,729

## EXPORTS OF WHISKY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

February 21, 1890 to March 7, 1890.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
S S Australia	W C P & Co, Honolulu	Wm Wolf & Co.	10 cases		\$ 60
	G W M & Co.		100 cases		735
	W S L & Co.		18 cases		117
S S Empire	J G & Co, Nansaimo	A Greenbaum & Co	10 cases		80
	J P, Nansaimo		1 case		8
S S Gaelic	L in d'd, Yokohama	Herman & Co.	11 cases		107
	D Bros		10 cases		100
	Dr OHS	Southern Pacific Co	1 keg	10	25
S S Walla Walla	W G P, Victoria	A Greenbaum & Co	5 cases	60	66
	N & Co		1 case	124	236
S S Queen of Pacific	R & Co in d'd Victoria	Meere Hunt & Co.	1 punchen	165	446
S S San Juan	B T, Champerico	Wilmerding & Co.	10 cases	24	90
	P C & Co San J de Guat		2 barrels	80	318
	L P & Co, Puntas Arenas		2 barrels	78	245
	Q de B.		2 barrels	78	300
	C T & H.		2 barrels	78	353
	R G & E.		3 barrels	116	320
	F G & Co.		1 barrel	39	117
	O & Co.		2 barrels	77	270
	J B G.		2 barrels	80	260
	F S, Ocls		13 cases		130
	G S San J de Guat.		1 barrel	40	77
	F S, Ocls		13 cases		149
S S Collima	B & Co, La Libertad	L T Haas	1 barrel		63
	N & Co, San J de Guat		100 cases		000
Bk Alden Besse	G & Co, Honolulu	D W Gedge	6 barrels	132	107
S S Australia	H J, Honolulu	Wilmerding & Co.	1 barrel	38	154
			6 cases		44
	G W M & Co, Honolulu	Spruace Stanley & Co	75 cases		616
	W S L, Honolulu		10 cases		137
Total amount of Whiskey, etc. 308 cases and				1,239	\$ 6,121



## EXPORTS OF BRANDY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	GALLONS	VALUE
Sh'p Sterling	M K, New York	H C Eggers	155 packages	4,145	\$ 1,145
"	K & F	Kohler & Frohling	200 packages	7,421	7,421
S S City of Puebla	N & McW, Victoria	"	20 cases		
S S San Juan	K & F, New York	Kohler & Frohling	16 half barrels	436	305
"	Lt, New York	Lachman & Jacob	1 half barrel	23	45
"	FL, Ocs	"	2 cases		27
"	J B, Puntas Arenas	Wilmerding & Co.	1 barrel	48	121
"	R G & E	"	2 barrels	56	215
"	F S, Ocs	"	2 cases		28
Bk Maria Teresa	S in d'd, Hamburg	Edmond Walden Jr	600 packages	10,097	11,998
S S Colima	V O & Co New York	A Greenbaum & Co	5 1/2 barrels	90	22
"	F O New York	Lachman & Jacob	4 barrels	183	3'3
"	"	"	2 barrels		
"	"	"	4 half barrels	102	470
"	R A, Corinto	Sperry & Co.	1 keg	5	20
"	J N J, Corinto	"	1 keg	5	21
Bk Alden Besse	A N, Honolulu	G F Montelegre & Co	10 barrels	502	302
"	G, Honolulu	"	10 cases		50
S S Australia	W S L, Honolulu	Spruanc Stanley & Co	2 cases		13
S S Empire	JAPW, Nainimo	A Greenbaum & Co	1 case		11
Sh'p Sterling	4 W & B Co New York	Sonoma W & B Co.	275 packages	8,317	
"	F in d'd, New York	Paul Bieber	25 packages	962	
"	V Bros, New York	"	10 packages	258	
Total amount of Brandy 37 cases				42,680	\$ 13,981

## EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

February 21, to March 7, 1890.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	VALUE
S S San Juan	A V, Ocs		6 cases Vermouth	\$ 18
"	F S, Ocs		6 cases Vermouth	26
S S Colima	K A, Corinto	Sperry & Co.	1 case Champagne	10
S S Australia	N J, Honolulu	Wilmerding & Co.	1 case Rum	0
"	M & C	"	30 cases Champagne	331
"	N S	"	5 cases Champagne	63
"	J F & Co	"	2 cases Absinthe	8
S S City of Puebla	S & K, Victoria	"	25 cases Champagne	112
S S Walla Walla	H B Co	A Harazthy & Co	12 cases Champagne	148
"	K in d'd	"	10 cases Liquors	70
Total amount				759

## SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

Brandy, Whiskey and Spirits to San Francisco, from Feb. 18. to Mar. 5, 1890.

CONSIGNEES.	1/2 Barrels	Barrels.	Brandy, Etc Gallons.	Whiskey, Gallons	ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS, GALLONS.
C W Craig		180			7,030
"		131		5,293	
C Jost & Co		60			2,350
Lilienthal & Co.		143			6,611
Wolter Bros & Co.		57			2,630
Livingston & Co.		60			2,350
Jones, Mundy & Co.		300			11,841
"		60		2,313	
Siebe Bros & Plageman		40		2,086	
Carroll & Carroll	783 cases W	15		3,619	
J L Nickel	4	2		210	
Meyerfield M & S	90	50	35 cases whisky	4,382	
Dallemand & Co.		48		2,129	
J Ferguson		5		227	
S Lachman & Co.		65		2,541	
C Crispino		1		40	
T A H Kenau		4		208	
Leary & Brown		1		52	
Geo Stevens	10	40		2,262	
C Rouben		5		210	
F Chevallier & Co.		10		380	
A Fehar & Co.		2		80	
Arnold Bros	4	5		120	
E Van Bergen		5		258	
Both & Co.		55		2,580	
Total		108		131,205	31,812

## BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	Cases.	Barrels	1/2 Barrels	1/4 barrels	Bottled lbs	Bulk lbs.
W Wolff & Co.			249 casks		64,320	
"			40	108		24,000
Q L C			85 casks		21,250	
C A Zinkand			8	100		24,000
Sherwood & Sherwood			62	92		20,300
"			100		25,320	
Jones Mundy & Co.			115		28,750	
Total					139,640	68,300

## IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP HENRY B. HYDE March 3, 1890.

SHIPPERS	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
L Hellman & Co.	40 barrels Whisky	Jas Gibbs
Alvin Wood & Co.	3 barrels	Occidental Hotel
J A Burke	1 barrel	H Baker
Lilienthal & Co.	160 packages	Order
Lease Moore & Co.	91 barrels	Moore Hunt & Co.
"	5 barrels	J G Stenning

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP FLORENCE February 24, 1890.

W K Freeman	2 barrels Whisky	J A Crawford
Chapin Trull & Co.	25 barrels Rum	Sam McDough
Aurora Distilling Co.	5 barrels Whisky	J & M
"	1 half-barrel Rum	John McKearey & Co.
"	1 half-barrel Brandy	"

FROM LIVERPOOL—PER SHIP SCOTTISH HILLS March 3 1890.

E J Burke	300 cases Whisky	Order
"	100 cases Gin	"
"	25 cases Wine	O P
F Ballay	10 octaves Whisky	Wm Wolf & Co.
James Moss & Co.	140 cases Wine	J B C
"	6 cases Wine	J D
"	22 cases wine	J A D
Gordon Ramsay & Co	10 octaves wine	Order

FROM NEW YORK—PER STEAMER COLIMA February 28, 1890.

	6 barrels whisky	F H Mason & Co.
	1 barrel whisky	Frank Salzer
	5 cases liquors	L in diamond

FROM FRANCE.

Ph Marzoff	12 cases wine	Belloc & Co.
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FROM SPAIN.

Vea Murglosa & Soc	0 cases wine	Em Meyer & Co
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FROM ENGLAND.

W A Gilbey	20 cases wine	Order
"	60 cases spirits	"

FROM GENOA—PER BARK VERMONT February 20, 1890.

Banchi & Co.	450 cases fernet	
Valls & Quelph	500 cases v. mouth	Order

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

Anheuser Busch	85 barrels beer	L C & Co.
S G Fomaris	25 cases wine	W B Chapman & Co.
"	375 cases champagne	Order
"	800	Wm Wolf & Co.
"	200	F de Barry
"	31 cases wine	W B Chapman & Co.
"	16 cases beer	C Brunig
"	19 cases wine	Order
"	97 cases wine	"
J G Shriver	5 cases cognac	"

FROM GENOA—PER SHIP CATERINA ACCAME March 4, 1890.

M Canold	100 cases Fernet	F B
Valls & Quelph	1000 cases Vermouth	B L
"	50 cases Liquors	Order
"	1040 cases Vermouth	"
Blanchini & Co.	320 cases Fernet	"
Ad Yaeggi	630 cases Vermouth	"
"	220 cases Fernet	"
"	200 cases Vermouth	"
P Ponderson	900 cases Vermouth	John Sautier
Emanuel Accame	18 barrels Marsala wine	Order

FROM BARCELONIA VIA PANAMA—PER STEAMER SAN BLAS March 5, 1890.

M Walton	1 barrel wine	F B in anchor
Urruela & Urista	2 cases wine	Urruela & Urista

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP WILLIE ROSENFELD March 5, 1890.

H Webster & Co.	10 barrels whisky	Spruanc Stanley & Co.
W K Freeman	1 barrel whisky	W D Kelly
"	3 packages whisky	Anna Samset
"	1 barrel whisky	J Cooper
H & H W Catherwood	25 cases whisky	Order
"	25 barrels whisky	A A

JOHN H. WISE,  
Pres.H. T. SCOTT,  
Vice-Pres.CHAR. H. FROST,  
Gen'l Mgr.O. S. PREBLE  
Sec'y.

## Union Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Co.,

Manufacture the finest quality of plain, moulded or ornamented Pressed Brick, Architectural Terra Cotta, Fire Proofing, Paying Tile; also, Red, Brown and Black Mortar.

WORKS,

Vallejo, California.

GENERAL OFFICE,

Room 31, Flood Building, San Francisco.

Wm. WOLFF and Co.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market street,

San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Coast Agents for

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,  
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,  
MORGAN BROS, PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES,  
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,  
DUBOIS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Santernes,  
HOCK WINES, from Messrs. Henkell & Co., Mayence,  
FRANCESCO CINZANO, Torino, Italian Vermouth,

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,  
GILKA KUMMEL,  
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),  
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon,  
THE "BEST" TONIC,  
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,  
"DOGSHEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,  
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,  
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogsheads,  
GREENLEES BROS' Lorne Highland (Scotch) Whisky,  
JAMESON & CO., IRISH WHISKY,  
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,  
Mineral Waters,

Re-Imported American Whiskies.



# PRICES CURRENT.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

## California Wines & Brandies

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

### ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

VARIETY.	PRICE PER CASE.	
	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Eclipse Champagne, ex. dry.	\$14.50	\$17.00
Eclipse Champagne, brut.	14.50	17.00
Riesling	6.00	7.00
Gutedel	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel	5.00	6.00

### J. GUNDLACH & CO.,

Cor. Second & Market Sts., San Francisco.

Traminer, 82.	\$5.00	\$3.00
Gutedel, 82.	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83.	5.00	6.00

### I. DE TURK,

212 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Port, 1884.	\$6.00
Port, 1886.	4.00
Dry Sherry, 1884.	6.00
Dry Sherry, 1886.	4.00
Angelica, 1884.	4.50
Tokay, 1884.	8.00
Zinfandel Claret, 1884.	3.50
Burgundy, 1884.	4.00
Riesling, 1885.	4.00
Gutedel, 1884.	4.50
Hock, 1885.	3.50
Brandy, 1882.	12.00

### GEORGE WEST & SON,

Stockton, Cal., and 252 Market St., S. F.

Brandy, 1879.	\$20.00
Brandy, 1883.	15.00
Brandy, 1885.	15.00
Frontignan.	9.00
Sherry.	9.00
Port (old).	12.00
Port.	6.00

### SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,

Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.	\$4.75	\$5.75
Gutedel.	4.75	5.75
Port.	5.50	...
Angelica.	5.50	...
Muscadel.	5.50	...
Sherry.	6.00	...
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	...

### LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,

3 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	\$3.50	\$4.50
Sauterne.	4.00	5.00
Brandy.	9.00	...
Port.	5.00	6.00
Sweet Muscatel.	5.00	6.00
Grape Cordial.	6.50	7.50

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

In cases, per doz. qts.		
Claret, 1886.	\$3.00	
Zinfandel, 1885.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1885.	4.00	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	5.00	
Somlai Hungarian Type, 1885.	3.50	
Szatmari.	3.50	
Szegszardi Fehér Hun' Type	4.00	
" 1885	4.00	
Port, 1884.	6.00	
Sherry, 1885.	5.00	
" 1884.	6.00	
Angelica and Sweet Mount'n, 84	4.50	
Mad'a, Malaga & Sw't To'y '85	5.00	

JOSEPH MELOZER & CO.,  
404 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Brandies, 1883.	\$12.00
" 1885.	10.00

### KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,

123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	\$3.25	\$4.25
Zinfandel.	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.	4.00	5.00
Sauterne.	4.50	5.50
Port, Old.	6.00	...
Old Sherry.	6.00	...

## Domestic Champagnes.

### ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

Eclipse.	\$14.50	\$17.00
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## Imported Champagnes.

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

QUARTS. PINTS.		
Pommery Sec.	\$31.00	\$33.00

### W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jouet & Co. "Special"	31.50	33.50
Extra Dry.	31.50	33.50
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut.	31.50	33.50

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

### DEUTZ & GELDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.

Gold Lack Sec., per case.	\$31.00	\$33.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums	30.00	...
per case.	30.00	...
Cachet Blanc per case.	30.50	32.50
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt	24.00	25.50

### DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.

Carte Blanche, per case.	20.00	21.00
Carte Blanche, extra dry, per case.	21.00	22.00

## Imported Wines.

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

### RED WINES.

per case of dozen quarts.		
Szegszardi Voros.	9.50	
Visontai.	12.00	
Villanyi.	14.00	
Sashegyi.	15.50	
Menes-Gyoroki.	18.00	
Carbenet Szemelt.	24.00	

### WHITE WINES.

Visontai feher.	9.50	
Penczi.	12.00	
Chateau Szalay.	14.00	
Muskotaly.	18.00	

### DESSERT WINES.

Tokaji Szamorodni, per doz pints.	18.00
Szamorodni I.	20.00

### ASSZU OR ESSENZ WINES.

Tokay Asszu, per doz. pints.	28.00
" "Hammersberg Jeno'."	34.00

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux	
Clarets, per case.	\$8.00 to \$28.00
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux	
Sauternes per case.	12.00 to 26.00
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits	
Burgundies, white and red per case.	15.00 to 21.75
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,	
Oporto, Port wines per case.	15.00 to 20.00
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,	
Oporto, Port Wines, in wood per gal.	2.00 to 4.50
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries	
in wood per gal.	2.00 to 5.50
Boord & Son, London Dock	
Sherry, per case.	12.00 to 15.00
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz	
Rhine Wines per case.	8.50 to 28.00
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt	
o M Rhine Wines per case.	11.00 to 14.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,  
123 California street, San Francisco.

### RED WINES.

(H. Cu villier and Freres of Bordeaux.)

Quarts.	
Pauillac, 1881	\$10.50
Duensas Grand Puy, 1878	11.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878	17.50
Chat. Beychevelle, 1874	19.50
Pontet Caue, 1874	19.50
Cos d'Estournel, 1878	22.00
Chat. Léoville, 1878	22.00
" Larose, 1870	22.50
" Latour, 1868	29.50
" Margaux, 1881	32.00
" Lafite, 1878	35.00
" Monton Rothschild, '80	35.00

### WHITE WINES.

Sauternes.	11.50
Chateau Guiraud, 1884.	27.00
" La Tour Blanche, '84	27.00

### RED WINES.

(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux)	
Chateau Lacroix, 1878.	10.00
" Le Pian, 1878.	11.50
Duena Beaucaillon, 1881	16.00
Chateau Langoa, 1874.	22.50
" Latour, 1870.	31.50

### WHITE WINES.

Barsac, 1878.	11.00
Chateau Yquem, 1874.	30.00

### SHERRIES.

(Sandeman, Buck & Co's Jerz.)	
Pemartin Brut	19.00
" Umbrella	20.00
" Amontillado	22.00

## American Whiskies.

### SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN,

322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

PER GALLON.	
O K Extra.	\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale.	2.50 to 3.00
Hvain.	2.75
Golden Pearl.	2.25
Marshall.	2.25
Old Family Bourbon.	1.75
Old Bourbon.	1.50

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Johu Gibson's Son & Co.,	
Philadelphia, Bourbon	
and Rye Whiskies.	\$1.90 to \$3.50

### SPRUANCE, STANLEY & CO.,

410 Front street, San Francisco.

Kentucky Favorite.	\$3.00
Extra Kentucky Favorite.	3.50
O. P. T.	2.50
O K. Old Stock.	5.00
Harries' Old Bourbon.	2.00

### KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,

123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

O K Goldwater Ken. Bourb'n	\$4.00
" " " " pr es	7.25

### NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,

323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1.	\$2.75
" " " Old Stock.	3.00
" " " A1, 90 pf.	2.50
" " " OK, 100 pf.	3.50
" Pony, Private Stock.	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old.	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf.	2.50
Union Club	2.25
Superior Whisky.	1.75
" BB Whisky.	1.50

### Liquors—In cases.

Per Case.	
Phoenix Bourbon, OK, in 5s.	\$10.50
" " " A1, " "	7.50
" " " A1, 24 pts.	8.00
" " " A1, 48 1/2 pts.	9.00
Union Club Bourbon, 24 pts.	7.50
" " " 48 1/2 pts.	8.50
Rock and Rye Whisky, in 5s.	7.50
Rum Punch Extract	8.00
Blackberry Brandy	7.50

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,  
429-437 Jackson street, San Francisco.

### J. H. Cutter Old Bourbon Whisky.

A. No. 1.	\$3.00
O K.	3.25
O K, No. 1.	4.00
O. P. S.	6.00
R (Old Rye).	8.00
A, No. 1, per case.	4.00
O. P. S.	8.25
O K.	20.00
Pure Old Rye	11.25

### CRANE HASTINGS & Co.

316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

### BOURBONS.

Per Gallon.	
Pony Cabinet.	\$6.00
Old Crown Cabinet.	3.50
Old Crown Cabinet, Old Stock	4.00
Old Monarch A.	2.75
Old Monarch AA.	3.00
Premium Old Bourbon.	2.75
Premium Old Bourbon—O. K.	3.00
O. K. Kentucky Bourbon—A and AA.	\$2.75 & 3.00
Cedar Valley.	2.50
Peerless.	2.00
Occidental.	2.00
Wheat.	1.50
Magnolia.	1.50

### RYE WHISKIES.

Old Hermitage.	4.50
Old Freeport.	3.50
Old Horsey.	3.50

### MOORE, HUNT & CO.,

404 Front street, San Francisco.

Per gal.	
Extra Pony in bbls. or 1/2-bbls.	\$6.00 to \$8.00
A A " " " pf.	4.00
B " " " " "	3.50
C " " " " "	3.00
No. 1 " " " " "	2.50
Rye in bbls. and 1/2-bbls. from.	3.50 to 5.00
A A in cases, 1 dozen to case,	
5 to gallon.	\$11.00
A A in 5 case lots, 1 dozen to case, 5 to gallon.	10.50
A A in 10 to 25 lots, 1 dozen to case, 5 to gallon.	10.00
A A in pint flint flasks, 2 doz. to case.	12.00
C in cases 1 doz. 5 to gal.	8.50
C in 5 case lots, 1 dozen, 5 to gallon.	8.25
C in 10 to 25 case lots, 1 doz. 5 to gallon.	8.00
No. 1 in case, 1 dozen to case, 5 to gallon.	8.00
Bedford, Belmont and Astor in bond or duty paid in our warehouse in Louisville or in San Francisco.	

### WOLF, JAMES & CO.,

418 Clay street, San Francisco.

Peerless A A A.	\$4.00
" " A A	3.50
" " A	3.00
" " O K	2.50
Peerless.	2.25
Imperial Cabinet.	2.25
Club House.	1.75

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco

Native Pride, Old Bourbon,	
(per bbl.) per gal.	\$2.50
Native Pride, Old Bourbon	
(per 1/2-bbl.) per gal.	2.75
Old Rip Van Winkle, hand made Sour Mash, per gal.	2.50
Nevilles Old Bourbon	1.50

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

W. H. McBrayer, 1885.	\$2.75
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## Imported Whiskies.

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

Lone Highland.	per case \$11.50
Connaught, Irish.	11.50
Wm. Jameson & Co.	11.00



**CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,**  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Boord & Son, London Finest  
Irish Malt Whisky ..... \$10.50  
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky. 10.50  
John Ramsay, Islay Malt  
Scotch Whisky ..... 11.00

### Imported Brandies.

**WM. WOLFF & CO.,**  
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Martell's Brandy, X per case \$15.00  
" " XX " 17.50  
" " XXX " 20.00  
" " VSO " 28.00  
" " WSOP " 50.00

**CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,**  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,  
Boutelleau & Co. man-  
agers Cognac, in Oc-  
taves, per gal ..... \$5.00 to \$8.50  
The Vineyard Proprs Co.  
Boutelleau & Co. man-  
agers Reserve Vintages 10.50 to 14.00

**WOLF, JAMES & CO.,**  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.

Pioneer Brandy, XXX ..... \$5.00  
" " XX ..... 4.00  
" " X ..... 3.00

**CRANE, HASTINGS & CO.**  
316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Sazerac de Forge & Sons ..... 6.00 to 16.00  
Otard Dupny ..... 5.50 to 9.00  
Bisquit du Bouche & Co. .... 4.50 to 6.00  
La Grand Marque ..... 4.50 to 12.00  
E. Alusse ..... 22.50  
Maret & Co. .... 4.00  
Pellevoisin ..... 4.00  
Pinet Castillon ..... 5.00

**W. B. CHAPMAN,**  
123 California street, San Francisco.

H. Cuivillier & Freres Cognac.  
Quarts. \$32.00  
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860 36.00

### Malt Liquors.

**WM. WOLFF & CO.,**  
329 Market street, San Francisco.

J. Shanks & Co's (D'blin) Banner  
Brand, Guinness Stout, per  
dozen pints ..... 1.75  
Read Bros. Doghead Bottling  
Bass Ale ..... 2.00  
Banner Bottling Bass Ale, per doz. pints 2.00  
Bass Ale (in wood) Hogsheads ..... 50.00  
" " " " " 28.00  
" " " " " 21.00  
" " " " " 12.00

**CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,**  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Guinness' Extra Stout, pints,  
Ihlers and Bell bottling  
Red Bull Brand per doz. \$1.75  
Bass & Co's Pale Ale, pints,  
Ihlers & Bell bottling  
Red Bull Brand, per doz. 2.00

### Imported Goods, (Miscellaneous.)

**WM. WOLFF & CO.,**  
329 Market street, San Francisco.

A. Houtman's Gin, large bottles ..... 20.00  
" " " " " 16.50  
" " " " " 8.50  
Evan's Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel 13.50  
" " " " " 6.00  
Theo Lappe's Genuine Aromatique  
per case ..... 13.50  
Gilka Kummel per case ..... 13.50  
Vermouth Francesco Cinzani pr case 6.25

**CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,**  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

(BOORD & SON'S, LONDON.)  
Old Tom Gin, per case ..... 9.50  
Pale Orange Bitters, per case 10.00  
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur " 12.00  
Jamaica Rum, Old " \$12.00 to 14.00  
IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in  
cases of 15 large black  
bottles per case ..... 20.00  
in cases of 15 large  
white bottles per case 21.00  
Kirschwasser, Macholl Freres  
Bavarian Highland, per case. 19.00  
Cherry Cordial, J. J. W. Peters' per  
case ..... 12.00  
Gilka Kummel, per case ..... 13.50

**WOLF, JAMES & CO.,**  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.

Eagle Ciu ..... \$2.50

**SAN FRANCISCO BEERS.**

Lager in barrels, local delivery, .... \$ 9 00  
" " export ..... 10 50  
Steam beer in barrels ..... 6 00  
Patent Stopper, per case, local ..... 1 25  
Export, per case, 1 doz. bottles ..... 1 75

**Newman & Levinson's, of 129**  
and 131 Kearny street, San Francisco, carry  
the most complete assortment of materials  
for fancy work on the Pacific Coast  
Ladies can see something entirely new in  
fancy work at this establishment this week.

**The First National Bank,**  
COR. BUSH AND SANSOME STS.  
Organized 1870. U. S. Depositary.

Capital paid up ..... \$1,500,000  
Surplus ..... 500,000  
Undivided Profit ..... 69,200

S. G. Murphy, President; James Moffitt,  
Vice-President; E. D. Morgan, Cashier;  
George W. Kline, Assistant Cashier.

A general banking business transacted.  
**DEPOSIT VAULT DEPARTMENT,**  
JAMES K. LYNCH, Manager.

Safes to rent from \$5 to \$100 per annum (under  
the exclusive control of the renter), for the care of  
stocks, bonds, valuable papers and jewelry.

**DR. JORDAN & CO'S**  
Museum of Anatomy,  
751 Market Street, S. F.  
Go and learn how to avoid disease and  
how wonderfully you are made. Con-  
sultation and treatment personally or  
by letter on weakness and all diseases  
of men. Send for book.  
Private Office, 211 Geary Street.

ARIEL LATHROP, Pres.  
WILLIAM HARNEY, Mgr. and Sec'y.  
TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Treas.

**GOLDEN GATE WOOLLEN MFG. CO.**  
— MANUFACTURE —  
Blankets, Cashimeres, Tweeds and Flannels  
535 Market St., San Francisco

## POISON OAK!

**STEELE'S GRONDELIA LOTION,**  
THE ONLY SURE CURE.

— MADE AND SOLD BY —  
**James G. Steele & Co.**  
PALACE PHARMACY,  
635 Market Street, - - Palace Hotel  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## NATIONAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

IMPORTS.	December, 1889.		December, 1888.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.....	103,567	\$ 106,315	92,869	\$ 92,862
Malt liquors bottled, etc., gallons.....	92,560	74,929	71,546	58,726
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.....	154,979	52,475	123,222	37,152
Brandy, proof gallons.....	52,900	133,145	54,678	151,314
All other spirits, proof gallons.....	125,606	109,997	117,616	93,087
Champagne, dozen.....	55,064	731,265	56,769	762,043
Still wines, bulk, gallons.....	327,563	232,743	259,372	201,012
Still wines, dozen.....	35,239	165,337	26,181	148,323

EXPORTS.	December, 1889.		December, 1888.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Malt liquors, dozen.....	35,802	\$ 56,104	27,785	\$ 44,744
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.....	12,821	3,688	7,211	2,542
Alcohol, proof gallons.....	22,358	6,224	20,609	5,837
Neutral spirits, etc., proof gallons.....	148,028	188,628	44,564	52,778
Rum.....	11,690	15,246	34,130	27,809
Bourbon whisky.....	1,940	2,785	2,688	3,754
Rye whisky.....	13,130	17,177	728	1,491
All other spirits.....	870	4,229	732	3,517
Wine bottled, dozen.....	27,751	18,319	38,739	22,504
Wine, bulk, gallons.....				

EXPORTS FOREIGN LIQUORS.	December, 1889.		December, 1888.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.....	21	\$ 30	277	\$ 324
Malt liquors, bottled, gallons.....	1,675	974	206	120
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.....				
Brandy, proof gallons.....	3,249	7,136	2,900	5,969
All other spirits, proof gallons.....	6,781	4,659	1,288	1,437
Champagnes.....	264	3,562	109	1,353
Still wines, gallons.....	3,320	1,808	3,918	1,993
Still wines, dozen.....	311	1,144	339	1,246

IMPORTS.	1889.		1888.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.....	1,233,791	\$1,331,601	2,532,468	\$2,542,740
Malt liquors, bottled, gallons.....	1,094,101	808,975	1,215,173	1,011,016
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.....	1,428,887	427,550	7,410,850	330,894
Brandy, proof gallons.....	439,624	1,167,229	404,310	1,060,881
All other spirits, proof gallons.....	1,080,721	886,876	1,177,920	884,068
Champagnes.....	333,792	4,514,349	297,535	3,977,775
Still wines, bulk, gallons.....	3,106,080	2,273,087	3,332,592	2,267,030
Still wines, bottled, dozen.....	297,019	1,475,126	272,088	1,365,488

EXPORTS.	1889.		1888.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Malt liquors, dozen.....	403,264	\$ 605,410	370,860	\$ 591,430
Malt liquors, gal'ons.....	226,641	63,090	137,155	41,778
Alcohol, proof gallons.....	376,011	150,712	196,061	54,874
Neutral spirits, proof gallons.....	389	197	405	357
Rum.....	517,533	615,915	685,590	414,535
Bourbon whisky.....	1421,625	1,201,375	309,109	275,268
Rye whisky.....	387,394	354,500	151,394	162,555
All other spirits.....	282,640	218,245	310,905	148,326
Wine, dozen.....	7,725	34,060	6,416	29,577
Wine, gallons.....	362,189	227,157	369,902	232,548

EXPORTS FOREIGN LIQUORS.	1889.		1888.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.....	2,281	\$ 2,156	2,879	\$ 3,522
Malt liquors, bottled, gallons.....	11,084	7,821	4,097	2,370
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.....	520	201	1,814	544
Brandy, proof gallons.....	18,125	33,982	12,131	23,798
All other spirits, proof gallons.....	29,518	19,679	28,741	19,587
Champagne, dozen.....	2,567	32,350	2,196	27,724
Still wine, casks, gallons.....	34,544	19,679	45,927	27,013
Still wines, bottled, dozen.....	4,363	14,550	4,352	15,198

**CALIFORNIA FURNITURE COMPANY**  
— SUCCESSORS TO —  
**N. P. COLE & CO.**  
**FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY,**  
STARR KING BUILDING, - - - 117 to 121 GEARY STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**UNION BREWERY**  
HENNING THODE, Proprietor.  
326 CLEMENTINA STREET,  
Bet. 4th and 5th Streets, Howard and Folsem Streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**Willows Brewery.**  
**O. Fauss & Company,**  
Southeast corner Mission and Nineteenth street, - - - San Francisco.  
TELEPHONE No. 6158.

**E. L. G. STEELE & CO.**  
Successors to C. ADOLPHE LOW & CO.,  
**Shipping and Commission Merchants,**  
Sole Importers of Harmony Sherries-  
208 California Street, - - - San Francisco, Cal.



## — CURRENT PRICES. —

**Kentucky Bourbons and Ryes.**

[Quotations in Warehouse and Distillery.]

E. G. B.—Export Gauge Bremen; N. Y.—New York; N. Y. C. H.—New York Custom House; L. P. W. H.—Louisville Public Warehouse; Lou. Louisville; Cin.—Cincinnati; In Bond. Dist'y—Distillery; C. C. H.—Cincinnati Custom House; St. L. C. H.—St. Louis Custom House. **Tax Paid.**

BRANDS.	Spring, '86	Fall, '89	Spring, '89	Fall, '88	Spring, '88	Fall, '87	Spring, '87	Fall, '86	Spring, '86	Fall, '85	Spring, '85	Spring, '84	Spring, '83	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Aiken.....							67½		185	167½				82 255	NYCH
Anderson.....			55	57½			62½		190	215				82 265	NYCH
Anderson Co., Sour Mash.			40				55								
Ashland.....															
Astor.....			40	45			55	57½	175	180		200		*81 245	NY
Atherton.....							65							81 112½	EGBremen
Aurora.....															
Ballard & Lancaster.			40	40	65		55		165					81 250	
Beam, J. H.....			55				60	62½	187½					81 265	
Beargrass.....			47½	50			60	62½	187½					81 250	
Bel-Air.....			50		65		80	72½	190		225			81 265	
Belle of Anderson.			50	55	65		80	72½	190		225			80 400	St. Louis CH
" " Co.....			67½				80								
Belle of Marion.....	60														
Belle of Nelson.....															
Belle of Louisville.															
Beechwood.....							75		195						
Bowen, H. C.....							65		185						
Belmont.....			45												
Berkele, Wm.....															
Berry, W. L.....			42½				65			195				*81 240	
Berry, E. C.....	32½		45	45			57½		175	190				81 245	
Big Springs.....	50		60						200					81 300	
Blakemore.....			40				55	55	170		185	200		81 245	NYCH
Blue Grass.....			75	80	105		115	120	240	242½	260	275		81 265	
Bond & Lillard.....		35	40	45			60		185					81 265	
Bond, M. S.....			57½				82½		195		225			80 250	
Boon's Knoll.....	32½		37½		42½		50								
Bowen, J. A.....															
Brownfield, W. W.....			55	57½			67½		185					*81 275	
Buchanan.....	40		50				75		200					*81 260	NYCH
Buffalo Spring.....														81 265	SILCH
Callaghan.....			60						200		210				
Carlisle.....			47½				60		175					*81 250	Louisville
" Ky. Dis. Co.....	40		50	50	70				190					82 240	NYCH
Cedar Run.....														81 265	NYCH
Chase, E. H.....			40		52½		65							*81 260	NYCH
Chickencock.....			37½		50		60		190	195				82 235	NYCH
Clay, Samuel, Jr.....			47½	50			65							81 240	
Clifton.....			45		50		55							81 275	
Commonwealth.....			37½	40			50	52½						81 240	
Cook, C. B.....	45	47½	55				72½							81 240	
Coon Hollow.....			40												
Craig F. J.....															
Crab Orchard.....															
Criterion.....	30	32½	37½		47½	52½	60	65						80 250	LPWH
Crystal Springs.....	30		35				60							80 285	
Cumberland.....			50	50			70		190					81 275	
Cummins, R & Co.....			50												
Cream of Anderson.....			50		60		70								
Cliff Falls.....	35	37½	40												
Deadman, C. M.....						60	65								
Dix River Rock Bass.....	40		50			60									
Dant, J W.....	40		45		57½		70								
Darling.....	30		37½		45		52½								
Davies County Club.....			47½		60										
Double Spring.....	32½		40				62½		180						
Durham.....			45		50		60		180						
Early Times.....	45		55		65		75		200					81 250	
Edge Cliff.....	40		50		55		65		185						
Edgewater.....			50				62½		196					81 250	NYCH
Elkhorn.....			40		50		55							81 245	
Excelsior.....	31½		37½				52½		167½		185			81 240	
Elk Run.....			35				42½								
Freeland.....															
Fible & Crabb.....					65										
Fields, J. W. M.....							65				200				
Frazier, J. W.....			52½												
Garland.....	30		35												
Glenarme.....		32½	37½				57½	57½						82 250	
Glencoe.....															
Glenmore.....	37½	40	45												
Glen Springs.....							57½	60	175					81 260	
Greystone.....			47½				65								
G. W. S.....			45		57½		60	58½						80 300	
Howard.....															
Hackley, S O.....			45				65		190		210				
Hanning, Jno.....	35	37½	40	42½			65	65							
Harris, N.....			42½				60		190					81 265	LPWH
Hawkins.....			50		70		75		200		225				
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....			45				65								
Head, F. M.....															
Head, W. H.....			42½				65								
Hermitage.....			80	90			125		250		260	270		82 325	Dist'y
Hill & Hill.....			50	52½	65		72½		195					80 300	
Hume.....			40				60		180		190				
Imperial.....															
Jessamine.....														81 125	EGB

All goods quoted are Spring unless denoted by \* which indicates Fall.



Yellowstone.....  
Zeno.....



## ON THE CONTINENT.

**Herman Bendel Finds a Market for Surplus Wines.**

Herman Bendel, President of the Natoma Wine Company, who recently returned from a six month's trip on the continent, during which he investigated the wine markets of several of the European countries, is very much pleased with the situation over there.

"I found the market in Europe very encouraging," said he to a representative of the REVIEW, "and there is no doubt that we can sell our surplus if we ever should have it, at a great deal better price than wine have been sold for here. I have to-day orders to send large lots of wine to commission merchants there who are ready to pay fifteen cents per gallon, free on board here in San Francisco, and after selling the wine they return to the seller all over their five per cent commission. The prices of wines in large lots—say 1000 barrel lots—is equal to about thirty cents a gallon in bond, in London, Bremen and Hamburg. The duty in Germany amounts to about twenty-three cents per gallon, and the advantages that that country offers us as a market is that a large portion of the wine consumed is imported from France and it is mostly claret. Of course our wine does not pay any more duty than the French product with which we come into competition. The market for white wine is not so good as the Germans produce a great deal of this wine themselves. As an example of what is being done over there I would say that some of the dealers in California wines are selling a good sound article at \$1 per gallon in bond, including casks, and this would bring the cost of the wine up to \$1.23 per gallon to the consumer."

Mr. Bendel is quite enthusiastic over the prospects he has seen for the extension of our wine market abroad and he believes that by proper management, that wine market ought to be made to include England, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

During the coming summer, at the North German Exposition at Bremen, opportunity will be afforded for the introduction of our wines to a wine drinking people who would prefer to buy their wines from any country but France. Within the next six weeks Mr. Bendel will return to Europe, and hopes to go thoroughly equipped by the wine men of California to make a fine exhibit of the product of their vineyards. If his desires are realized he will suggest the necessity of opening a café in the coming Exposition in which visitors could buy samples of the various wines displayed. By this means the general public would be enabled to become acquainted with our vintages and wine merchants could order by sample, any quantity of wine to be shipped to them direct.

## BOUGHT TO SUCCEED.

The interests of the California wine makers will be well protected at this session of Congress, if the introduction of bills counts for anything; but the wine makers themselves are depending on Congressman McKenna to carry out their wishes, he having a point of vantage in holding the chairmanship of the sub-committee on Internal Revenue of the House Committee on Ways and Means. Senator Stanford, Senator Hearst and Congressmen Morrow and Clavis have all introduced bills granting free brandy for fortifying sweet wines, and one of these measures or a new bill embodying the best features of all will probably go through.—S. F. Post

## UNFERMENTED WINE.

In view of the great interest manifested in this subject the nutritious ingredients of unfermented wine, and its cooling qualities it may not be amiss to detail the process of its manufacture as given in the evidence of Mr. E. Hulme, before the Victorian Vegetable Commission. Mr. Hulme manufactures his unfermented wine on the Wright (London) process. The grapes are well ripened, and the juice expressed and bottled as soon as possible afterward. The bottles are filled brimful, and placed up to the necks in vats of hot water within ten degrees of boiling point. When the must is as hot as the water, the cork is forced into the bottle, expelling a portion of the liquid to make room for itself. This is a particular point; for if the least measure of air is left between the cork and the liquid, the oxygen contained in the air will set the saccharine matter contained in the wine in motion, and fermentation will ensue. When the cork is forced into the bottle the liquid is in a state of expansion from heat. As it cools it contracts, leaving a vacancy between the cork and the liquid. The cork must, of course, be thoroughly airtight, excluding the least quantity of air. If fermentation does set in, it may be driven off by re-heating the wine. The bottles are then laid on their sides in a cool place, and the organic foreign substances in it must be allowed to settle, so that the liquid may become clear.

The settling may occupy whatever period the manufacturer chooses. Sufficient time should, however, be given for the foreign substance in the wine to settle on the side of the bottle. But, apart from that, it can lie six months or a year without damage. At the end of the settling period, it is decanted into other bottles; the sediment, of course, being left behind. These bottles must be brimful, and are again set into vats of hot water heated up to the same degree as at first, and corked in precisely the same manner. Use sealing wax to exclude the air. The wine is then left to cool in the ordinary way, and must be kept in a cool place.

It is now ready for use, and will keep as long as it is free from contact with the atmosphere. It forms a delightful beverage, entirely free from alcohol, and is valuable for invalids and children. Mr. Wright, of London, has manufactured this beverage for many years. He colors his liquid with one or two varieties of grapes, one of which grows in Australia, and another in America. He also uses berries for coloring matter. This, however, is simply to render it more tempting to the eye. It adds nothing to its nutritious qualities. Mr. Hulme spoiled the first wine he manufactured by not filling the bottles quite full, and thus imprisoning quantities of air between the corks and the liquid. This caused fermentation. But all his subsequent operations have been successful, and he can now manufacture as good unfermented wine as Mr. Wright, from whom he obtained the secret.

## WINE CELLAR FOR RENT.

A fine cemented cellar, well lighted; water and gas, 98x172 feet, extending from Market to Stevenson streets, entrance from both streets; elevator on Market street. Well suited for wine cellar. Can be leased for nine years or less to responsible party. Rent reasonable. Enquire of M. Solomon, Grand Central Market, Market street, near Sixth, San Francisco, Cal.

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No Springs to get out  
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ASSURANCE :: CORPORATION

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Land, with water for irrigation, for sale in tracts of  
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## Beck's Wine Filter.

The Most Perfect and Reliable Filter  
now in the Market.

It Works Automatically With  
Absolute Exclusion of Air.

For information, Price, etc., apply at

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Pioneer Building, - Fourth Street,  
NEAR MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.



## CHAMPAGNE-MAKING IN FRANCE.

The process of champagne making in France is thus described by a visitor who recently made a tour through the wine producing district. We give the more salient features, which will no doubt be of interest to many of our readers:

The grapes are submitted four times to pressure; the first time the vin cuve is the product. The grapes at the sides of the pressoir are then piled up in the middle, and the mass is pressed again. This process is repeated three times. The product only of the first two pressings is used to make the finest champagne; that of the third is sold to manufacturers of the inferior qualities and that of the fourth to makers of sweet red wines and brandies. From the vat the expressed wine is poured into casks which have been previously deodorized by burning sulphur inside them, the fumes of which throw down any coloring matter obtained from the grapes—champagne being made from black, well-flavored grapes. From the pressoir we passed to the fermenting sheds, under which run the vast caves in which are stored le bon vin. The casks of unfermented wine are stored here, and when the shed is quite full it is carefully closed, and the wine left till about the middle of November to ferment at a temperature of fifteen degrees centigrade. When the frost comes the windows are opened, and the now fermented wine is drawn into fresh casks, and impurities are precipitated by adding a small quantity of tannin, and twelve hours later isinglass; and it is then left till spring, when the second fermentation commences. This is recognized by a scum appearing at the bung-hole, which is covered only by a flat piece of wood. Syrup is then added, and the wine is bottled and transferred to the cool cellars below. To these we will now descend. They lie far below the surface. Long, dank and dark, the passages pierce the chalk, lit here and there by solitary candles, and on either side are ranged the bottles on racks—2,000,000 of them waiting their turn to be "disgorged."

We note that some of the bottles lie on their sides, others are tilted on an incline, and others again are placed cork downward. We come across two men busily engaged turning the bottles, one by one, with a quick, dexterous, rotary movement of the hand. "How many bottles can you turn in the day?" "Forty thousand, sir," is the reply. Each bottle is thus turned for from one to three months, as required; for in the process of fermentation a sediment is deposited on the side of the bottle, which has to be shaken to free it, and by gradual inclination of the bottle it is finally deposited on the cork. The bottles which are ready are conveyed to the floor above, where the process of "disgorging" may be seen. The cork is carefully removed, and out spurts the frothing wine, carrying with it the sediment collected above the cork. Syrup is then added as required and wine to replace the amount removed, and the bottle is recorked, fastened up and labeled. Each cork costs twopence. The machines by means of which these processes are rapidly executed without loss of wine or gas, are simple and ingenious. The wine perfectly clear and freed from all its impurities, is now ready for sale.

The vintage of one year differs much from another, and of one district from that of another; and much of the art and success of the champagne maker consists in his

knowledge of how to make good blends, and a certain amount of the wine of a good year is always kept in reserve for this purpose.

## THE FRENCH '89 VINTAGE.

The full returns of the French vintage of the year 1889, as communicated to the *Moniteur Vinicole*, by the Ministry of Finance, are most unsatisfactory so far as regards quantity, the total yield being smaller than it has been for more than a century with the exception of the four disastrous vintages of 1853 to 1856, when the oidium was doing so much mischief. The best showing is made in the Champagne districts and further east, such as the Meurthe-et-Moselle, the Vosges, the Marne, the Haute-Maine and the Seine-et-Marne, which together with the Nièvre, the Yonne, the Landes and the Gers report a collective increase of about 12,500,000 gallons. According to the general tenor of the information sent in, the vintage is likely to be of good quality in the south, as also in the Champagne and Burgundy districts, but it will be of poor quality elsewhere, though, during the first nine months of the year, only 19,000 tons of sugar claimed the exemption from dues accorded to that used for sweetening wine, as against 36,000 tons for the corresponding period of the previous year.

## ADVANTAGES OF A WATER POWER.

The abundant rains of the winter, affording an ample water supply to streams and springs throughout the coast, suggest the advantageous use that this can be put to in the way of furnishing power for the various operations connected with ranch, dairy, vineyard, etc. There are many places where a few hundred feet of pipe and a Pelton Motor can be made to supply all the power wanted during the day and run a dynamo for lighting house and out-buildings at night, at a merely nominal cost so far as operating expenses are concerned. The outlay required for such an equipment is very inconsiderable compared to its advantages, and in many cases would be saved several times every year. The Pelton Motors are also finding their way into most of the towns and cities of the coast, taking water from street mains, making a most convenient and economical power for all classes of light running machinery.

Full information in regard to this motor can be had by addressing, the Pelton Water Wheel Co., 121 and 123 Main street, San Francisco, Cal.

## THE BONDED PERIOD.

Representative Thomas J. Clunie, from California, has introduced in the House a bill under the provisions of which, the manufacturers of California brandy will be allowed to keep their products in bonded warehouses until such time as the brandy is fit to be marketed. The essential features of this bill should be embodied in a general bill extending the bonded period to ten years. We know of no valid reason why a discrimination should be made by the National Legislature in favor of California brandy against Kentucky Bourbons or eastern ryes, which—as every consumer knows—are greatly benefited by age.—*Wine and Spirit Gazette*.

Established 1853.

## STOCKTON NURSERY.

Largest Stock of Rooted Vines on the Pacific Coast.

Muscat of Alexandria, Muscatella Gordo Blanco, Tokay, Rose Pera, Emperor, Ferrara, Verdel, Seedless Sultana, Hamburg, Morocco, Sweetwater, Almeria, Isabella, Zinfandel, Trosseau, West's Prolific, Berger, Folle Blanche, Mataro, Charbono, Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Sauvignon, Carignan, Petite Bouchet, Pfeffers' Black Burgundy, Malbec, Tannet, Boal, Mondense, Lenoir.

Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Almonds, Cherries, Pears, Apples, Figs, Olives, Oranges, Walnuts, and small fruits, as well as a complete assortment of Ornamental Trees, Plants, Shrubs and Greenhouse Plants, Etc.

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**E. C. CLOWES, Proprietor,**  
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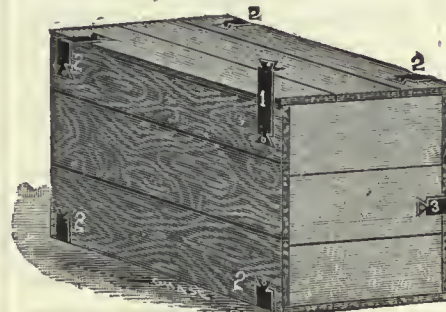
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## BOX SHIPPING STRAP.

This strap secures cases and crates from breakage and loss in shipment, and is made of Special Hoop Iron. It bends

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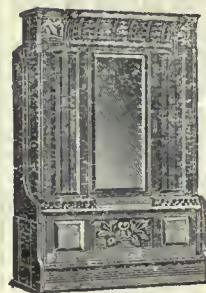
PER THOUSAND.

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3/4 in. wide, 3 in. long,	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$3.75
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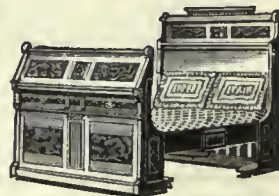
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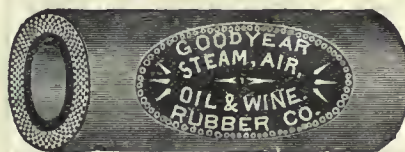
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Rubber Lined Cotton Hose



## BARREN GRAPE VINES.

The complaint as to barren grape vines is a frequent one this year. This happens very often with a grower who has only a limited number of vines growing. From large vineyards we seldom receive any complaint of barrenness. The season, as we informed a correspondent last week, has, no doubt, something to do with this, as excessive rains and high winds destroy the pollen in the flowers of the vine; but another reason for this defect is unisexuality of the vine in some seasons with some varieties. In some cases the anthers are defective with a good stigma, in which case planting a vine which is perfect in bloom will induce full productiveness by cross-fertilization. If, as is sometimes the case, the stigma is defective, the fertile pollen will be wholly inoperative, and no influence of culture or pruning will reach the case with any certainty, and the vine had better be abandoned, and a better one put in its place. Again some varieties which are valuable and, in favorable circumstances productive, may have reflex stamens which render fertilizing difficult, in which case the arm of a fertile vine in close proximity may give cross-fertilization, and secure fruitfulness.

It is suggested to grape growers and hybridisers that the use of a good magnifying glass to examine the character of a flower of fruit trees, plants and vines will open a world of interest to any student of nature, and will enable the producers of new seedlings to save much time and labor in experiments on absolutely worthless varieties. Whenever a plant has flowers having a weak or imperfect stigma it should be rejected as radically worthless. On the other hand particularly with the strawberry, a pistillate variety having a strong cone is usually exceptionally fertile. The plant spending its energies in forming the female organs is found preternaturally developed, and having a strong affinity for the pollen of another. The tendency to great productiveness is intensified; and pollenisation is even more perfect than in a bisexual variety self-fertilized. Here the law of compensation comes in, and has its full value.—*Australian Town and Country.*

## A New Method of Treating Disease.

## Hospital Remedies.

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors.

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This Company indorses the liberal and yearly progressive CASH SURRENDER and PAID UP INSURANCE values prescribed by law in full tabular form on every Policy, thus giving the Policy the convenient form of

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And the policy-holder may thus, at any time, know the precise value of his Policy.  
Before insuring in any other Company or joining any Co-operative Assessment Society, consult a local agent of this Company or the undersigned,  
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as a corrective and a purifier to all light Table Wines, White and Red.

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For Clarifying White and Red Wines.

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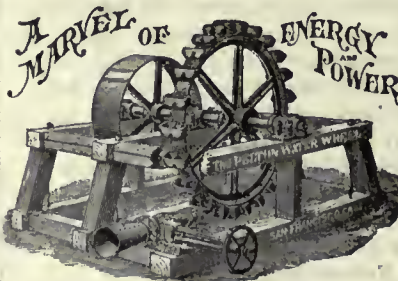
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For sale by *Directions for Use on Application.*

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Genuine Imported Guano or Phosphates.

It is the best known fertilizer in the world; and is so indorsed by the oldest authorities in Europe, to which country the Company have already shipped over \$650,000 worth, and the demand is largely increasing. It is the cheapest and most complete fertilizer for trees, vines, grains, grasses, sugar cane, sugar beets, vegetables, berries, fruits, gardens, parks, lawns, etc. Its value consists in the large percentage it contains of phosphoric acid, the cheap element of all plant food, in combination with the necessary quantities of potash ammonia, and the ease and cheapness with which it can be applied. It is not offensive either to touch or smell, and once tried will give entire satisfaction. Ordinary farm crops require from 250 to 300 pounds per acre; trees and vines from 1 to 5 pounds each. It has been used extensively in California at River side, Fresno and other places, and in the Sandwich Islands the past year, with very satisfactory results.

The Company manufacture 3 Established Grades "Fertilizer" as follows:

Price,	\$35.00	\$30.00	\$32.50	Per Ton.
GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.	Brand (A) for Sugar Cane, Sugar Beets, etc.	Brand (B) for Grain, Lawns, Gardens, etc.	Brand (C) for Fruits, Vineyards, etc.	
Phosphoric Acid...	10 to 11 per cent	15 per cent.	12 per cent	
Potash .....	9 to 10 "	2 "	5 to 6 "	
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And will manufacture to order any especial grade desired.  
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The handles are made adjustable so that the plow can be worked to or from the vines. The device can be set at any desired angle. Steel plows made in two sizes, viz: Eight and nine inch cut. Also nine inch Chilled Plow if preferred.

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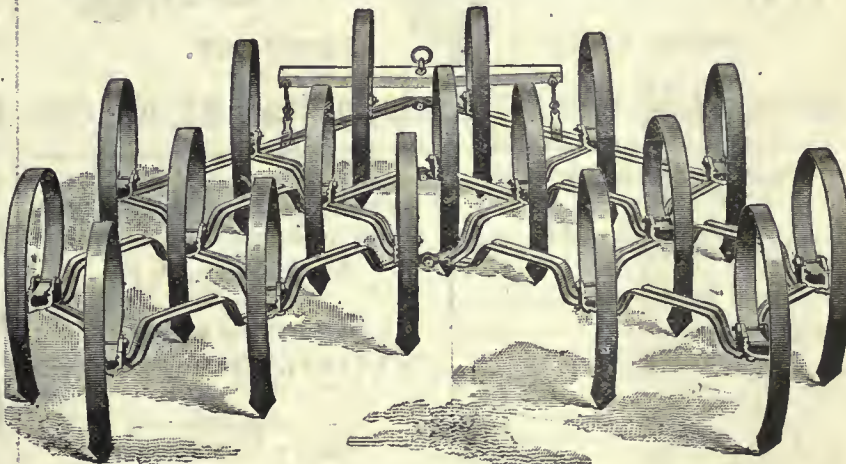
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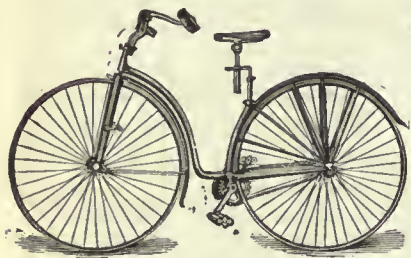
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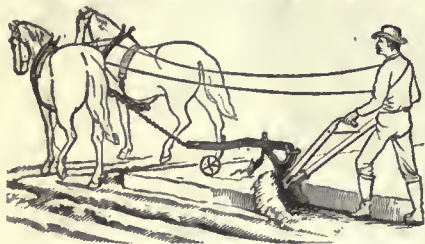
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Brandy distilled in my CONTINUOUS STILLS received, this and last year, the HIGHEST market price. For PURITY AND FINE FLAVOR none can equal it.

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7.30 A	Sacramento and for Redding via Davis.....	7.15 P
8.00 A	Martinez, Vallejo, Santa Rosa and Callotoga.....	6.15 P
8.30 A	Los Angeles Express, for Fresno, Bakersfield, Mojave & East & Los Angeles Niles, San Jose, Stockton, Ione, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville & Red Bluff	11.15 A
8.30 A	Haywards and Niles.....	5.45 P
10.30 A	Haywards and Niles.....	2.15 P
*12.00 M	Haywards, Niles and San Jose	* 3.45 P
* 1.00 P	Sacramento River Steamer.....	* 6.00 A
3.00 P	Express for Haywards, Niles, and San Jose.....	9.45 A
3.30 P	Second-class for Ogden & East	10.45 P
4.00 P	Stockton and Milton; for Vallejo, Santa Rosa and Callotoga.....	9.45 A
4.30 P	Sacramento and Knight's Landing via Davis.....	10.45 A
*4.30 P	Niles, and Livermore.....	*8.45 A
*4.30 P	Niles and San Jose.....	† 4.15 P
5.30 P	Haywards and Niles.....	7.45 A
	Sunset Route, Atlantic Express, for Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Denning, El Paso, New Orleans, and East.....	
6.00 P	Shasta Route Express, for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Puget Sound and East.....	7.45
8.00 P	Central Atlantic Express for Ogden and East.....	9.45 A

**Santa Cruz Division.**

† 3.00 A	Hunter's train to San Jose. Newark, Centerville San Jose, Felton, Boulder Creek, and Santa Cruz.....	† 5.20 P
8.15 A	Centerville, San Jose, Felton, Boulder Creek and Santa Cruz.....	5.50 P
* 2.15 P	Centerville, San Jose, Almaden and Los Gatos.....	* 11.50 A
4.15 P		9.50 A

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# PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

## JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



VOL. XXIV, NO. 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 22, 1890.

PRICE 15 CENTS

### REV. HORATIO STEBBINS.

#### A Famous Divine Who Declares Prohibition a Failure.

The sermon recently delivered by Rev. Horatio Stebbins of the Star King Church in this city, on "The Failure of Prohibition" is respectfully commended to those misguided individuals who still cherish the idea that the doctrine of Prohibition is to be generally adopted in the United States. Rev. Stebbins, who has had the courage to declare from his pulpit the fact that Prohibition is a failure, and to show wherein it has failed, is a man of high attainments and one who makes no statement that cannot be substantiated. He occupies the pulpit in one of our greatest churches and is one of the most popular divines in San Francisco. As his reputation is national, his views upon this vexed question will be widely read and go a large way among christian people toward exposing the fallacies of Prohibition. Following is a synopsis of the reverend gentleman's remarks:

The speaker said that within the last fifteen years the temperance question had assumed a new aspect. One thing had become plain, and that was the importance of experience in handling the sale of intoxicating liquors. This is a business which involves great interests commercially, and commands great values. As a business it ranks among the first of the occupations of men. In respect to the amount of money involved and the profits resulting, it is one of the most prolific sources of personal gain. And yet it carries with it the idea of some peculiar accessories, some social danger, some political evil. While there has been no change in public opinion regarding the iron, dry goods, or leather business, there has been a steady change in the public mind of the relations this large business bears to society.

"There are but few drunkards in society," said Dr. Stebbins, "very few if you compare them with the whole number. There are as few drunkards as there are total-abstinence men. I am speaking of heavy-drinking men. With reference to the whole number of society, five bottle men are very scarce. Even single-bottle men are few. There are few who will drink a bottle of brandy for dinner. This is encouraging compared with the past, as we read of it authentically. The decrease in the use of drink is due to the increase of man's self-control, for which we should have great cause for encouragement for the future condition of human society.

"It was a profound remark made by the late Samuel J. Tilden, who was an able and a learned man, with a deep insight into human nature, that a good law was better than any charity, because a good law does more to relieve human misery, and to advance the public morals. A good law is one that expresses the highest practical moral-political opinion of society on any given subject. Every question before it becomes a law must first be a moral question. The law has its basis in the moral sentiment of the community, and the laws are good in proportion to the healthy growth of that sentiment. It is the experience of the best minds who have had anything to do with the liquor question, that law alone can settle it satisfactorily. As has been said: 'You cannot stop the drink until you regulate the sale.

"Three methods have been resorted to in the settlement of this question, namely, License, Prohibition and High License.

"The first one is recognized as a principle of law, for a license is nothing but a commission to sell, and involves no responsibilities. It does not regulate the sale. It was so unsatisfactory that the method of issuing fewer licenses was resorted to. But this did not avail much.

"The next method was Prohibition, which denies that the liquor traffic is a business. That is not wise. It is a business recognized by international, national, state and municipal law. It is a business that in itself is not essentially wrong. It only carries with it an evil incidentally. We shift the responsibility when we say that intoxicating liquors are the cause of all our evils. The chief difficulty is want of character. It is not brandy that kills the drunkard, but want of character—absence of self-control. Don't put it on the brandy bottle, but take in on your own shoulders.

"Prohibition is a misconception of the nature of the evil. I think it an error concerning the moral idea of a moral world. Prohibition proposes too much, undertakes too much. It makes an irremediable evil that which is only incidentally evil. Prohibition is a failure and will always be a failure.

Pruning has progressed at a lively rate of late, and the main part of it is already completed. A great deal of cultivating is now being done. If we do not have heavy late frosts the prospects are good for a fine yield this year.—*St. Helena Star.*

### IMPORTED WINES AND SPIRITS.

#### The Duties Proposed in the New Tariff Bill.

The House Ways and Means committee have reported the tariff bill for adoption. It contains the following provisions of interest to the wine and spirit trade and the California wine producers:

Schedule H. Spirits, wines and other beverages.

Spirits. Brandy and other spirits manufactured distilled from grain and other material and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, \$2 per proof gallon, each and every gauge wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon, and standard for determining the proof of brandy or other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to the internal revenue; but any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen gallons or in bottles of less capacity than one quart, shall be forfeited to the United States; provided, that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials or other liquors by distillation or otherwise, in case where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means provided by existing laws or regulations. On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits; cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirch-wasser, ratafia and other similar spirituous beverages, or bitters containing spirits, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, \$2 per proof gallon; no lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected and paid on brandy, spirits and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or other spirits or wines imported by any name whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than \$1 per gallon; bayrum or bay-water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof \$1 per gallon.

Wines. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one

pint, \$7 per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one half pint, \$3.50 per dozen; containing one half pint or less, \$1.75 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to \$7 per dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of \$2.25 per gallon.

Coloring for brandy, wine, beer or other liquids, 50 per cent ad valorem. Alcoholic compounds not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, \$2 per gallon and 50 per cent ad valorem. This takes in fruit juices and constitutes practically a prohibitive duty.

#### WHO WILL IT BE?

Since the article appeared in the last Review announcing that the terms of four of the members of the Viticultural Commission would expire next month, there has been considerable speculation as to who would constitute the new members. Several new names have been suggested during the fortnight, and the list of available men for the positions now include the following: In the San Francisco District, to succeed Charles A. Wetmore, E. H. Rixford of San Mateo county, now Secretary of the Grape Growers' and Wine Makers' Association; E. F. Preston, J. P. Pierce and H. Malpas, President of the Los Gatos and Saratoga Wine Company, all of Santa Clara county; Judge Logan of Santa Cruz and William Palmtag of San Benito county. Alameda county contains several good men for the place including J. L. Beard of the Board of Regents of the State University; C. C. McIver, Julius P. Smith, John Crellin, a well-known merchant and producer, and Alfred Barstow of Oakland.

In the event that Commissioner Krug is not re-appointed, it is thought that the Napa District will be represented by either H. A. Pellet or H. W. Crabb.

In the Sacramento District Commissioner Manlove may succeed himself, and if not H. M. La Rue or E. W. Maslin would be satisfactory to the viticulturists.

Whether or not the Governor will have the good judgment to retain J. De Barth Shorb in the Commissionership-at-Large, remains to be seen. He certainly ought to if Mr. Shorb cares to again accept the responsibility. It is safe to assume that Mr. Waterman's political necessities will cause him to select some man from the southern portion of the State. Who that person may be, or who will be chosen commissioners to represent the three northern districts, the oracle at Sacramento has not yet seen fit to intimate.



## GOV. BOIES' PLAIN TALK.

## Iowa's Chief Executive on the Evils of Prohibition.

In his recent inaugural address Governor Boies of Iowa, paid a great deal of attention to the question of Prohibition and its effect on the people of that State. His summing up of the case against the Prohibitive law is a masterly effort and will be found to be not only unanswerable, but deeply interesting as showing the fallacy of the doctrine and law which our friends, the enemy, are proposing to inflict upon California. Here is the address:

Among questions of local interest, none so stir the minds of our people as those which relate to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

No one underrates the consequences of intemperance. All concede the propriety of legislation to minimize as far as practicable its evils, but an irreconcilable difference of opinion exists whenever we undertake to determine what that legislation shall be. This naturally and most necessarily arises from the mixed character of our population, the disparity in our education and customs, and in our views as to the legitimate exercise of legislative control over social habits that do not directly invade either public or private rights. In considering this question, we cannot rightfully shut our eyes to the fact that a considerable portion of our population has been taught to believe that the moderate use of malt and vinous liquors, at least, is not criminal, but instead beneficial.

It is needless to expect that a criminal statute, however armed with penalties for its violations, will change such convictions. If it were capable of controlling the habits of these people the power which would subjugate their will would be force alone, and the same force which awes into submission the subjects of every despotism on the face of the globe. It would be a degree of force that engenders fear, not love, nor even respect, for the law nor the government that enacted it.

Of all means ever employed to improve the morals of men, that of excessive punishment is the least effective. No patriot ever lived that ever drew the inspiration of his love of country from fines or imprisonment inflicted by the government he served.

Weak, almost to stupidity, is the ruler who covers the land he governs with a network of criminal laws into which his subjects are constantly stumbling. We cannot think alike. For some inscrutable reason society everywhere is divided into two classes. Habits, which are pleasant to one, are distasteful to another. Christianity itself has its volaries and its fess. Why, then, should we expect to compel uniformity of sentiment on this subject?

## THE TRUE TEST.

If practical experiment was necessary to demonstrate the workings of this law, we have had it. No statute was ever supplied with better facilities for its enforcement or armed with more excessive penalties for its violation, considering the nature of the acts prohibited, and yet with all its terrors, with every branch of the State government in the hands of its friends, it has lain limp and lifeless, ignored, disregarded, and despised in most of the large cities of the State from the day of its birth to the present time.

The friends of the law ignore the real situation, and assume too much. They exaggerated the extent of intemperate habits

among our people before its enactment, and equally so the diminution of such habit since it became operative.

It is incapable of demonstration except upon naked assumption that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in Iowa has diminished since the law took effect. It is a patent fact, known to every one who has taken the pains to inform himself, that in many of our cities, containing as they do, a large fraction of our population, the only effect of the law has been to relieve the traffic in these liquors from legal restraint of every kind.

It is equally notorious that in the large cities of the State where the open saloon has been closed, a secret traffic to supply all the wants of the trade has immediately followed.

It must be apparent to unbiased minds that in these localities at least the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage has not been diminished by our prohibitory law, but instead thereof it has been greatly increased if want of legal restraint of any kind will produce that effect.

It is equally plain that a local option law will supply for all localities where our prohibitory law is now enforced precisely the same protection from the evils of this trade that they now enjoy, while it would give to localities where the present law is ignored a practical method of controlling a traffic that all admit should be put under legal restraint of some kind.

I cannot agree with those who argue that it is better that this business should be conducted in violation of law, than it is that it be conducted in pursuance thereof.

Through the aid of proper legislation the character of the commodities disposed of, the fitness of men who are permitted to engage in the business, and the class of persons to whom sales shall not be made can all be regulated and largely controlled, while the illicit traffic is open to the vilest of men for the sale of the most adulterated of liquors to every class of human beings that can be induced to buy.

There is not a large city in the world where the demand for intoxicating liquors as a beverage is not supplied by either a legalized or illicit traffic therein, nor has there been nor will there be such a city; and we must determine for ourselves whether this traffic in our own cities shall be put under such practicable legal restraint as is within our power, or be conducted outside of and in violation of all laws because we aim to accomplish more than is possible.

It is no argument in favor of this law that the courts have held it to be constitutional. Not one wrong of the British parliament or English king that led our forefathers into open rebellion against their government and justified, in their opinion, a resort to the last and final arbitrament of men could have been impeached in the courts of England, because it was beyond the constitutional power of the government to inflict it.

## ADVOCATING A MIDDLE GROUND.

In my judgment the chief obstacle to the enforcement of this law lies in the fact that in and of itself it is a cruel violation of one of the most valued of human rights.

By that act Iowa stands convicted of first making the business of the brewer and wine maker legal, of watching without warning, the expansion of their business within her borders, until millions upon millions of the capital of her citizens had been invested therein, and then coldly

wiping it out, without one effort to compensate those who were ruined thereby.

We need not strive to console our conscience with the belief that this property has been turned into other and more useful channels. The naked truth is that wherever the law has been enforced its owners have been impoverished, and if anything has been saved from the wreck it is the merest mite of its former value.

Ignoring at this time the question of whether or not the moral or material welfare of the State, as a whole, is being advanced by this law, a question upon which its friends and enemies take precisely opposite views, conceding all that is claimed for it in localities where it is enforced and recognizing the evils of an unrestrained traffic in intoxicating liquors where it is not enforced, have we statesmen upon both sides of this controversy that can impartially consider the necessity of the situation?

If we have, they will find a middle ground between the extremes of opinion on this subject. They will leave to every locality in Iowa that desires it the present prohibitory law or its equivalent. They will force it upon no city or town where public sentiment rejects it. They will recognize the self evident truth that a law which is entirely efficient for the control of this traffic in the rural districts of the State is wholly inadequate for that purpose in its great cities.

They will concede the right of self government to citizens capable of deciding for themselves what is best for their own localities, and deny to people in one section of the State the power to determine what regulations shall control those of another, in whose affairs they have no rightful interest, and with whose circumstances and needs they are necessarily unacquainted.

They will look beyond mere questions of sentiment into the realms of practical business life, and observe the naked truth that a vast majority of the inhabitants of the civilized world are opposed to prohibitory laws, upon principles that furnish no justification for the intemperate use of alcoholic stimulants.

They will realize that States, to be prosperous, must be governed by laws in accord with the judgment of the masses of men, and not by those that are opposed thereto.

But beyond all theories there is, to my mind, a more weighty reason still for a radical change in our prohibitory laws. The electors of the State, under circumstances that leave no room for doubt as to their meaning, have expressed their wishes in this respect.

## THE PEOPLE WANT LICENSE.

It is possible to read the platform of the respective parties, the letters of acceptance of their candidates for Governor, and remember the discussions that followed, without reaching the conclusion that no political issue was ever more clearly defined, more thoroughly discussed, or better understood by the masses, than that relating to the question in the campaign which preceded our last election.

To shut our eyes to this glaring truth is nothing less than a denial of ordinary intelligence on the part of those who cast their ballots on that occasion.

I am the keeper of no man's conscience, except my own. Others may believe that they have a higher duty to perform in this matter than any they owe the majority, whose clearly expressed will, they are willing to ignore.

They should not, however, mislead themselves into the belief that the people of Iowa have not through the only medium known to our institutions for settling political issues passed judgment on this.

Nor do I want the scope or effect of this judgment misunderstood. They have not undertaken to deprive any locality in the State where public sentiment upholds it of our present prohibitory law or its equivalent. They have simply declared that each city, town and township shall have the right to determine for itself whether it will be governed by prohibitory laws or a carefully guarded license law, the minimum fee for which shall be \$500, to be paid into the county treasury, with power in the municipalities to increase this fee for their own benefit. Those who believe in this decision and feel it their duty to respect it can not rightfully depart from the letter of that decision as it was made. The license law, if any is to supersede prohibition, must be all that has been promised. We cannot make the fee less or provide one fee for the sale of one kind of alcoholic stimulants and another for others without departing from the only plan which has received the approval of a majority of the people of the State. We are bound in honor to furnish for localities adopting it a most carefully guarded license law.

The greatest of care should be exercised to take the traffic out of the hands of immoral and irresponsible parties. Every safeguard possible should be thrown around those who are, in this respect, legitimate subjects of legal control. A willful sale to a minor or drunkard should be cause for revoking a license. Proprietors should be required to furnish in some form adequate security for the payment of all judgments, either criminal or civil, that may be obtained against them for any act done in the line of their business.

Drunkenness should be punished as a crime, and the habitual drunkard should be taken in charge of the State, tried by a commission, and, if found guilty, sent to an asylum and kept there until cured. He has no more right to be at large than the lunatic, for he is such when intoxicated, and when it is made known to him that he is to be treated by the law as he should be, there will be fewer homes wrecked by dissolute men than now.

What Iowa needs is practical legislation on this subject—legislation that is broad enough to meet the views of more than a single class; that is liberal enough to command the respect of all her people; that is generous enough to invite to her borders every class of respectable persons; that is just enough to protect the person and property of every one of her citizens, and wise enough to exercise a practical control over a traffic that to-day is unrestrained in most of her centers of population.

He who strives for this is not the foe of temperance, but is the friend of the State too grand in its natural advantages, too broad in the diversity of its interest, too widely at variance in the education, habits and customs of its people to be appropriated by any single class or set.

## WHAT NEXT?

The merits of good California wines are being more and more appreciated. The experimental stage of wine making in California has passed, and the testimony of Eastern experts is that some of the California products are superior to those of France.—*N. Y. Wine and Spirit Gazette.*



## EXPERT DOWLEN.

## HE FINDS THE MAL NERO GENERALLY PREVALENT AT RIVERSIDE.

## An Assertion That It Exists in Other Counties of this State—Influence of Climatic Conditions—Italian Remedies.

During the past month a visit was made to the vineyards of the Riverside districts. All those seen were planted to Muscat vines; in addition several small lots were seen. Some of the vines were pruned, others were unpruned. In those vineyards where the vines were already pruned, it was, of course, somewhat difficult to pick out the diseased vines, still a careful individual examination of the stocks resulted in the detection of disease in each vineyard visited except one.

In the unpruned vineyards it was comparatively easy to detect the affected vines, the diseased canes showing themselves by difference in color, and sometimes by difference in growth. Some disease was also found amongst the few table grapes seen.

The disease is apparently spread all through the district, though the proportion of affected vines does not appear to be great. As a matter of fact there seems to be a considerable difference between the appearance of the diseased vines at Riverside and those around Los Angeles and its neighborhood. At Riverside, only a small proportion of the unpruned vines showed the stunted growth so characteristic of the diseased condition. There were some partially ripened canes which, in every instance showed disease, but very many of the diseased canes were fully grown, and, often, had developed good secondary branches. Moreover, the damage seemed to be confined to the particular cane affected. One cane on a large vine would show disease, whilst all the others would be in perfect condition. This state of things seemed to be general all through the district, the one exception noticed, being a small plot of vines planted at the bottom of a little valley. These vines had been neglected for some twelve months, and had developed a considerable amount of disease.

The condition of the vines corroborated the statements made by the various vineyardists that the disease had not done any serious damage to their vines. Several vineyardists, who had closely studied their vines from the first, stated that they had no doubt that this same disease had existed among their vines from the first planting; that here and there a vine would be affected for a time, and then recover; occasionally a vine would die, but that no serious damage had ever accrued. A similar state of things exists in Napa valley. In report No. 34, September 1, 1889, it is stated that "vines were found showing the characteristics of diseased vines, but that the vineyardists stated that such vines had always been found, and that, though now and then a vine would die, still no serious damage was ever done." This is confirmed by a similar statement made by Prof. F. L. Scribner, in a letter to Mr. R. Wheeler, of Kingsburg, Fresno county, a copy of which is appended, in which he (Prof. Scribner) states: "The vine disease, so fatal in the region south of Los Angeles, I saw at Napa valley, where it had been known for years, but had never been regarded as serious."

The climatic conditions of Riverside differ from those of Los Angeles and its neighborhood, in that the winters are colder, the summers hotter, and the atmosphere is somewhat drier, approaching in these respects the climatic conditions of Napa valley rather than those of Los Angeles, and here too, as in Napa valley, the vines are less affected by the disease. This does not prove that the cause of the disease is to be sought in special climatic conditions, but rather strengthens the opinion given in a letter written at the commencement of this investigation to Mr. J. H. Wheeler, the then Health Officer of the Commission, that "climatic conditions were factors in the case, but not the prime cause of the trouble."

In Report No. 36, November 1, 1889, is given an account of the condition of certain rooted vines and cuttings in the experimental hot-house, which were diseased when first put in. In November last, most of these were taken out to make room for fresh experiments, but three Mission vines, three Muscats and one Burger were kept, and also three Mission cuttings. In November, only the Muscats and the Burger showed any sign of disease, and these only to a slight extent; all these vines have kept up their healthy appearance through the winter. When pruned this year, the canes were examined under the microscope, with the following results: In the Burger, the canes showed diseased wood at their tips, at their bases the wood was fresh and green, but the pith was somewhat dark colored and there was but little starch in either the fibro-vascular bundles or in the bark. The Muscats though showing slight signs of disease in the foliage, showed none in the canes, except in the tips of two small secondary branches. In all the rest the tissues were crowded with starch, the wood was bright and green, the pith of a good color and the bark clean. The Mission canes showed no sign of disease either in bark, wood or pith. The tissues were crowded with starch, and the canes in all parts were bright, clean and well grown. The new growth also, so far as out, shows no sign of disease. It should be remembered that these vines have been purposely neglected and somewhat badly treated for several months past.

The accompanying copy of a letter from Prof. F. L. Scribner, to Mr. R. Wheeler, of Kingsburg, Fresno county, has been forwarded by the latter gentleman for publication. It has been referred to above, and will be of interest to all viticulturists.

A correspondence was entered into some time ago, in order to obtain, if possible, opinions on the disease from outside this country. As the correspondence is not completed only a few extracts have been made, which are given below:

Count Francisco Lambertenghi, Italian consul at San Francisco, kindly undertook to obtain information from Italy regarding mal nero. In a communication received from him, he states that he is advised that "mal nero is nothing else than the anthracosis," and that "the remedies suggested are two, the first consisting of a mixture of sulphur, forty per cent, ashes, ten per cent and quicklime, which last is slacked at the time of mixing; the second consisting of sulphate of iron spread on the branches at the time of germination." With respect to the treatment suggested above, reference may again be made to Report No. 36, November 1, 1889, where mention is made of the condition of certain Mission cuttings which had been dressed with vari-

ous mixtures. Sulphate of iron was used in some of those mixtures, but there did not seem to be any special difference between those cuttings dressed with the iron solutions and those with mixtures which did not contain iron. In July 1889, (Report No. 33, August 1st) several plots of vines were treated with various amounts of sulphate of iron applied as a dressing to the soil, but no permanent good resulted, but this result must not be taken as conclusive, as the vines were purposely chosen on account of their very sick condition, and were probably too far gone to recover.

Consul Lambertenghi also referred to Prof. L. Paparelli, a pupil of Prof. Targioni-Tozzetti, who has for several years worked upon vine diseases under the Italian government and who is now attached to the University of California at Berkeley. Prof. Paparelli has undertaken to obtain all possible information from Prof. Targioni-Tozzetti.

A letter has also been received from Prof. Pierre Viala of the National School of Agriculture, Montpellier, France, in which he states that he does not think that the disease now troubling the vines here is mal nero, but refers to a fuller expression of opinion to a work published by him, which contains the result of his study of the disease when here in 1887, with Prof. F. L. Scribner. This volume has not yet come to hand.

ETHELBERT DOWLEN.

March 1, 1890.

Following is the letter from Prof. Scribner, of the Agricultural College of Tennessee, above referred to.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, January 2, 1890.

Mr. R. Wheeler, Kingsburg, Fresno County, Cal.—DEAR SIR: Replying to your kind favor of December 22d, I would say that the grape leaves you enclosed were not affected by either Downey or Powdery mildews. I find a fungus on them, however, its dark-colored mycelium growing abundantly in the interior tissues. Just what it is I am unable to determine, doubt its being a parasite, but rather something which is merely assisting in the destruction or death of the leaf. I send with this, samples showing the peronospora viticola, and also the fungus of black-rot.

I did not see the peronospora in California when I was there during the early days of October, 1887, nor have I seen it on specimen leaves sent from the State.

When in California I spent three days at Los Angeles, a week at Orange, another week in and about San Francisco, Napa valley, etc.

The vine disease, so fatal in the region south of Los Angeles, I saw at Napa valley where it had been known for years, but had never been regarded as serious. I venture no explanation of the cause of this disease. Prof. Pierce may get at the cause. He is having a good opportunity to do so. To say that it is a bacterial disease and to demonstrate that it is, are two distinct propositions.

The report on peach yellows, can be had by addressing the Secretary of Agriculture, or Irwin F. Smith, Washington, D. C.

I would be glad to receive from you samples showing any unusual or diseased appearance of the vine, and will be glad to hear from you at any time.

Yours very truly,  
F. LAMSON SCRIBNER.

## A "FLY" DRUMMER.

## He Makes Life Weary for the Riche-lieu Man.

They are telling a good story on Johnnie Farley, the handsome host of the Riche-lieu, and it will probably be a long time before he hears the last of it. Here are the alleged facts:

"Give me a little prima facto with a dash of angostura" said a big well-dressed drummer for an eastern cigar house the other day, as he spun a \$20 piece on the bar in front of Farley.

The latter looked solemn and replied that the house didn't keep that mixture as there was no call for it.

"Oh, I suppose," said the drummer, "that that drink has not traveled this far west. So you can give me a hic jacet and make it soft."

Farley confessed, in a hesitating way that it could not be had.

"Very well, I can get along with a cum grano salis, if you don't get it too sweet."

There was a hunted look in Johnnie's eye as he replied that the man who always made that drink was off duty.

"Well," laughed the drummer, "this is getting rather monotonous, but we'll compromise on a hors du combat, with a touch of maraschino, and make it quick for I want to catch the next Oakland boat."

This time Farley turned pale, but he was equal to the occasion and he dodged the disagreeable issue by looking at the clock and declaring that he would not have time to properly prepare the beverage.

"Great Caesar! I thought this was a first-class house" growled the cigar man, "but I see it isn't. So you can give me a tempis fugit flavored with Benedictine."

At this stage of the dialogue Farley's forehead was studded with great beads of perspiration, and he looked as though he could be knocked out with a feather.

"Excuse me stranger," said he huskily, and forcing a sickly smile, "we've got the Benedictine, but we haven't got a drop of the fugit or the tempis left. Won't you please change this deal and take a royal Pommery champagne cocktail with me?"

The drummer looked weary, but accepted the peace offering and walked out.

"I'd give a red horse and a blue wagon if that fly jay from the East would teach me how to make those Yankee drinks. Seems to me I'm getting 'way behind the procession," remarked Farley gloomily to a loungee at the reading table, who had kept his laughing face hidden behind a paper during Farley's ordeal. When he learned that the "fly jay" had sprang some old stock Latin and French phrases on him and "worked" him for a champagne cocktail, Johnnie fainted. An hour later he went down to the Grand and tried the new "gag" on Ed. Fay. It didn't work, for Ed had also suffered at the hands of the drummer, and he not only loaded Johnnie with a draught composed of pepper sauce, salt and Jamaica ginger, but made him crack a couple of bottles of extra dry for the crowd.

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## ALCOHOL AND WINE.

## Prof. Tyndall on the Organisms that Create Them.

Prof. Tyndall, the great scientist, recently delivered a most interesting lecture at Belfast on "Our Invisible Friends and Foes" before the Belfast Society of University Teaching. Referring to the microscopic organisms, which are now recognized as the causes of putrefaction and epidemic disease, only certain classes of which he regarded as hostile, he said:

No doubt Sir Wilfrid Lawson would throw a wider net, and would include more organisms in his ban than I do in mine. To me the organism which provides us with a tankard of Guinness' stout or Burton ale, with a goblet of that wine which maketh glad the heart of man, or with a glass of whisky toddy of Dunville's wholesome blend on a cold night, cannot be regarded as an enemy. Within proper bounds I regard that organism as a friend. This whole ome organism has had various names; we will distinguish it by the handy one—Torula. How and when was it first discovered? That is a question which cannot be answered. Prehistoric men baked bread, and in all probability they also drank beer. It is certain that the beverage quenched the thirst of the Egyptians more than twenty centuries ago. And here, in passing, a point may be noted. In our own day we find people complacently asking in the newspapers, "if rabbits be a germ, and if cholera be a germ, when and how did the germ make its first appearance amongst us? It must have had a beginning—when was it?" And if you say you cannot tell, they imagine the question settled. Now here is a microscopic fungus, which has been manufacturing alcohol certainly for 2500 years, and probably for much longer. If, then, you have to look so far back for the earlier germs of brewer's yeast, why should you not look equally far back for the origin of fever germs? Such questions spring from want of knowledge, and yet they succeed in diverting numbers of people from a knowledge of important truths. In 1680 that marvelous observer Leenwenhoek placed yeast under a microscope and noticed in it minute globules, but beyond that he did not go.

In the year 1836 the surprising fact was first made known that yeast, for the most part, was a living organism, and that the foaming of the fermenting tub was due to the growth and multiplication of this organism. In that year Cagniard Latour in France and Schwann in Germany first made this growth and multiplication clear. Both these observers saw the globules of Leenwenhoek enlarging under their eyes, and throwing out buds, which, after separation from the parent, grew and threw out buds in their turn. This little fungus resembles ourselves in one particular; it requires oxygen for its support, as we do; and like us, it breathes out carbonic acid gas. The bubbles of this gas lift the packed and entangled cells of the yeast into a kind of foam. What does the fungus feed upon in the brewing vat—where does it get the oxygen necessary to its life? Not from the air, from which it is completely shut off, first by the walls of the vat and then by a layer of heavy carbonic acid gas which covers it like an impervious blanket. Where, then, does it get its vital oxygen? From the angar of the wort, which comes primarily from the sugar of the malt. The profession of the malster consists in the proper development of this angar from the

grains of barley. The yeast fungus failing to get oxygen from the air, turns its forces on the sugar, decomposes it, feeds upon its oxygen, grows and multiplies, and leaves two things behind as the result of its toil. One of the two is carbonic acid, the other is alcohol. This was a great discovery, and it has proved the germ from which other discoveries have sprung.

Proceeding to refer to Pasteur's definition of fermentation as life without air, and to his demonstration that our common mould, *penicillium glaucum*, when pushed down beneath the surface of a fermentable liquid, produced alcohol, Professor Tyndall went on to say:

The wine industry of France is, as you know, of the greatest importance to the nation. It is marvelous what can be done by people without book learning, merely by the observation of the facts around them. Wine was manufactured by people guided wholly by empirical observation. They gathered the grapes into vessels, stamped them to a pulp, and by proper processes caused the juice of the grapes to ferment. They did not know the meaning of those processes, but they succeeded in making the wine. Note this fact. If by means of a perfectly clean syringe we draw from a grape its juice, and protect that juice as Von Recklinghausen protected blood, from dust and dirt, it will not ferment. In like manner, if you extract from the udder of a cow its pure milk without permitting dust or dirt to invade it, it will never become sour—never putrefy. The lactic acid ferment is derived from without; hence the necessity of cleansing our dairies from it and from the ferments of putrefaction. Wine is produced by the same ferment that produces beer. But while the brewer intentionally plants yeast in his wort, nothing of this kind is done in the manufacture of wine. Whence, then, comes the wine torula? The answer is suggestive. You find the torula as an epiphyte on the surface of the grapes and on the twigs that bear their luscious bunches. Was there ever a sorer temptation set before weak human nature? You have the grape with its internal juice absolutely innocent of alcohol. You have the equally innocent torula at hand outside the grape. Surely the temptation is strong to bring them together and to produce that stimulating beverage celebrated by poets, and drunk by sages, from the beginning of time. But in regard to wine, the wonder does not stop here. Wine, treated in a certain manner, becomes vinegar, and vinegar contains no alcohol. The substance to which it owes its acidity is acetic acid. As in the case of lactic and butyric acid, the producer of acetic acid is a living organism. This substance results from the nutrition of an extremely minute organism called *mycoderma aceti*. Every claret drinker is aware of the necessity of keeping the air out of his bottles. Instead of allowing them to stand upright, he lays them down flat to keep the corks from shrinking. If the claret is exposed to the air, or sometimes even when a defective cork has been employed, the wine becomes converted into vinegar, the manufacture of which constitutes one of the great industries of France. It is curious to reflect on the means by which large populations are sometimes maintained. The little organism which converts wine into vinegar, affording in doing so remunerative occupation to the city of Orleans, is of a particularly despicable character. It is extremely small and insignificant looking. Million and trillion-

fold of it, however, overapreads the wine, feeds upon its constituents, and while thus nourishing its own small life converts the alcohol of the wine into vinegar. The losses of the wine grower are sometimes very great. Wines of the greatest promise often become bad through no apparent cause. Knowing once for all what these micro organisms are capable of producing, Pasteur saw clearly that the maladies of wine were caused by organisms other than the healthy torula. He aimed at destroying these organisms without injuring the wine. Fortunately the particular ferments that alter wine, and injure it, are killed by a comparatively low temperature. Fill a bottle with good claret, cork it well, and bring it for a minute or so to a temperature of 122° Fahr.—all its injurious organisms are destroyed. Pasteur assembled the best wine tasters in Paris; and submitted to them samples of wine which had been treated in his fashion, and of the same wine which had not been thus treated. They were absolutely unable to distinguish between them. This was a conclusive proof that the wine had not been damaged by the heating. Pasteur's method of protecting wine is now used to a vast extent in France, the consequent saving to the nation being immense. Pasteur has devised a method of rendering beer unchangeable, as he had previously rendered wine unchangeable. (Hear, hear.) I have tasted his beer in Paris, and found it well flavored, but the method, I believe, has not been found applicable in the manufacture of English beer. The great service rendered by Pasteur to the English brewer is the making known to him of a simple method by which he can infallibly secure himself from loss.

## AMONG THE PRODUCERS.

Julius P. Smith, of the Olivina Vineyard, is preparing a carload of cased wines for shipment to New York.

A fine wine cellar has been constructed on the Kellog vineyard in Knight's Vateley. It has a capacity of 70,000 gallons.

A carload of wine and brandy was shipped recently to Quincy, Illinois, by William Hill from his winery at Trenton, Sonoma county.

James Shaw, of Glen Ellen, has sold his entire cellar of wine containing over 70,000 gallons at a good figure. He is now shipping from Warfield's station at the rate of one carload a day.

The California Pomace Company, of San Francisco, has made contracts with the prominent wine men of Napa valley, for their pomace for five years. The company's works are at Napa.

Julius P. Smith shipped 500 cases of assorted wines from the Olivina vineyard to his agents in New York during the fortnight. Each case bears a very handsome label, printed directly upon the box.

Mr. Tubbs is somewhat annoyed over the report in San Francisco and elsewhere, that his wine cellar at the head of the valley was destroyed, or greatly damaged, by a cave during the heavy rains several days ago. The report had its origin from the damage done to a Conn valley wine cellar owned by Alfred Tubbs, of Oakland. The cellar first referred to cost a great deal of money, and aside from being one of the finest structures of the kind in California it is also one of the most substantial. Heavy and long-continued rains can not injure it. —*Callistogian*.

## THE NEW TITLE.

The MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST has changed its name to PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. The journal is entering upon its twelfth year, and is ably conducted. —*Livermore Herald*.

The MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST has enlarged and changed its name. It is now called the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. We shall be pleased to pay it our compliments from time to time. —*The Prohibitionist*.

The name of the San Francisco MERCHANT has been changed to that of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. It has been an excellent journal under the old cognomen and will doubtless keep up its prestige under the new appellation. —*Gilroy Gazette*.

The San Francisco MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST has changed its name to the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. Under its old title the journal established an enviable reputation as authority on wines, etc., and we predict that it will lose none of its prestige under the new. —*Sonoma County Tribune*.

The California MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST has been enlarged and the name changed to the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. It represents the viticultural interests of the State, and wine makers will find in its columns all the latest information pertaining to that growing industry. —*Contra Costa Gazette*.

The MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST of San Francisco has been changed to the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, and has been enlarged and improved. With its last issue it entered upon the twelfth year of its existence. We wish the journal continued success. —*St. Helena Star*.

The MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST has changed its name to the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, a more apt and euphonious title. The journal is a semi-monthly devoted to the industry indicated by its title. During the past year it has increased from sixteen to twenty-four pages in size and has also improved greatly in quality. It is the leading Pacific coast representative of the wine and spirit product and trade. —*San Jose Mercury*.

The title of the San Francisco MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST has been changed to the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, a much more appropriate name. The MERCHANT has lately been doing good work for the viticulturists of the State, and the REVIEW will doubtless do even better. The *Herald*, therefore, commends the paper to the notice of all the grape growers and wine makers of Santa Clara county, confident that its contents will be of great value to them during the year. The price of the paper is \$3 a year. —*San Jose Herald*.

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## KENTUCKY SPIRITS.

FRANKFORT, Ky., February 28, 1890.

To the Wholesale Whisky Trade:— In treating of the probable proportions of the '90 crop of Kentucky whisky, we said in our November circular:

"That the present crop will be much the largest in history, east and west, is, from our standpoint assured. It succeeds a large crop. The two crops alone may safely be estimated as adequate to a four years' supply, even should the manufacturer receive no encouragement from the dealer. A little encouragement (and some is now being offered by dealers and bankers flusher of money than of judgment) will run the Kentucky crop now being made to 40,000,000 gallons. Whilst these are large figures they are within easy compass."

In the publication of last month we said: "It is our intention to furnish in our circular, about the last of February, the production by districts for the current season, by which time we shall be able to approximately forecast the figures of the '90 crop."

This intention the following table now fulfills:

TABLE OF PRODUCTION FROM JULY 1ST '89 TO JANUARY 31ST, '90.

District.	Gallons.
2nd.....	1,323,229
5th.....	6,313,496
6th.....	2,582,985
7th.....	1,871,620
8th.....	907,277

Total produced to Jan 31st '90, 12,998,607

These figures of, say 13,000,000 gallons, inclusive of January, embrace the output of those months in which production is always the least.

In the same months of the season of 1886, there was produced 6,303,520 gallons, or less than one-half the production of the current season for the same time. The total crop of '86 aggregated the rise of 20,500,000 gallons.

Should manufacture for the remainder of the present season sustain the same ratio to that of the concluding months of the season of '86, we should have over 41,000,000 gallons as the result of the '90 crop.

The present realization clearly indicates that these figures will be exceeded.

The wholesale dealer has encouraged the distiller in this reckless production without the justification of common prudence, and how the trade is to escape a more paralyzing effect than that which ensued from the overproduction of '81 and '82 we cannot divine.

In this connection it must be considered that eastern production is progressing to even a greater relative extent than is the production of Kentucky.

We submit also our usual monthly tables of the stocks of Kentucky whiskies remaining in bond, by districts, to January 31st, inclusive for the seasons of '87, '88 and '89:

BONDED STOCKS, NOVEMBER 30, '89.									
There remained in bond Dec. 31, 7,928,764 of '87s, 3,847,950 of '88s and 20,851,210 of '89s, a total of 32,627,914 gallons.									
Unbonded in Jan., 2d Dis., 18398									
" " " " 33,237									
" " " " 146,283									
" " " " 29,383									
" " " " 110,200									
" " " " 91,395									
" " " " 20,610									
" " " " 19									
" " " " 58,917									
" " " " 675									
Total.....									
Leaving in bond Jan. 31, 7,290,085, 3,618,410, 20,532,389, 31,440,894									

The very small bonded stocks of '87s and '88s, aggregating less than 11,000,000 gallons, and the limited free antecedent stocks, assure for such goods a healthy demand, as we believe, at figures yet in advance (in most instances) of those now ruling; but when we meet face to face, on the first of July, the bonded stocks of '89 and '90, almost certainly at that date exceeding 55,000,000 gallons and none of it fit for use (the oldest being simply a long yearling) we are not only unable to join in the prevailing optimism that sees safety in the situation, but are compelled to view it to-day with the alarm we have given expression to, monthly, since the huge overproduction, now seemingly assured, was first foreshadowed.

It will be a matter of sincere felicitation to ourselves if the views we have taken, and now firmly hold, shall prove incorrect.

It seems to us, however, impossible that 55,000,000 gallons of Kentucky whiskies, of two seasons, shall be removed from the clutches of the Government by any means now open to owners, without the most serious disturbance, and we shall accept the contrary as a fact only when we see it.

We repeat, what in substance we have heretofore said, that it is only by wise national legislation that a catastrophe, now made certain, can be averted, and further that such legislation is the last thing to be expected from a Congress now so absorbed in a party struggle that it partakes more of the nature of a village council than a National Legislature.

No dealer with a particle of prudence will found his business course on such a remote and uncertain contingency.

Your obedient servants,

E. H. TAYLOR JR., & SONS,  
Frankfort, Ky.

P. S. There were whiskies made in 1881, which, if they had been accepted as a gift, and carried to this day at a lower rate of interest than could have been secured, would have resulted in loss. These whiskies have encumbered every market to the prejudice of all legitimate manufacturers, and yet the distilleries, which have for eight or nine years been dismantled and idle, are rehabilitated and their product is again on all markets and is being offered by brokers and commended by trade papers as a good purchase. If accepted again as a gift and held to the first of the approaching century they would result in loss to the acceptor.

The situation to-day is a serious one—serious beyond what, in our judgment, the general trade has begun to realize and the sooner the dealers bring it home to themselves the better for us all.

## SOME DAY.

Some time, perhaps, the American taste will become sufficiently cultivated to drink wine by some standard other than the cork and the label, and then pure California wine will have a chance. As it is now the only way to sell California wine in the East is to clap a French label on the bottle or at least such has been the case. We believe, however, that our wines are at last beginning to make their way on merit, and that it will not be long before the demand for California wines will be large enough to warrant our wine makers putting forth extra exertions to supply it.—S.F. Chronicle.

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418 and 420 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

**CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.**

— SOLE AGENTS FOR —  
**Eagle Cln and Pioneer**  
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**WINES AND LIQUORS.**

IMPORTERS OF AND AGENTS FOR CELEBRATED BRANDS OF

**GOLDEN AND TEA KETTLE WHISKIES.**

**COR. FRONT AND JACKSON STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

MARTIN HENCKEN.

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**HENCKEN & SCHRODER**

.....SUCCESSORS TO.....

**Henry Brickwedel & Co.,**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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**Sole Agents for Dr. Schrader's Hamburg Bitters.**

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**Fruit Brandy House.**

**RHEINSTROM BROS.,**

**Distillers,**

54, 56, 58, 60 and 62 East 3d Street,

**CINCINNATI, O.**

**Fruit Brandies and Liqueurs,**  
**Fine Blended Whiskies.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**HIGH GRADE CHAMPAGNES**

AMERICAN AND FRENCH STYLE.

**CASED GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.**

**Louisville Public Warehouse Co.**

**For the Storage of Fruit Brandy.**

**Special U. S. Bonded Warehouse for Kentucky and Indiana**



This Company offers the peculiar advantage of distribution, being located at the present center of population of the United States, complete railroad facilities, proper climate for ageing brandies, etc., a rate of ten cents per barrel, per month, with no extras of any kind, negotiable receipts and perfect responsibility. Eighteen of the Louisville banks are stockholders, and loans can be readily secured. Write for circular and rates.

**OFFICE: COR. BROOK AND MAIN STREETS. LOUISVILLE, KY.**

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**SCHARDIN & CO.,**

**Wine and Liquor Merchants**

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# LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.

.....PRODUCERS OF.....

CHOICE WINES AND BRANDIES.

Muscat, Hock, Angelica, Sauterne, Royal Nectar, Zinfandel, Old Port, Gutedel, Sherry, Riesling,

## FROM FOOTHILL VINEYARDS.

VINEYARDS AND CELLARS:  
Los Gatos and Saratoga, Santa Clara Co., Cal.  
BRANCH OFFICE:  
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T. J. BRANNAN. J. J. DONNELLY.

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WINES AND BRANDIES.




AGENTS FOR

Straight Kentucky Whiskies.

S. E. CORNER California and Kearny Sts. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.



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And Larkmead, Napa County, Cal.

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123 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast for

## PERRIER-JOUET & CO'S

Finest Extra Quality Champagnes EXTRA DRY "SPECIAL" AND BRUT.

— Sole Agent For —

## H. CUVILLIER & FRERE

OF PARIS, BORDEAUX, RHIMS AND ST. PETERSBURG,  
(Purveyors by appointment to the Imperial Russian Court.)  
SPECIALTY OF FINE BORDEAUX, SAUTERNES AND OLD COGNACS.  
Importer of a few Expressly Selected Brands of  
Barton & Guestier's Clarets, Bouchard pere & fils Burgundies & Sandeman, Buck & Co's (Pemartin) Sherries.

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SPARKLING WINE

# ONLY.

# CALIFORNIA WINE GROWER'S UNION,

— PURE —

## California Wines and Brandies

116 BATTERY STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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## EL PINAL VINEYARD.

— ESTABLISHED 1852. —

## California Wines and Brandies.

Wine Vaults, El Pinal, Stockton, Cal.

SONOMA WINE AND BRANDY CO.,  
No. 1 Front St., New York.

GEO. V. ORAY & CO.  
252 Market St., San Francisco.

PAUL HUSSON. AUGUSTE DRAYEUR.

# HUSSON & DRAYEUR,

Producers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NATIVE AND FOREIGN

## WINES AND BRANDIES.

— FAMILIES AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED. —

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## WHOLESALE WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

— California Wines and Brandies. —

— SOLE AGENTS FOR —

## O. K. GOLDWATER BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES.

123-129 SUTTER STREET.  
CORNER KEARNY ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# CRANE, HASTINGS & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

## Liquor and Wine Merchants

Choice Old Cabinet Ky. Bourbon, O K Kentucky Bourbon A A, Copper Distilled C V Ky. Bourbon.

316 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Pure California Wines and Grape Brandies.

# THE SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,

OF SAN GABRIEL,  
Los Angeles County, Cal.

are now prepared with a large stock of wines and brandies of their own growth to supply the trade and the market generally. This Company owns the largest vineyard in the world, covering over 2,500 acres. They have held their wines and brandies for several years in their own cellars, and do not offer any of their product until it has become properly matured. Their large stock of matured wines and brandies thus accumulated is now open to the purchaser. All goods under their trade mark are warranted pure and unadulterated. Being the successors to B. D. WILSON & Co., and to J. DE BARTH SHORB, they have become possessors of the "SHORB" BRAND OF BRANDY, and "MOUND VINEYARD" WINE. Correspondence solicited.

MARSCHALL, SPELLMAN & CO.,  
No. 5 New York and Brooklyn Bridge Vault.  
Frankfort Street, N. Y.

J. DE BARTH SHORB,  
President San Gabriel Wine Co.,  
San Gabriel, Cal.



## NICELY TAKEN IN.

WINE EXPERTS CLEVERLY  
FOOLED.

Revenge of a California Agent—A  
Dinner at Which the Coast  
Product Gained Favor on  
its Merit.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Eugene J. Cantin is an Oakland young man now traveling in the east as the representative of a California wine house. He is at present in this city, but his life cannot be said to be just as happy as it might be. Owing to his zeal in the introduction of California wines an irate husband and several New York swells are eagerly hunting for him, and it has only been by extreme caution so far that he has escaped a meeting.

The whole story hinges on the pride of these gentlemen on their ability to tell French from California champagne and their ruling as connoisseurs against the California article. Cantin met a party at the Brunswick a few days ago at dinner, and when it was announced to the company that he was a Californian, one of the gentlemen, a married man, took it upon himself to declare that California wines were not worth drinking.

Cantin did not let it be known that he had anything to do with the sale of these goods, but in a modest way entered a general denial. The married man was joined by nearly all the others at the table, who asserted that they knew the difference at once between California and other wines, and became rather insulting in their charges that Californians adulterated and put all sorts of impurities in their goods to make them seem Frenchy.

The debate grew very heated, and after dinner one of the gentlemen—the only one who had known Cantin any length of time—proposed that he get even. Cantin was willing, but did not know how. The gentleman said he well knew the wife of the married man in the party, who was a broker living on Madison avenue, and that he would get her to give a dinner, at which California champagne would be used under some high-sounding name and that the hostess would force them to acknowledge its excellence.

The lady was seen, and she was delighted with the idea of playing so excellent a joke on the husband and his friends. Dinner was served by a caterer and went off with the greatest satisfaction, the hostess, claiming to have imported a new brand of champagne, brought from her guests the loudest praises for her taste. So enthusiastic was one member of the party that the next day the hostess received a note from him asking him where some of the wine could be procured. The hostess most ingenuously replied that the wine was from California, but whose place it came from she could not tell, though perhaps Mr. Cantin who was at the dinner, could.

The dinner had been given nominally by the husband, and at once to him his friends went angry at the imposition which had been practiced. The husband, when he heard the story, threatened all sorts of harm to Cantin and sought him at his hotel, but he had gone to Philadelphia. It was threatened that the caterer would be

arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses, but the caterer's bill was for California champagne.

The only harm done so far is an extreme coolness between the husband and his wife who takes advantage occasionally to taunt on the keen judgment of his friends on the qualities of wine.

It affords us pleasure to reproduce in the REVIEW the above telegram, which was published in a contemporary on the 3d inst. It was a neat joke, very cleverly consummated, upon connoisseurs in wines, whose superior judgment was evinced in their unanimous verdict of approval of the California wine, which was no other than the Eclipse champagne, produced by Arpad Haraszthy & Co., of this city. Thus we have demonstrated, by an unbiased decision of experts, the marked superiority of our California champagne. And this is not the first time this wine has won the verdict of unqualified approval when brought in competition with even the best brands of French champagne. We congratulate Mr. Haraszthy on the success of Mr. Cantin's clever ruse upon the New York connoisseurs, whose correct judgment is proof of their excellent taste.

## GENEROUS MERCHANTS.

Their Contributions to Aid Unem-  
ployed Laboring Men.

Following is a partial list of contributors among the wine and liquor merchants and brewers of San Francisco, to the fund in aid of the unemployed laboring men of this city.

J. D. Siebe	\$100
Moore, Hunt & Co.	50
Naber, Alfs & Brune	50
Hencken & Schröder	25
Livingston & Co.	100
Wilmerding & Co.	100
Wm. Wolf & Co.	25
Roth & Co.	15
Sherwood & Sherwood	50
Sroufe & McCrum	25
J. M. Commerford	50
Lachman & Jacobi	100
Lilienthal & Co.	50
E. A. Fargo & Co.	20
Wheeler & Collins	20
Joyce & Orndorff	20
J. S. Bowman & Co.	25
Taniere Betzel & Co.	20
Hildebrandt Posner & Co.	20
Dixon De Wolf & Co.	50
W. B. Chapman	50
Taylor & Co.	25
Loewe Bros	20
Van Bergen & Co.	25
Wolf, James & Co.	20
E. G. Lyons & Co.	20
Pascal, Dubedat & Co.	25
Carpy & Co.	50
A. Vignier	10

## BREWERS.

Bavaria	\$ 25
Chicago	100
Enterprise	25
Empire Malt House	20
Hibernia	20
Jackson	25
Philadelphia	150
Lafayette	20
Milwaukee	20
National	100
S. F. Stock	25
United States	75
Washington	30
Willows	20
Fredricksburg	50
South Park Malt House	20
Pioneer Malt House	20
Hayes Valley	20
Pacific	20

## CO-OPERATION.

The Grape Growers and Wine Mak-  
ers Discuss the Subject.

The regular meeting of the Grape Growers' and Wine Makers' Association was held at Viticultural Hall, on Thursday last, Geo. Hussman presiding in the absence of President De Turk.

The Secretary read a communication from a Scandinavian journal published in Chicago, in relation to the temperance movement, which was placed on file. A telegram was read from the wine men of St. Helena, which stated that they considered the passage of a national anti-adulteration law by Congress the most important step to be taken in favor of the wine industry, and urged that the matter be pressed. The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, H. M. La Rue of Sacramento; Vice-Presidents, F. T. Eisen, J. T. Doyle, C. C. McIver, E. W. Maslin, J. De Barth Shorb; Secretary, George H. Maxwell; Treasurer, E. C. Priber; Directors—Professor Geo. Hussman, A. G. Chanche, H. W. Crabb, E. C. Priber, M. M. Estee and J. B. J. Portal.

The subject of co-operative storing of wines was then discussed, and J. B. J. Portal of San Jose spoke in favor of it, describing what he had seen in France and Italy, showing that in those countries the plan worked to the benefit of the wine growers, and adding that it was the best way to mature wines.

Mr. Wetmore opposed the plan claiming that it was impracticable; that in order to make any such plan successful it would be necessary to get in capitalists with large means, and at the present time this could not be done.

Geo. Hussman believed in co-operation, and citing the co-operative distillery in Napa county, quoted figures to show that in that case co-operation had been a success.

Julius P. Smith of Livermore, declared that he had yet to hear of a case wherein co-operation had been successful. He failed to perceive how all the different interests which grow out of co-operation could be affiliated. It was known that in co-operation there is strength, but how could the various phases of the question be combined to tend to one direct object? The speaker did not favor this scheme because he did not think it practicable. The subject of discussion at the next meeting will be, "The Proper Methods of Sulphuring Wines and the Proper Use of Sulphur in Maturing Wines."

## A New Method of Treating Disease.

## Hospital Remedies.

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors.

## HENRY WAAS, Wood Turner.



—MANUFACTURER OF—  
Wooden Bungs, Taps, Plugs, etc., Oak Bungs, Soft and Hard Wine Plugs, Soft and Hard Tap Plugs, Wine Samplers, Bung Starters, etc.  
720 MINNA ST., bet. Eighth and Ninth, S. F.  
[Established Since 1856.]

DR. JORDAN & CO'S  
Museum of Anatomy.

751 Market Street, S. F.

Go and learn how to avoid disease and how wonderfully you are made. Consultation and treatment personally or by letter on weaknesses and all diseases of men. Send for book.  
Private Office, 211 Geary Street.

Department of the Pacific States  
and Territories.

## The City of London Fire Ins. Co.,

Capital - - - \$10,000,000

\$746,186.00

Scottish Union and National  
Insurance Company

Capital, - - - \$30,000,000  
Cash Assets, - - - \$16,407,072.46

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W. J. CALLINGHAM, General Agent.



The Largest Assets of any Company

West of New York State.

FIRE. MARINE.

## Anglo - Nevada

ASSURANCE :: CORPORATION

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HEAD OFFICE:

315 Montgomery St. — 410 Pine St.

Capital, Fully Paid, \$2,000,000. Assets, \$2,672,849

GRAPE CUTTINGS  
FOR SALE.

Sauterne, Imported from Chateau Yquem.  
Semillon, Sauvignon blanc,  
Muscadelle du Bordelais.

Medoc, Imported from Chateau Lafite  
Cabernet Sauvignon, Caber-  
net Franc, Merlot, Verdot.

APPLY TO

Clarence J. Wetmore,  
216 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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A. L. BANCROFT & CO.  
132 Post Street.

It is a fact universally ac-  
cnowledged that the KNABE en-  
compasses all other instruments  
PIANOS



## BUSINESS RECORD.

## Changes and Dissolutions in Partnerships.

B. Lamolle & Co., hotel, San Jose, Cal., succeeded by Emil Lamolle and J. Turonnet.  
 O. D. Beach & Co., saloon, Franklin, Idaho and Logan, Utah, dissolved.  
 Jennings & Walters, saloon, Great Falls, Mont., dissolved.  
 Mansfield & Swanston, saloon, Great Falls, Mont., dissolved; R. Mansfield continues.  
 Leo & Drury, saloon, Helena, Mont., succeeded by Hall & Drury.  
 W. T. Kasiska & Co., saloon, Seattle, Wash., succeeded by Kasiska & Stewart.  
 C. H. Nix & Co., hotel, Denver, Colo., Nix retires.  
 Joseph Seymour, saloon, Benicia, Cal., William Blank admitted.  
 Levin & Geesaman, brewers, Tucson, Ariz., dissolved; F. Geesaman continues.  
 Hall & Hollbrook, hotel, Provo, Utah, dissolved.  
 J. T. Powell & Co., saloon, Wardner, Idaho, dissolved; J. T. Powell continues.  
 C. G. Brouse, saloon, Medford, Or., L. O'Donnell admitted.  
 Rosenbaum & Co., wholesale liquors, Spokane Falls, Wash., S. H. Rosenbaum retires; A. W. Voorsanger admitted.  
 Frank McBride, saloon, Breckenridge, Colo., now McBride & Henley.  
 F. F. Keeney & Co., saloon, Denver, Colo., dissolved.  
 Mrs. Muir, restaurant, Alameda, Cal., W. B. Cause admitted.  
 T. M. Hinch, saloon, Gallup, N. M., J. J. Keegan admitted.  
 Katzenstein & Lutz, saloon, Sacorro, N. M., dissolved.  
 Shapirer & Anglin, saloon, Portland, Or., dissolved; S. Shapirer continues.  
 Ohism & Fredericks, hotel, Live Oak, Cal., dissolved.  
 D. Calonia & Co., wholesale liquors, Denver, Colo., dissolved.  
 T. Himmah & Co., saloon, Kings city, Cal., dissolved; T. Goodrich continues.  
 Moore & McHugh, hotel, Mullan, Idaho, E. J. Clark admitted.  
 M. K. Flanagan, saloon, Oregon city, Or., R. H. Hill admitted.  
 Conrad & Chaplin, saloon, Seattle, Wash., dissolved.  
 McArdle & Cosgrove, saloon, Seattle, Wash., dissolved; McArdle continues.  
 Bourn & Wise, winery, St. Helena, Cal., dissolved.

## Failures, Attachments, Etc.

Lease & Ford, saloon, Cascade, Mont., attached.  
 Patrick Leo, saloon, Helena, Mont., attached.  
 Stewart & Morgan, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., attached.  
 M. Franch, restaurant, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.  
 N. Loperzich, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.  
 J. F. Garrah, saloon, Portland, Or., attached \$287.  
 R. N. Austin, hotel, Fresno, Cal., assigned.  
 J. M. Davies, hotel, Oakland, Cal., attached.  
 Frank Burns, restaurant, Oakland, Cal., attached.  
 Burks & Laughlin, saloon, San Pedro, Cal., attached.  
 L. Surratt, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached and petition in insolvency.  
 J. E. Wheeler, saloon, Yreka, Cal., petition in insolvency.  
 R. Cole, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., petition in insolvency.  
 J. Boyle, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.  
 Grand Western Restaurant, Oakland, Cal., attached.  
 E. Goetz, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 D. Fredericks, saloon, Live Oak, Cal., attached.  
 Conrad & Chaplin, saloon, Seattle, Wash., attached.  
 W. E. Bell, hotel, Seattle, Wash., attached.  
 D. Buhsen, hotel, Oakland, Cal., attached.

William Hillenbrand, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 M. Aldrich, hotel, Portland, Or., attached.  
 Gerah & Morgan, saloon, Portland, Or., attached.  
 Conrad & Chaplin, saloon, Seattle, Wash., attached.  
 Joa. Schuritz, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.  
 C. S. O'Banion, hotel, Porterville, Cal., petitions insolvency.  
 P. Billeck, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.  
 Wilkie & Hartung, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.  
 J. D. Yakma, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., attached.

## Sold Out.

W. M. Richardson, saloon, Central city, Colo.  
 J. B. Norton, saloon, Bridgeport, Cal., to T. Coyle.  
 Fink & New, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 E. Zerber, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 Chas. Swainson, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 John Dunlop, restaurant, Virginia city, Nev., to Z. Hatfield.  
 D. Brown, hotel, Mountain Home, Idaho, to Brown & Kenaler.  
 Thomas Parker, hotel, Modesto, Cal., to Klaiber & De Long.  
 Samuel Jacobs, saloon, Leadville, Colo.  
 J. G. Butler, saloon, Stockton, Cal., to Smith & McCoy.  
 Gray Bros, saloon, Pasco, Wash., to Stone & Mansfield.  
 Hans Krog, saloon, Livermore, Cal., to M. J. Muller.  
 E. Boersique, saloon, Lakeport, Cal., succeeded by A. Boersique.  
 C. G. Clark, hotel, Vacaville, Cal., to Mrs. Meyers.  
 M. B. Daramaker, restaurant, Billings, Mont., to F. L. Mann.  
 J. J. Hunter, saloon, Ogden, Utah.  
 J. S. Cronk, hotel, Kings city, Cal., to Ticknor Bros.  
 Blackstone & Wilson, saloon, East Portland, Or., to Saxer & Eschelbacher.  
 A. Nelson, saloon, Dayton, Nev., to E. Perini.  
 F. Marcuse, saloon, Alameda, Cal.  
 C. R. Coburn, restaurant, Colorado city, Cal.  
 Thompson & Hightower, hotel, Trinidad, Colo., to Morgan & Thacker.  
 J. C. Stuart, hotel, Portland, Or., to Geo. W. Phelps.  
 Estate of Schroeder, hotel, Rough and Ready, Cal., sold to C. L. Brown.  
 A. Coleman, saloon, Aspen, Colo.  
 T. James, hotel, Hubbard, Or., to J. S. Calvert.  
 Hennessy & Murphy, saloon, Sacramento, Cal.  
 Quincy L. Hill, hotel, Helena, Mont., to Russell & Hammill.  
 R. Clinton, saloon, etc., Portland, Or., to Charles Franks.  
 J. Graham, hotel, Sanel, Cal.  
 James G. Butler, saloon, Stockton, Cal., to Smith & McCoy.  
 F. W. Longfellow, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., to Wm. M. Byrnes.  
 M. Winter, saloon, etc., Glenville, Cal., to S. Allen.  
 Anderson & Combs, hotel, Elma, Wash., to Kennedy & Wakefield.  
 Taylor Bros., restaurant, Chehalis, Wash., to T. M. Calloway.  
 W. S. Wetzel, wholesale liquors, Great Falls, Mont., to Great Falls Liquor Co.  
 J. G. Bennett, Nadeau hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., to Bonall & Schreiber.  
 Wm. Gianolola, saloon, Mullan, Idaho, to Canine & Talorico.  
 H. Lampman, restaurant, Albany, Or., to W. McGee.  
 M. Sullivan, saloon, Leadville, Colo.  
 L. A. Huntley, hotel, Albion, Idaho.  
 G. Kendall, restaurant, Montezano, Wash., to S. J. Law.

## Out of Business.

Joseph Arismendes, saloon, Gilroy, Cal.  
 Gobbi & Co., liquors, East Portland, Or.  
 Bloomer & Lang, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash.  
 G. H. McKenne, saloon, Albuquerque, N. M.  
 H. Schneider, saloon, Portland, Or.  
 H. Catalinat, saloon, Blanco, Cal.

Lawrence & Nelson, saloon, Park city, Utah.  
 W. H. Walker, hotel, Fullerton, Cal.

## Burned Out.

J. Gerdes, saloon, Portland, Or., damaged.  
 R. Gribben, saloon, Calico, Cal., damaged.  
 A. Bagby, saloon, Calico, Cal., damaged.  
 Nevada House, Pasadena, Cal., damaged.  
 H. Barton, hotel, Moscow, Idaho, damaged.  
 John Shafer, saloon, Moscow, Idaho.  
 Charles Doehefer, saloon, Butte, Mont.  
 D. Griffin, hotel, Leadville, Colo.  
 Penobscot House, Spokane Falls, Wash.  
 W. M. Sutherland, saloon, Gilman, Wash.  
 Webb & Schram, restaurant, Seattle, Wash.  
 J. Johnson, hotel, Moscow, Idaho.  
 John Kanaly, saloon, Moscow, Idaho.  
 Manning, saloon, Moscow, Idaho.  
 Adams & Barnett, saloon, Butte city, Mont.  
 Dennis Collerton, saloon, Antonito, Colo.  
 C. Doehefer, saloon, Butte city, Mont.

## Deceased.

A. M. Wasson, saloon, Vallie, Colo.  
 J. Allendorf, hotel, Alameda, Cal.  
 Harry Marker, saloon, Marysville, Cal.  
 George Tanner, saloon, Petaluma, Cal.  
 R. E. Muir, restaurant, Alameda, Cal.  
 C. B. Johnson, saloon, Coolidge, N. M.  
 J. McMenomy, saloon, Santa Cruz, Cal.  
 J. Worthington, saloon, Woodland, Cal.  
 Steffen Engelbrecht, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Gilbert Moran, saloon, Albuerque, N. M.  
 I. L. Harlow, saloon, Sacorro, N. M.  
 Jose Cervantes, saloon, Albuquerque, N. M.  
 A. McWilliams, saloon, Colfax, Wash.

## Special Inquiries Advisable.

John Ahens, hotel, Tacoma, Wash.  
 Eli Ethier, saloon, Hope, Idaho.  
 C. S. O. Banuieu, hotel, Porterville, Cal.  
 A. Delassi, saloon, Arroyo Grande, Cal.

## Deeds and Transfers.

Bechtol & Sands, saloon, Salt Lake city, Utah, J. R. Sands conveyed realty \$6000.  
 W. E. Hampton, hotel, Elsinore, Cal., conveyed realty \$2200.  
 S. Kelly, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., bill of sale \$200.  
 T. A. Burns, saloon, San Diego, Cal., received deed \$7807.  
 D. Frost, restaurant, Porterville, Cal., received deed \$5.  
 Stelling Bros., saloon, San Francisco, Cal., John Stelling conveyed realty \$10.  
 John B. Muirhead, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 D. P. Terrill, saloon, Denver, Colo., bill of sale to Blake Carroll & Co.  
 J. R. Farris, hotel, Pueblo, Colo., conveyed realty \$6000.  
 M. M. Dee, saloon, Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$1175.  
 C. P. Shields, hotel, Breckenridge, Colo., trust deed \$4500.  
 A. De Martin, saloon, Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$1.  
 J. B. Krimbull, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., conveyed realty \$10.  
 J. J. Hanlan, saloon, Oakland, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 Hans Rasmussen, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., received deeds \$200 and \$200.  
 Hannah Conley, restaurant, Denver, Colo., bill of sale to Ellen Conley.  
 E. G. Lyons & Co., wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., E. G. Lyons conveyed realty to Jules Mayer \$10.  
 Quimby & Son, hotel, Portland, Or., L. P. W. Quimby conveyed realty \$13,000.  
 H. Aavery, wholesale liquors, Spokane Falls, Wash., received deed \$700.  
 M. Walsh, saloon, Fresno, Cal., conveyed realty \$1200.  
 A. Danielson, saloon, Astoria, Or., conveyed realty \$2000.  
 Wm. Loeb & Co., wines, Astoria, Or., Wm. Loeb conveyed realty \$500.  
 Caesar Grande, saloon, Albuquerque N. M., \$800.  
 Lowenthal & Meyers, wholesale liquors, Albuquerque, N. M., received deed \$1500.  
 R. L. Jeffrey, saloon, Astoria, Or., conveyed realty \$48.

Gambrinus Brewing Co., brewers, Portland Or., L. Feurer conveyed realty \$187.  
 P. Scholz, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., conveyed realty \$1042.  
 P. Ellis, saloon, Stockton, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 F. M. Smith, saloon, San Jose, Cal., received deed \$100.  
 Peter Hoffman, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., conveyed realty \$13,000.  
 Anna M. Frauenholz, brewery, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 Burks & Laughlin, saloon, San Pedro, Cal., Burke gives bill of sale.  
 Reuben Hart, saloon, Santa Maria, Cal., conveyed realty \$1000.  
 C. Nerbert, saloon, Turner, Or., conveyed realty \$1000; received deed \$300.  
 O. Nagel, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., received deed \$550.  
 W. M. Watson, wholesale wines, Oakland, Cal., W. M. Watson received deed \$5.  
 T. E. Hughes & Son, hotel, Fresno, Cal., T. E. Hughes conveyed realty and received deed \$2000.  
 E. Lewiston, hotel, East Portland, Or., received deed \$8000.  
 S. Engelbrecht, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty gift.  
 Peter Ellis, saloon, Stockton, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 Heasle & Werner, brewers, Leadville, Colo., trust deed.  
 E. R. Pittlekaw, restaurant, Portland, Or., received deed \$3000.  
 W. J. Carlisle, saloon, Tulare, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 F. M. Smith, saloon, San Jose, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 Gambrinus Brewing Co., Portland, Or., L. Feurer, conveyed realty \$900.

## Realty Mortgages.

F. R. Thompson, saloon, Etc., Redding, Cal., \$6500.  
 H. L. Dea Comb, saloon, Cora, Mont., \$218.  
 John J. Lawrence, saloon, Gould, Mont., \$308.  
 Joseph Pierce, restaurant, Alameda, Cal., \$900.  
 D. Frost, restaurant, Porterville, Cal., \$225.  
 Frank Gobe, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$2000.  
 A. Le Blanc, saloon, Compton, Cal., \$500.  
 J. R. Austin, saloon, Fresno, Cal., \$3000.  
 Enoch Peyton, saloon, Stockton, Cal., \$2666.  
 Lamond & Billenberg, saloon, Fresno, Cal., A. Lamond \$300.  
 John J. Driscoll, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$600.  
 Charles Williams, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$294.  
 Goetz & Baer, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$10,000.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11.

## "THE PRINCE"

— OF —

## TABLE MINERAL WATERS.

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NATURAL!  
PURE!IN CASES OF 50  
Appointing Bottles

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brandy and whisky

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No. 159 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET,

San Francisco.



J. B. Kreinbuhl, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$9000.  
 Philip Kenzel, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$600.  
 Thompson & Clark, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$2500.  
 F. W. Harrington, restaurant, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$10,000.  
 Fulton G. Berry, hotel, Fresno, Cal., \$65,000.  
 Anna M. Frauenholz, brewery, San Francisco, Cal., \$34,000.  
 J. H. Longhead, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$800.  
 Melhorn & Probst, saloon, Seattle, Wash., A. Melhorn, \$12,000.  
 C. M. Wilson, hotel, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$1545.  
 Daniel F. O'Keefe, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$2500.  
 J. Constable, hotel, Lancaster, Cal., \$800.  
 Orson Riser, saloon, Ogden, Utah, \$7800.  
 V. Riboni, winery, De Luz, Cal., \$488.  
 Martinez Vineyard Co., vineyard, Fresno, Cal., \$4000.  
 J. R. Austin saloon, Fresno Cal., \$1000.  
 Palmag & Hersner, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., G. Palmtag \$3300.  
 B. A. Knowles, saloon, Deming, N. M., \$1300.  
 J. M. Murray, saloon, Deming, N. M., \$250.  
 E. R. Pittlekaw, restaurant, Portland, Or., \$1600.  
 John Wilchens, hotel, Gilroy, Cal. \$4000.  
 Brassy & Co., wholesale liquors, San Jose, Cal., F. Brassy \$6000.

#### Chattel Mortgages.

T. R. Larimier, saloon, Colorado city, Colo., \$600.  
 Allison & Tate, saloon, Colorado city, Colo., \$200.  
 F. Tesch, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1800.  
 C. Van Der Wyden, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$8000.  
 A. F. Schmitz & Co., saloon, Great Falls, Mont., \$530.

Gerin & Co., saloon, Great Falls, Mont., \$300.  
 Gallegos Wine Co., wines, Irvington, Cal., \$116,853.  
 T. Froehlinger, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., \$6000.  
 Larsen & Thompson, saloon, Portland, Or., \$400.  
 Kasiska & Stewart, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$2000.  
 M. Blei, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$210.  
 A. E. Leffler, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$1466.  
 J. & W. Cumming, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$225.  
 A. M. Woods, saloon, Stockton, Cal., \$300.  
 C. P. Shields, hotel, Breckenridge, Colo., \$2000.  
 W. F. Breidenstein, saloon, Portland, Or., \$2000.  
 R. Taneguchi, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$130.  
 Tony Bruggeman, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$2000.  
 Joseph H. Green, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 H. Beaudry, saloon, Portland, Or., \$500.  
 John J. Miller, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$1500.  
 John McNelly, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$300.  
 Joseph Houson, saloon, Sand Conlee, Mont., \$1000.  
 Warren & Randall, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$300.  
 G. H. Hershey, saloon, Athena, Or., \$286.  
 Allan McLean, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$270.  
 J. N. Belyea, hotel, Seattle, Wash., \$240.  
 John McMeilly, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$300.  
 Geo. W. Phelps, hotel, Portland, Or., \$300.  
 Michaelly & Kraus, saloon, Black Diamond, Wash., \$270.  
 Seul & Dextor, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$1000.  
 E. L. Hess, saloon, Trinidad, Colo., \$500.  
 M. H. McKum, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$200.  
 J. H. Longherd, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$800.

Warren & Randol, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$300.  
 A. Mitrovich, restaurant, Fresno, Cal., \$320.  
 Charles Franks, saloon etc., Portland, Or., \$500.  
 E. Von Volsen, saloon, East Portland, Or., \$100.  
 A. Costello, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., \$500.  
 Meyer & Nass, saloon, Portland, Or., \$150.  
 W. H. & J. Cummings, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$440.  
 Hessel & Werner, brewers, Leadville, Colo., \$150.  
 W. J. Lease, saloon, Cascade, Mont., \$120.  
 Hammill & Russell, hotel, Helena, Mont., \$325.  
 J. D. Prosser, hotel, Fairhaven, Wash., \$1250.  
 J. G. Bennett, Nadeau Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., \$2500.  
 R. Huber, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$2000.  
 H. Hassel, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$5000.  
 David Long, saloon, Pueblo, Colo., \$1771.  
 Craig & Weaver, saloon, Trinidad, Colo., \$3000.  
 T. Degnan, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$472.  
 W. A. Webb, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$272.

#### Mortgages Released.

F. R. Thompson, saloon, etc., Redding, Cal., \$4700 and \$1642.  
 Joseph Pierce, restaurant, Alameda, Cal., \$700.  
 McCalgen & Kane, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., T. Kane \$1000.  
 F. A. Buck & Co., wholesale liquors, Seattle, Wash., \$650.  
 Ranken & Jamison, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., H. Ranken \$2500.  
 E. W. Klevsahl, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.  
 S. Jacobs, saloon, Leadville, Colo., \$2000.  
 Fulton G. Berry, hotel, Fresno, \$16,666.  
 F. G. Berry, hotel, Fresno, Cal., \$34000.

J. P. Stockwell, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., \$1180.  
 C. Marro, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 F. M. Smith, saloon, San Jose, Cal., \$10,000.  
 Brassy & Co., wholesale liquors, San Jose, Cal., F. Brassy \$10,000.

#### Judgments, Suits, Etc.

Simes & Gabrates, saloon, Milpitas, Cal., J. A. Simes sues to dissolve co-partnership.  
 Rhode, Ford & Johnson, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., C. H. Rhode sues to dissolve co-partnership.  
 T. Farquar, saloon, Roseburg, Or., sued \$1200.  
 Nelson Bros, hotel, Seattle, Wash., sued \$620.  
 L. Mayrhofer, saloon, San Diego, Cal., sued in foreclosure.  
 J. E. Belyea, hotel and saloon, Seattle, Wash., sued \$204.

#### Miscellaneous.

J. A. Brown, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., auction sale.  
 E. A. Morris, hotel, Florence, Or., leased to E. A. Hart.  
 Wm. M. Siddons, saloon, Sacramento, Cal., homestead.  
 J. J. Keegan, saloon, Coolidge, N. M., will remove to Gallup.  
 Mrs. Cook, hotel, St. Helens, Or., leased to C. C. Brown.  
 A. J. Dow, hotel, Clayton, Idaho, advertises to sell.  
 O. A. La Piere, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., sheriff's sale.  
 J. J. Fox, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., sheriff's sale.  
 V. Nolan, hotel, Noyo, Cal., removed to Mendocino.

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Pacific Coast Agents for Geo. West & Son's celebrated

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AND VITICULTURE.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class west of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale and retail wine and spirit trade of the Pacific coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States. In the territory lying west of the Rocky mountains it has no equal as an advertising medium for the wine and liquor trade.

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Entered at the San Francisco Post Office as second class matter.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 22, 1890

### THE MARKET.

General business is slowly recovering from the effects of protracted bad weather, and as the season of storm and flood is practically at an end, a steady improvement throughout the spring and early summer may be looked for.

**CALIFORNIA WINES.** There are no important features to report in the wine market which has remained steady during the fortnight. Considerable '89 wine is changing hands at figures materially in advance of those that ruled last fall, and there is more wine offering than previously, but activity is not the predominant condition. As a matter of fact, the wine market ought to be unusually lively, the present situation being largely due to the policy of eastern buyers. These people who largely govern the market, appear to be unable to realize the fact that the value of California wines has largely advanced. This is an unfortunate circumstance, but so long as they decline to acknowledge the increase, neither better figures or a lively market need be looked for. That this condition, however, must eventually change to the benefit of California wine men seems inevitable. Receipts of wine in San Francisco for the first twenty days of March averaged over 35,000 gallons daily.

**CALIFORNIA BRANDY.** There is a very fair demand for this product at figures that must be regarded as quite satisfactory when compared to those that have been obtained in the past. High-class old goods that have been properly matured, are in active demand and the outlook is encouraging.

**KENTUCKY WHISKIES.** Business is improving, though slowly, but there is every prospect that trade will be humming when settled weather comes.

The market for Kentucky whiskies is very firm and prices maintain the same old upward movement that has characterized the market for several months past. The demand for these goods is increasing all the time and a natural consequence they are daily attracting more attention.

**RYES.** As usual ryes both of eastern and western production hold their accustomed place in the market as regards consumption, but prices are fast assuming a very lofty attitude.

### PRESENT AND FUTURE.

A prominent wine man returned recently from a trip through the southern counties of the State. During his absence he investigated the wine industry, and his report of the situation down there is anything but encouraging. To a representative of the Review he stated that a person who has not traveled in the vine districts of Los Angeles county cannot conceive the destruction that has been wrought by the mysterious vine disease. He estimates that the '89 vintage was not over thirty per cent of the usual yield before the malady began its work of devastation, and he thinks that the crop of 1890 will cut but a small figure in the total yield of the State. As an example of the ruin wrought by the disease, he states that the '89 product of one of the great vineyards of Los Angeles county, which formerly produced an immense quantity of wine and brandy, did not average over a ton of grapes to the acre, and that the entire vintage is represented by 15,000 gallons of brandy, the whole crop having been distilled. The destruction in the smaller vineyards has been equally great, and the onward march of the destroyer continues. There is at the same time practically no replanting being done, nor is there likely to be till the disease has run its course.

In the northern section of the State there is very little planting of new wine vineyards going on, and but few new vineyards coming into bearing.

In view of these facts it would appear that there is no prospect of a material increase of the vintages for several years to come.

The old saw about the ill wind applies to the viticultural situation of California. For while there are many of the producers who have been overtaken by misfortune and have lost their vineyards, others will profit by the conditions that now prevail. These conditions summed up are: a product that is at a standstill and probably decreasing, and a rapidly growing demand. Such a combination of circumstances by the simple action of the law of supply and demand, ought, within the next two years, to put the wine industry on very prosperous footing, and we believe it will.

### THE NEW COLLECTOR.

On Friday last, W.H. Sears was installed in office as collector of Internal Revenue, vice the Hon. Asa Ellis. President Harrison is to be congratulated on the excellent choice he has made for this official position. He has appointed a man who will be acceptable to every honest distiller and wholesaler in the district; who will know no favorites and who will administer his office with all due consideration of the rights of the citizen and the Government. We are familiar with the excellent record of Mr. Sears during his incumbency of the office of Collector of the Port, and we feel confident that his administration of the collectorship of Internal Revenue will be equally satisfactory to all concerned. His appointments to the various positions within his gift have not yet been announced.

### THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The coming World's Fair at Chicago in 1892, will offer a splendid opportunity to the wine and brandy men of California to give their goods a greater advertisement than it has ever been possible to obtain before. It is probable that fully 20,000,000 people will visit the Exposition, and among these will be the better class of people from every civilized country on the globe. While it is always desirable to attract the attention and encourage the patronage of foreign countries, we think the greatest benefit to be derived from such an exhibit would come from the wine drinking people of the United States.

An exhibit could be made that would command the attention of every visitor to the Exposition, and the expense thereof need not be unnecessarily heavy.

Californians are creating an industry that is destined to assume vast proportions and importance, and the State ought to willingly foster it. We know of no better way to do this than to make a special appropriation of a few thousand dollars at the next Legislature for the purpose of making a creditable exhibition of California wines and brandies at Chicago two years hence, and believe that if the proper steps are taken the required sum could be obtained. Of course we recognize the fact that if Governor Waterman should be re-elected, his savage hostility to the wine industry would make it impossible to secure such an appropriation, and for this reason and many others that are well known, it might be a very good idea for the wine men of this State to help Mr. Waterman stay at home where he can do no greater damage than to vote the Prohibition ticket.

Coming back to the question of the Chicago Exposition, the following article from the *Western Broker*, a wine and spirit paper of Chicago, will be of interest:

"The World's Fair of 1892 will be, without doubt, a more wonderful display of the world's arts and industries than any of its predecessors—not even excepting the recent Exposition Universale at Paris. Foreign legislative bodies are already interpellating their respective governments as to their intentions in the matter of making grants of money to aid intending exhibitors, etc.; and the fact that the fair is to be held in a great interior American city is everywhere spoken of approvingly. At the Paris Exhibition the American exhibit, while one of the chief attractions, from its unique character, was wholly inadequate in point of size and variety. But there will be no complaint on this score, of course, in 1892. Every industry, every art and every profession, even, in the land, will be fully represented, and foreign visitors will carry away with them such favorable impressions of the people and resources of the United States as they could not receive in any other way. It will be a grand opportunity for our distillers and wine growers—the opportunity, indeed, of a lifetime. Let it be the ambition of each branch of the trade to make its exhibit a leading feature in the display of American products. There is a great market outside the United States for wines and whiskies, and there is no reason why American goods should not find as ready sale in it as those of other lands. All that is needed is that they be known; and a better means of making them known could not be devised than a first-class exhibit at the coming World's Fair in Chicago. Let the preparations for such an exhibit begin at once."

### OAKLAND'S DISGRACE.

Some of the people of Oakland, whose principal employment seems to be to make themselves conspicuously unpleasant in all matters pertaining to the liquor question, have hatched up another scheme to annoy the dealers. This time it is a petition to the City Council asking for the adoption of an ordinance providing for the closing of all drinking places from 6 p.m. on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday. That the petition is receiving many signatures is not a surprising fact, notwithstanding the injustice of the law it advocates. At the present time the people of the overgrown village across the bay, are ripe to sign anything in the shape of a petition, so long as it is calculated to annoy those who do not sympathize with their puritanical ideas. Oakland is a spectacle to make the gods weep, and at the same time a mighty good place to emigrate from. It is impossible to determine whether the population is made up of fools or lunatics, but one thing is certain and that is that this alleged home of refinement, culture and intelligence, is a disgrace to the nation—a hotbed of cranks, and of rank superstition worthy to compete with that of the most benighted tribe of blacks in the dark continent.

From such citizens we may be surprised at nothing so much as a slight exhibition of common sense, and so long as this condition of fanaticism continues the minority may expect to have their rights trampled upon.

It is therefore probable that the proposed law will be passed; and when that has been accomplished the next move will be an attempt to give the town a dose of local Prohibition. Whether or not such a proposition would succeed, would depend on the action of dealers and the sane portion of the population. The former may as well make up their minds that unless they organize and do some first-class fighting at the coming election, the same people who are now preparing to "flee to the mountains" at the bidding of religious maniacs, will eventually drive them out of business.

It is to be regretted that there cannot be a tidal wave for the purpose of relieving the country of cranks and idiots. A visit of that kind at this time would practically depopulate the once proud city across the bay.

### NOT TO BE SNEEZED AT.

The annual State Convention of the Prohibitionists has been called to assemble in San Francisco on April 9th, at which time a gubernatorial ticket will be selected. Seven hundred delegates are expected to be present, representing every section of the State, and before they conclude their labors they will doubtless accomplish something that will give the Executive Committee of the State Protective Association plenty of employment during the present campaign. A convention of 700 enthusiasts is a combination not to be sneezed at, and when it is remembered that the idea they represent is spreading in the northern portion of the State, and that Southern California is, by reason of the heavy immigration from the East in the past four years, a veritable hotbed of Prohibitionists, we may as well get ready for a good hard tussle and take no chances of being worsted.



**THE CONFLICT IS COMING.**

The *California Prohibitionist*, the staunch organ of the "drys," and which is for Prohibition first, last and all the time, has the following to say regarding the high license question in this city:

"A movement looking toward a high license agitation is on foot in San Francisco. Several meetings of its projectors have been held, and preparations are being made to bring the matter to the attention of the public at an early date. We understand that prominent members of the Catholic clergy, several Jewish Rabbis and a few Protestant ministers are the originators of the movement. We are told that some of the leading wine merchants approve the scheme, and that it is even hoped that some of the more 'respectable' liquor sellers will lend it their support. The movement will take the form of a petition to the Board of Supervisors, asking for a high license 'tax,' which will close up the corner groceries and the cheap saloons and underground dives."

Owing to the fact that the above statement of the situation is practically correct, it ought to receive the earnest attention of the wine and liquor men of this city, and particularly those who constitute the Protective Association. The latter organization has rested contentedly in the belief that there was no danger of any laws being passed that would be hostile to their interests. It is possible that this position is a safe one, but there are plenty of indications that there is to be a powerful effort made to swing San Francisco into line with other high license cities and towns in the State.

At the present time the local Protective Association receives but an indifferent support from the liquor men, particularly the retailers, and if the present policy is pursued during the coming campaign, they may wake up after a while and find that their enemies have beaten them in their stronghold, and that high license is a fixture in San Francisco.

Every dealer should recognize the fact that he cannot afford to take any chances on this proposition, for if the high license advocates once succeed in getting a high license law on our statute books it will be almost an impossibility to remove it. It is therefore the business of the dealers of this city to take such steps as will prevent any such consummation. In order to do this it is necessary that they should be thoroughly organized and prepared to make a good fight for the protection of their interests.

The people who are working to impose high license on the dealers of this city, are not only influential, but are prepared to spend a lot of money to accomplish their purpose.

The man who decries the abilities of his antagonist is on the highway to defeat, and if the San Francisco dealers fail to recognize this truth, they may soon have occasion to deeply regret their folly.

The need is now for active and thorough organization.

**BIG WINE SHIPMENTS.**

The exports of California wine by sea during the fortnight ending March 4th, aggregated nearly 291,000 gallons, and during the same period the overland shipments approximated 150,000 gallons, making a total for the two weeks of 440,000 gallons. Of this a large proportion went to New York for distribution throughout the East, and the rest to foreign countries. These figures show a very gratifying activity in the export movement of wine, and indicate that the home demand has not been

checked by the recent advance in prices. If the present volume of shipments continues during the spring and early summer, the wine cellars throughout the State ought to be in very good condition to handle the coming vintage, even though it be a large one. The outlook in this respect is very favorable.

**THE SWEET WINE BILL PROSPERING**

After several years of waiting for Government protection, it looks as though the wine men of California were to finally be granted the relief they have requested for the sweet wine industry. Dispatches received from Washington on the 18th ult, show that Congressman McKenna is making good use of his position as Chairman of the sub-committee on Internal Revenue. Instead of taking the chances of getting the sweet wine bill through Congress as a separate measure, he had the sagacity to suggest and the ability to make the Ways and Means Committee see the necessity of attaching the sweet wine bill to the general tariff bill. The consent of the Republicans was obtained, and the bill will, therefore, go before the two houses as a part of the tariff measure, which, representing the Republican policy on the tariff question, will doubtless pass without material amendment. The prospect, therefore, of securing this much-desired legislation, could not well be better.

Our advices from Washington are to the effect that the Internal Revenue Department will not oppose the sweet wine bill and will only require that it be so drawn as to guard the Government against fraud.

**BRANDY PRODUCT OF '89.**

From Collector Sears we have received the figures representing the brandy product of the first district for 1889. They are not surprising, notwithstanding the fact that they show a great decrease in the product as compared with 1888. The falling off, however, is due almost solely to the dreadful havoc that has been caused by the vine disease in southern California, and does not effect the northern district which has thus far been free from the malady.

The figures for 1889 in the first district were 342,525 gallons as compared with 508,666 gallons representing the product of the same district in 1888.

The brandy market is in a very encouraging condition, but we believe that the knowledge of the fact that there is a heavy shortage in the product of the first district, will eventually result in a sharp advance in prices.

**NOW IT IS LAKE COUNTY.**

The people of Lake county will vote on the question of "license or no license" on May 20th. If the negative side win, and it is expected they will, it is proposed that no liquor shall be sold in quantities of less than five gallons, except by druggists, and then only on a physician's prescription.

In other words the cranks of Lake county are like their brethren in other parts of the country—they desire to stop the legal sale of wine and liquor, and throw the business into the hands of the druggists, who may be depended upon to defy the law and supply all demands that may be made upon them. Lake county may get a prohibitive law, but there will be just as much spirituous liquors sold as before, with the difference that the county will get no revenue therefrom.

**NOTES.**

The query now is, who will be the new commissioners on the viticultural board. If the Governor will leave politics out of the matter he will have no trouble in making good selections.

The *Voice* asserts that the people of this country spend \$900,000,000 annually for drink, and at the same time the courage of its idiocy leads it to suppose that a few cranks voting prohibition tickets can stop this almost universal consumption of fermented and distilled beverages.

According to official statements, 110,181,741 litres of wine in barrels and 7,943,993 litres in bottles left the port of Bordeaux in 1889. To England nineteen millions of litres were exported, and to Germany about the same quantity was also sent; but, as usual, the Argentine Republic which bought thirty-eight and one half millions of litres proved the best customer. After England and Germany, follow in succession Uruguay, Holland, Belgium and the United States.

The new liquor license bill for New York which Governor Hill is expected to veto, fixes the license fees for hotels in cities at from \$100 to \$500, in towns from \$50 to \$250. For saloons in cities from \$300 to \$500, in towns from \$100 to \$200. Ale and beer licenses in cities \$60 to \$150, in towns \$40 to \$100. Storekeepers in cities \$75 to \$250, in towns \$50 to \$150. Druggists' licenses are fixed at \$20, to permit selling only upon a physician's prescription, dated and to be used once only. The bill forbids the sale of liquor on Sunday, and between midnight and 6 o'clock in the morning.

Everything points to a strong combination at the coming election to elect a Board of Supervisors pledged to pass a high license law. Whether or not the schemes of the high license advocates can be successfully carried out depends on the action of the dealers of the city. If they thoroughly organize and stand up for their rights, they need fear no adverse results at the polls, but if their present indifference continues they may awake some morning to find that they have been badly pinched. Now is the time to prepare for the conflict.

Evidently the anti-drink society has taken the only safe path by renouncing all beverages whatever. Its members propose to assimilate liquids exclusively through the pores of the skin. They will agitate for the passage of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of all beverages and making it a penal offense for anybody to drink anything. No one can doubt that their arguments fully justify them in this course, and we may expect to see them joined by the whole army of temperance reformers of every kind and grade.—*N. Y. Times*.

For some time it has been rumored that moonshiners were at work in "No man's land," forty miles north of Clayton, New Mexico. News has been received of the seizure of three large distilleries, with a large amount of machinery and whisky, by United States officers. It was learned that these distilleries were doing an enormous business, not only supplying the neutral strip and northern New Mexico with whisky, but also shipping hundreds of barrels into that portion of Kansas that surrounds

"No Man's Land." The parties who were running these places and who supposed they were safe from interference by the Government, were making arrangements to enlarge their plant, the materials being already upon the ground.

**THE SWEET WINE BILL.****A Producer Who Thinks it too Complicated.**

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—Your last issue had a form of the sweet wine bill which I have read with much disgust, for the fact, that it is too much complicated. I think if passed it will lead to much trouble and seizures, and distillers will be obliged to employ a lawyer and a revenue broker while operating their distillery.

Why not go after something that will do us some good. Please read the Republican platform on which Mr. Harrison was elected president. If I am correct it promised to make a reduction on the tax on fruit brandy. This they must fulfill and will if we go after it. We must have a tax of fifty cents per gallon, as it is a fact that three gallons of grain spirits can be made at the cost of one gallon of grape spirits. All we ask is a tax by which we can compete in the San Francisco market with grain spirits.

If we can get a tax of fifty cents, which would be just and fair, we could afford to pay the tax and use the grape spirit to fortify our wines. Such a tax would give us a large home market for our poor brandy so we could send away only our best; we could double our output of brandy and reduce our wine output one-half, which would send new wines to twenty or twenty-five cents. I know there are some men in our industry who object to having the tax reduced; but I think they are wrong at this time. I have not time to say more at present, but will at some future day, and I would like to hear from others interested in this important matter.

**A SUBSCRIBER.**

San Jose, Mar. 10, 1890.

[We think our correspondent after carefully studying the sweet wine bill will find that the complications he sees are more apparent than real. Striking out the legislative verbiage the measure becomes as simple as it could well be made and still be effective. We see no reason why it should involve the distiller in unnecessary expense or trouble as it is made a part of the duty of the government to provide for the supervision of distilleries and the operation of the law. Regarding the reduction of the tax on spirits, there is a diversity of opinion as to whether it would benefit the brandy industry, and the verdict seems to be in the negative. A bill such as our correspondent wants could never be passed unless it conferred the same benefits upon the distillers of grain spirits and we hardly think the present Congress will decide to reduce the Internal Revenue in that way. Should our Government continue its high protective tariff, the time will come when the necessity of reducing the Internal Revenue will demand a reduction of the tax on spirits.—*Ed. Review*.]

Now is the time to subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.



## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

## EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER SAN BLAS March 13, 1890.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
H M.	A Greensbaum & Co.	24 cases Wine	1,018	\$ 60
G B M.	"	2 cases Wine	8	8
B D & Co.	"	20 barrels Wine	1,018	520
C V Co.	"	5 barrels Wine	252	170
H in diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	100 barrels Wine	5,090	1,800
S L & Co.	S Lachman & Co.	100 barrels Wine	5,008	2,504
A L.	Williams, Dimond & Co	30 barrels Wine	1,436	718
F & C.	"	10 barrels Wine	482	
Total amount of Wine 26 cases and			13,216	\$ 5,780

## TO MEXICO.

P D & Co, Acapulco.	Urruela & Urioste.	2 cases Wine	117	\$ 44
C in diamond, Acapulco.	I Gutte.	2 barrels Wine	100	80
L V, Mazatlan.	J Gundlach & Co.	1 barrel Wine	63	26
	"	26 kegs Wine	200	159
P M & Co, Acapulco.	"	5 barrels Wine	129	85
J V, Mazatlan.	W Loalza	20 cases Wine	200	120
A B C, San Benito.	"	14 kegs Wine	226	200
O O, Puerto Angel.	E Kernen & Co.	7 cases Wine	61	61
C M C, Mazatlan.	"	2 barrels Wine	100	78
B B, Mazatlan.	"	10 cases Wine	85	85
D & M, San Blas.	"	4 demijohns Wine	12	7
R H, San Benito.	"	4 cases Wine	24	
Total amount of Wine 44 cases and			1,207	\$ 978

TO SYDNEY—PER STEAMER ZEALANDIA March 8, 1890.

M S R, Apla.	"	16 cases Wine	1,002	\$ 440
E in diamond, Sydney.	"	8 cases Wine	40	40
F S, Sydney.	J Gundlach & Co.	3 cases Wine	12	12
S in diamond, Sydney.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	2 barrels Wine	100	70
G Von H, Honolulu.	"	6 cases Wine	25	25
D G C, Honolulu.	D G Camarinis.	1 barrel Wine	50	20
Total amount of Wine 17 cases and			1,152	\$ 607

## MISCELLANEOUS WINE SHIPMENTS.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
S S San Blas.	S S & Co, La Libertad	Blooms Baruth & Co	10 barrels	500	\$ 300
"	A S, Anapala.	J Gundlach & Co.	15 cases	82	82
"	"	"	1 keg	19	9
"	P R, La Libertad.	F Meeks.	3 kegs	30	23
Ship Sefarer.	A G, Hamburg.	A Beck & Co.	4 kegs	40	50
"	T N, Liverpool.	S L Jones & Co.	1 barrel	51	51
"	A B C.	"	5 half barrels.	125	60
"	A.	"	1 keg	10	9
S S China.	L Co Ind'd Yokohama	OT Co.	5 barrels	310	107
"	O Z, Yokohama.	"	4 barrels	200	200
"	J H W, Yokohama.	Wigmore & Son	1 barrel	48	50
"	T B O, Hong Kong.	A Greensbaum & Co	1 cask	64	
"	"	"	5 cases	92	92
S S Walla Walla.	N & Co, Victoria.	"	4 barrels	205	139
S S City of Puebla	C B, Victoria.	S Romani.	1 barrel	21	11
"	B in d'd, Victoria.	S Lachman & Co.	1 barrel	21	187
Bark Ceylon.	W C P, Honolulu.	"	250 kegs		
"	"	"	5 half-barrels.	1,887	1,875
Schr Martha W Taft	L S, Champerico.	E L G Steele & Co.	8 kegs	80	56
Total amount Wine 45 cases and				3,507	\$ 2,778

## EXPORTS OF WHISKY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

March 7, 1890 to March 21, 1890.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
S S San Blas.	J A, San Jose de Guat	E Kernen & Co.	1 barrel	49	\$ 129
S S China.	M & K, Kobe.	S Mayer.	5 cases		50
Total amount of Whiskey, etc. 5 cases and				49	\$ 170

## EXPORTS OF BRANDY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
S S San Blas.	H in d'd, New York	Kohler & Van Bergen	25 barrels		\$ 2,900
"	"	"	35 half-barrels	2,070	32
Ship Sefarer.	F & Co, New York.	Williams Dimond Co	1 half-barrel	26	
"	Walden, Liverpool.	Ed Walden Jr.	150 packages	5,595	2,797
Total amount of Brandy 37 cases				7,691	\$ 5,747

## EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

March 7, to March 21, 1890.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	VALUE
S S Zealandia.	D V, Honolulu.	W B Chapman.	2 cases Champagne	80
S S San Blas.	L & Co, San Blas.	"	5 cases Gin	18
Total amount				48

## BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	Cases.	Barrels	1/2 Barrels	1/4 barrels	Bottled lbs.	Bulk lbs.
Jones Mundy & Co.	280 cases				77,950	24,390
Sherwood & Sherwood		62		92		49,240
U A Zinkand		168		190		21,600
Jno T Cutting Co.	100 cases				24,500	
W Wolff & Co.	82 cases				28,080	
Total					125,480	95,230

## SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

Brandy, Whiskey and Spirits to San Francisco, from Mar. 5, to Mar. 18, 1890.

CONSIGNEES.	1/2 Barrels	Barrels.	Brandy, Etc. Gallons.	Whiskey, Gallons	ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS, GALLONS.
C W Craig		680			25,785
"		70			
Lillenthal & Co.		665		2,690	25,785
"	4 cases	50		2,058	
Jones, Mundy & Co.		180		4,905	6,885
"		125			2,000
L Tausig & Co.		60		3,190	
"		87		2,670	
Livingston & Co.		70		2,000	
Sherwood & Sherwood.		55			2,232
E Martin & Co.		64			2,320
O Jost & Co.		30	59 Gln	2,000	
Vincent Dunn & Co.		85		3,373	
Moore Hunt & Co.		71		2,930	
J M Newell.		75			3,110
Wm Wolff & Co.		60		3,010	
Slebe Bros & Plageman.		2		85	
O J Jargens.		2		57	
Abrahamson B & H.	2 cases			88	
Hanson & Young.		2		26	
Hirschler & Co.				965	
J W Sandlin	7 cases	22		51	
J N Magill		1		818	
F Chevalier & Co.		20		181	
Schleemeyer & Co.		5		93	
F Mandelbaum & Son.		2			
Total		2,405		31,196	68,217

## IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP L. J. MORSE March 3, 1890.

SHIPPERS	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
W K Freeman.	1 1/2 barrels Whisky	John Stanle
"	5 barrels "	L Constelle & Co.
Aurora Distilling Co.	10 barrels "	J A Allen.

FROM PANAMA—PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK March 15, 1890.

	10 cases Gin	C Carpy & Co.
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## FROM LIVERPOOL.

G Dubedat.	2 cases Brandy	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
"	100 cases Wine	"

## FROM FRANCE.

Pietro Capoma.	5 cases Wine	E Varnier
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## FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

A Grypink.	5 cases Liquors	Wheaton & Luhrs
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FROM LONDON—PER SHIP AEOLUS March 17, 1890.

Noilly Prat & Co.	1000 cases Vermouth	J De Fremery & Co.
J S Verollet & Co.	25 cases Wine	Wm Wolff & Co.
G Dubedat.	10 cases Wine	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
"	30 octaves Wine	"
"	15 barrels Wine	"
Boord & Son.	125 cases Gin	O Meinecke & Co.
G Dubedat.	50 cases Brandy	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
"	15 cases Liquors	"
Martell & Co.	25 cases Brandy	William Wolff & Co.
W A Ollbay.	100 cases Liquors	Lillenthal & Co.
"	40 cases Geneva	"
"	50 cases Geneva	"

## IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

Anheuser Busch.	200 cases Beer	Schwartz Bros.
"	124 cases Beer	Jones Mundy & Co.
W & J Lemp & Co.	60 barrels Beer	"
"	25 cases Beer	J M Kaufman.
"	30 cases Beer	"

## NATIONAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

IMPORTS.						January, 1890.		January, 1889.		
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.						51,584	\$ 55,759	95,943	\$ 111,316	
Malt liquors bottled, etc., gallons.						70,871	57,157	94,511	82,306	
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.						143,962	45,336	193,678	62,658	
Brandy, proof gallons.						39,944	103,358	31,389	86,820	
All other spirits, proof gallons.						79,896	82,469	86,412	73,333	
Champagne, dozen.						22,127	284,043	12,172	193,485	
Still wines, bulk, gallons.						180,146	123,191	178,538	123,878	
Still wines, dozen.						16,177	78,831	18,344	77,870	
EXPORTS.						January, 1890.		January, 1889.		
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Malt liquors, dozen.						23,855	\$ 38,913	38,254	\$ 57,082	
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.						19,166	5,138	9,418	2,728	
Alcohol, proof gallons.						5,647	2,270	17,508	3,482	
Neutral spirits, etc., proof gallons.						37,752	36,211	8,156	4,224	
Rum						18,493	17,096	39,298	35,281	
Bourbon whiskey						4,343	4,892	8,517	9,001	
Rye whiskey						2,800	2,617	27,632	12,740	
All other spirits						425	1,831	610	2,448	
Wine bottled, dozen.						32,441	20,072	33,987	22,294	
Wine, bulk, gallons.										
EXPORTS FOREIGN LIQUORS,						January, 1890.		January, 1889.		
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.						270	\$ 32		\$ 30	
Malt liquors, bottled, gallons.							222	133	212	
Malt liquors, bulk						1,300	4,431	1,303	3,647	
Brandy, proof gallons						3,309	2,294	1,023	675	
All other spirits, proof gallons						189	2,314	299	3,531	
Champagne						9,848	6,187	8,561	2,182	
Still wines, gallons.						292	999	484	1,606	
Still wines, dozen.										



## TRADE NOTES.

S. Lachman, of S. Lachman & Co., when last heard from was at Nice. He was in good health and having a royal good time. His stopping place will be at Monte Carlo.

Peruvian Bitters, the just pride of the house of Wilmerding & Co., appear to steadily grow more popular, as evidenced by the increased demand for this excellent promoter of health and appetite.

Kohler & Frohling announce that they will remove to their elegant new quarters on Second and Folsom streets on or about April 1st. These recently finished wine vaults are among the largest and most complete in the world.

Messrs. Wm. Wolff & Co., report that the sales of "Pommery" champagne during the first half of this month were nearly as great as for the entire month of March 1889. This tells the story of the growing popularity of this great wine on this coast and speaks volumes for the able manner in which it is handled by Messrs. Wolff & Co.

The St. Helena Wine Company, W. H. Castner, manager, will remove from its present quarters, No. 59 9th street, to 26 Taylor street, about April 1st. Mr. Castner has been quite successful in establishing a lucrative trade for his company, and we understand the proposed removal is for the purpose of extending the business to larger proportions.

The list of houses in this city dealing in California wines and brandies at wholesale and retail continues to grow. The latest addition is the new firm of Kolb & Denhard on Montgomery street near Sacramento. They are both young men, and well qualified to push their enterprise on to success. The senior member, Mr. Kolb, is an expert on wines and brandies, having for several years past been connected with the house of Kohler & Van Bergen. We wish them success.

The partnership heretofore existing between Ferdinand A. Haber and Alfred Greenebaum, under the firm name of A. Greenebaum & Co., has been dissolved, Mr. Haber retiring. His withdrawal was for the purpose of taking the world's agency of the celebrated Inglenook wines, to the further success of which he will devote his entire time and attention. Mr. Haber is one of the ablest men in the trade, and we predict that his talents and business energy backed by the sterling excellence of the

Inglenook wines, will eventually push these goods to the fore in the markets of the world. The headquarters for Inglenook wines will be at 122 Sansome street, this city.

On another page of this issue will be found the advertisement of Arpad Haraszthy & Co., producers of the popular "Eclipse" champagne, which has recently added new lustre to its fame by successfully masquerading as a new foreign brand, as is related elsewhere in an article headed "Nicely Taken In." "Eclipse" is the only true champagne produced in the United States, and that its merits are highly appreciated is evidenced by the fact that Messrs. Haraszthy & Co., have difficulty in supplying the fast growing demand for it. The firm are also producers of fine wines and brandies.

The advertisement of George V. Gray & Co., Pacific coast agents for George West & Son, Stockton, appears on another page of this issue. The line of goods handled by Messrs. Gray & Co., includes the brandies, ports and sherries produced by George West & Son, the high merits of which are too well-known to require recounting. There is certainly a great future in store for the products of El Pinal vineyard and distillery, and as the head of the firm of George V. Gray & Co. is a thorough-going, bright and energetic business man, we predict fine success for the agency in further pushing the sales of these goods on this coast.

Messrs. F. O. Boyd & Co., of New York, have been appointed sole agents of the Robert Barton Estate Co., Limited, of Fresno. The Barton vineyard is one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped in that district, and the company has been very successful in the production of sweet wines. *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* on the subject of Barton's ports says: "The 1887 vintage, which is marketed now, shows a clear brilliant ruby color, very much like Oporto wine, is of fine flavor and taste and seems splendidly adapted for aging. Several New York wine merchants, who have bought Barton's port for years, and hold some as old as 1874, speak, indeed, very highly of it." Messrs. Boyd & Co., are well qualified to handle these wines with fine success, and the Barton Company is to be congratulated upon having them secured as agents. The advertisement of Messrs. Boyd & Co., which appears on another page will be found of interest to the trade and the producers.

## AN UNJUST ACTION.

## The Federated Trades Boycott Moore, Hunt &amp; Co.

The combinations and schemes of the cranks in the labor organizations who prescribe a strike for every imaginary ill, bring about some queer results, and the latest is the boycott that has been placed on the celebrated "Jesse Moore" whisky. The trouble grew out of the fact that the Federated Trades got into a row with Hobbs, Wall & Co., the box makers, and went on a strike. They soon learned that Moore, Hunt & Co., the Pacific coast agents for the "Jesse Moore" whiskies, were having several hundred cases made each month by Hobbs, Wall & Co., for packing their bottled goods. A committee of strikers went to Moore, Hunt & Co., and informed them that they were expected to stop patronizing Hobbs, Wall & Co. The committee were informed that the house had entered into an agreement with the box-makers to furnish them cases for one year. The committee declared that this fact had no bearing on the case and went away only to return in a couple of days with the announcement that if Moore, Hunt & Co., didn't accede to their demands, the Federated Trades would place a boycott on them. Messrs. Hunt & Kirkpatrick are not the right kind of men to be bulldozed, and they informed the committee that the house of Moore, Hunt & Co., was in no way connected with the trouble existing between the strikers and Hobbs, Wall & Co., that they were getting good work at a reasonable figure and furthermore, they didn't propose to violate an agreement at the demand of the Federated Trades or anybody else, a boycott to the contrary notwithstanding.

The committee left, vowing vengeance, and on the 14th ult. the boycott was officially declared, and is now in effect.

For a piece of rank injustice, we think this action of the Federated Trades is entitled to the palm, and it is just such unreason as this that deprives the workingmen of the sympathy and support which would otherwise be given them by the public in a just cause. They delegate to themselves the right to dictate the business policy of others and when this right is disputed, they do all in their power to injure those who refuse to be coerced. Such tactics will not win.

It is to be regretted that such an excellent and popular line of goods should be placed under the ban of this great body of wage-earners, and though it may entail

considerable temporary loss to the firm, we indorse the pluck and independence of Moore, Hunt & Co., in maintaining their rights in the matter.

## DAILY RECEIPTS

## Of Wine and Brandy in San Francisco From the Interior.

		Wine Gals.	Brandy Gals.
March	1.....	36,610	200
"	2.....	36,590	320
"	3.....	46,580	840
"	4.....	64,550	1,000
"	5.....	78,680	200
"	6.....	49,940	2,060
"	7.....	39,140	.....
"	8.....	30,300	320
"	9.....	38,890	1,400
"	10.....	32,830	980
"	11.....	37,620	.....
"	12.....	18,870	100
"	13.....	45,900	.....
"	14.....	34,900	.....
"	15.....	50,760	5,740
"	16.....	45,750	100
"	17.....	31,260	2,050

## WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND.

The overland shipments of wine by the Southern Pacific Company's lines during the month of January were as follows:

San Francisco.....	229,770 gallons.
Oakland.....	135 "
Sacramento.....	41,876 "
San Jose.....	5,607 "
Stockton.....	8,208 "
Marysville.....	94 "
Los Angeles.....	5,783 "
Colton.....	11,191 "

Total..... 302,664 "

The brandy shipments were:

San Francisco.....	10,818 gallons.
Los Angeles.....	503 "
Colton.....	5,134 "
Sacramento.....	8,657 "
San Jose.....	155 "

Total..... 25,267 "

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the new name of an old friend, the MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST, a paper that has been making rapid strides in popularity in the special field it has adopted.

Commercial News.

Newman & Levinson's, of 129 and 131 Kearny street, San Francisco, carry the most complete assortment of materials for fancy work on the Pacific Coast. Ladies can see something entirely new in fancy work at this establishment this week.

# Wm. WOLFF and Co.,

## Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market street,

San Francisco, Cal.

### Pacific Coast Agents for

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,  
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,  
MORGAN BROS. PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES,  
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,  
DUBOIS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Claret and Sautesnes,  
HOCK WINES, from Messrs. Henkell & Co., Mayence,  
FRANCESCO CINZANO, Torino, Italian Vermouth,

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,  
GILKA KUMMEL,  
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),  
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon,  
THE "BEST" TONIC,  
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,  
"DOGSHEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,  
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,  
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogsheads,  
GREENLEES BROS' Lorne Highland (Scotch) Whisky  
JAMESON & CO, IRISH WHISKY,  
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,  
Mineral Waters,

### Re-Imported American Whiskies.



# PRICES CURRENT.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

## California Wines & Brandies

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

### ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

VARIETY.	PRICE PER CASE.	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Eclipse Champagne, ex. dry.	\$14.50	\$17.00	
Eclipse Champagne, brut.	14.50	17.00	
Riesling.	6.00	7.00	
Gutedel.	6.00	7.00	
Zinfandel.	5.00	6.00	

### J. GUNDLACH & CO.,

Cor. Second & Market Sts., San Francisco.

Traminer, 82.	\$5.00	\$6.00
Gutedel, 82.	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83.	5.00	6.00

### I. DE TURK,

212 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Port, 1884.	\$6.00	
Port, 1886.	4.00	
Dry Sherry, 1884.	6.00	
Dry Sherry, 1886.	4.00	
Angelica, 1884.	4.50	
Tokay, 1884.	8.00	
Zinfandel Claret, 1884.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1884.	4.00	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.50	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

### GEORGE WEST & SON,

Stockton, Cal., and 252 Market St., S. F.

Brandy, 1879.	\$20.00	
Brandy, 1883.	15.00	
Brandy, 1885.	15.00	
Frontignan.	9.00	
Sherry.	9.00	
Port (old).	12.00	
Port.	6.00	

### SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,

Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.	\$4.75	\$5.75
Gutedel.	4.75	5.75
Port.	5.50	
Angelica.	5.50	
Muscadel.	5.50	
Sherry.	6.00	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

### LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,

3 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	\$3.50	\$4.50
Sauterne.	4.00	5.00
Brandy.	9.00	
Port.	5.00	6.00
Sweet Muscatel.	5.00	6.00
Grape Cordial.	6.50	7.50

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

In cases, per doz. qts.

Claret, 1886.	\$3.00	
Zinfandel, 1885.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1885.	4.00	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	5.00	
Somlai Hungarien Type, 1885.	3.50	
Szatmari	3.50	
Szegazardi F6b6r Hun' Type	4.00	
" 1885	5.00	
Port, 1884.	6.00	
Sherry, 1885.	5.00	
" 1884.	6.00	
Angelica and Sweet Mout'n, 84	4.50	
Mad'a, Malaga & Sw't To'y '85	5.00	

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

404 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Brandies, 1883.	\$12.00
" 1885.	10.00

### KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,

123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	\$3.25	\$4.25
Zinfandel.	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.	4.00	5.00
Sauternes.	4.50	5.00
Port, Old.	6.00	
Old Sherry.	6.00	

## Domestic Champagnes.

### ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

Eclipse.	\$14.50	\$17.00
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## Imported Champagnes.

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Pommery Sec.	\$31.00	\$33.00

### W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jouet & Co. "Special"		
Extra Dry.	31.00	33.00
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut.	31.50	33.50

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.			
Gold Lack Sec., per case.	\$31.00	\$33.00	
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums			
per case.	30.00		
Cachet Blanc per case.	30.50	32.50	
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt	24.00	25.50	
DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.			
Carte Blanche, per case.	20.00	21.00	
Carte Blanche, extra dry, per			
case.	21.00	22.00	

## Imported Wines.

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dubos freres, Bordeaux.)	
Chateau de l'Ysle, in casks.	\$95.00
(Journu freres, Bordeaux.)	
Clarets and Sauternes, per	
case from.	\$7.50 to \$30.00
Mignotte-Picard & Co., Chassagne, C6te de'or	
Burgundy wines from.	\$12.00 to \$25.00
(Henkell & Co., Mayence.)	
Hock wines from.	\$7.50 to \$36.00
(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)	
Port and Sherries in wood, per	
gallon.	\$1.75 to \$4.50
Port and Sherries in cases, per	
case.	\$8.00 to \$15.00
(Meckenzie & Co., Jerez.)	
Port and Sherries in wood	
from.	\$1.75 to \$4.50

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux	
Clarets, per case.	\$8.00 to \$28.00
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux	
Sauternes per case.	12.00 to 26.00
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits	
Burgundies, white and	
red per case.	15.00 to 21.75
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,	
Oporto, Port wines	
per case.	15.00 to 20.00
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.	
Oporto, Port Wines,	
in wood per gal.	2.00 to 4.50
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries	
in wood per gal.	2.00 to 5.50
Boord & Son, London Dock	
Sherry, per case.	12.00 to 15.00
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz	
Rhine Wines per case.	8.50 to 28.00
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt	
o M Rhine Wines per	
case.	11.00 to 14.00

### W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

#### RED WINES.

(H. Cuivillier and Freres of Bordeaux.)

	Quarts.
Pauillac, 1881.	\$10.50
Ducasse Grand Puy, 1878.	14.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.	17.50
Chat. Beycheville, 1874.	19.50
Pontet Canet, 1874.	19.50
Cosd'Estournel, 1878.	22.00
Chat. L6oville, 1878.	22.00
" Larose, 1870.	22.50
" Latour, 1868.	29.50
" Margaux, 1881.	32.00
" Lafite, 1878.	35.00
" Mouton Rothschild, '80	35.00

#### WHITE WINES.

Sauternes.	11.50
Chateau Guiraud, 1884.	27.00
" La Tour Blanche, '84	27.00

#### RED WINES.

(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)	
Chateau Lacroix, 1878.	10.00
" Le Pian, 1878.	11.50
Duern Beaucailhou, 1881.	16.00
Chateau Langos, 1874.	22.50
" Latour, 1870.	31.50

#### WHITE WINES.

Barsac, 1878.	11.00
Chateau Yquem, 1874.	30.00

#### SHERRIES.

(Sandeman, Buck & Co's Jerez.)	
Pemartin Brnt.	19.00
" Umbrella.	20.00
" Amontillado.	22.00

## American Whiskies.

### SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN,

322 Sansons street, San Francisco.

	PER GALLON.
O K Extra.	\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale.	2.50 to 3.00
Ilvain.	2.75
Golden Pearl.	2.25
Marshall.	2.25
Old Family Bourbon.	1.75
Old Bourbon.	1.50

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

John Gibson's Son & Co.,	
Philadelphia, Bourbon	
and Rye Whiskies.	\$1.90 to \$3.50

### SPRUANOE, STANLEY & CO.,

410 Front street, San Francisco.

Kentucky Favorite.	\$3.00
Extra Kentucky Favorites.	3.50
O. P. T.	2.50
O K. Old Stock.	5.00
Harries' Old Bourbon.	2.00

### KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,

123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

O K Goldwater Ken. Bour'n	\$4.00
" " " " pr cs	7.25

### NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,

323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1.	\$2.75
" " " " Old Stock.	3.00
" " " " A1, 90 pf.	2.50
" " " " OK, 100 pf.	3.50
" " " " Pony, Private Stock.	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old.	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf.	2.50
Union Club.	2.25
Superior Whisky.	1.75
" " " " BB Whisky.	1.50

#### LIQUORS—In cases.

	Per Case.
Phoenix Bourbon, OK, in 5s.	\$10.50
" " " " A1, " "	7.50
" " " " A1, 24 pts.	8.00
" " " " A1, 48 1/2 pts.	9.00
Union Club Bourbon, 24 pts.	7.50
" " " " 48 1/2 pts.	8.50
Rock and Rye Whisky, in 5s.	7.50
Rum Punch Extract.	8.00
Blackberry Brandy.	7.50

### A. P. HOTALING & CO.,

429-437 Jackson street, San Francisco.

### J. H. Cutter Old Bourbon Whisky.

A.	\$3.00
A, No. 1.	3.25
O K.	4.00
O K, No. 1.	6.00
O. P. S.	8.00
R (Old Rye).	4.00
A, No. 1, per case.	8.25
O. P. S.	20.00
O K.	11.25
Pure Old Rye.	11.25

### CRANE HASTINGS & Co.

316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

#### BOURBONS.

	Per Gallon.
Pony Cabinet.	\$6.00
Old Crown Cabinet.	3.50
Old Crown Cabinet, Old Stock	4.00
Old Monarch A.	2.75
Old Monarch AA.	3.00
Premium Old Bourbon.	2.75
Premium Old Bourbon—O. K.	3.00
O. K. Kentucky Bourbon—A	
and AA.	\$2.75 & 3.00
Cedar Valley.	2.50
Peerless.	2.00
Occidental.	2.00
Wheat.	1.50
Magnolia.	1.50

#### RYE WHISKIES.

Old Hermitage.	4.50
Old Freeport.	3.50
Old Horsy.	3.50

### MOORE, HUNT & CO.,

404 Front street, San Francisco.

	Per gal.
Extra Pony in bbls. or 1/2-bbls.	\$6.00 to \$8.00
A A " " " pf.	4.00
B " " " " "	3.50
O " " " " "	3.00
No. 1 " " " "	2.50
Rye in bbls. and 1/2-bbls. from.	3.50 to 5.00
A A in cases, 1 dozen to case,	
5 to gallon.	\$11.00
A A in 5 case lots, 1 dozen to	
case, 5 to gallon.	10.50
A A in 10 to 25 lots, 1 dozen to	
case, 5 to gallon.	10.00
A A in pint flint flasks, 2 doz.	
to case.	12.00
C in cases 1 doz, 5 to gal.	8.50
C in 5 case lots, 1 dozen, 5 to	
gallon.	8.25
C in 10 to 25 case lots, 1 doz.	
5 to gallon.	8.00
No. 1 in case, 1 dozen to case,	
5 to gallon.	8.00
Bedford, Belmont and Astor in bond or	
duty paid in our warehouse in Loui-	
ville or in San Francisco.	

### WOLF, JAMES & CO.,

418 Clay street, San Francisco.

Peerless A A A.	\$4.00
" A A.	3.50
" A.	3.00
" O K.	2.50
Peerless.	2.25
Imperial Cabinet.	2.25
Club House.	1.75

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco

Native Pride, Old Bourbon,	
(per bbl.) per gal.	\$2.50
Native Pride, Old Bourbon	
(per 1/2-bbl.) per gal.	2.75
Old Rip Van Winkle, hand	
made Sour Mash, per gal.	2.50
Nevilles Old Bourbon.	1.50

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

W. H. McBrayer, 1885.	\$2.75.
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### HENCKEN & SCHRODER,

210 Front street, San Francisco, Cal.

Our Favorite O K.	\$2.75 to \$3.50
Our Choice.	2.50 " 3.00
Paul Jones.	2.25 " 2.50
Star of '76.	2.00
Old Crown.	1.75 " 2.00
Old Bourbon.	1.50



**Imported Whiskies.**

<b>WM. WOLFF &amp; CO.,</b> 329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Lone Highland.....per case	\$11.50
Connaght, Irish....."	11.50
Wm. Jameson & Co....."	11.00
<b>CHARLES MEINECKE &amp; CO.,</b> 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Boord & Son, London Finest	
Irish Malt Whisky .....	\$10.50
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky.	10.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt	
Scotch Whisky .....	11.00

**Imported Brandies.**

<b>WM. WOLFF &amp; CO.,</b> 329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Martell's Brandy, X per case	\$15.00
" " XX "	17.50
" " XXX "	20.00
" " VSO "	28.00
" " WSOP "	50.00
<b>CHARLES MEINECKE &amp; CO.,</b> 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,	
Bontelleau & Co. man-	
agers Cognac, in Oc-	
taves, per gal .....	\$5.00 to \$8.50
The Vineyard Proprs Co.	
Bontelleau & Co. man-	
agers Reserve Vintages	10.50 to 14.00

<b>WOLF, JAMES &amp; CO.,</b> 418 Clay street, San Francisco.	
Pioneer Brandy, XXX.....	\$5.00
" " XX .....	4.00
" " X .....	3.00

<b>CRANE, HASTINGS &amp; CO.</b> 316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Sazerac de Forge & Sons.....	6.00 to 16.00
Otard Dupuy.....	5.50 to 9.00
Bisquit du Bouche & Co.....	4.50 to 6.00
La Grand Marque.....	4.50 to 12.00
E. Atusse.....	22.50
Marett & Co.....	4.00
Pellevoisin.....	4.00
Pinet Castillon.....	5.00

<b>W. B. CHAPMAN,</b> 123 California street, San Francisco.	
<b>H. Cuivillier &amp; Frère Cognac.</b>	
Fine Champagne, 1870.....	Quarts. \$32.00
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860	36.00

**Malt Liquors.**

<b>WM. WOLFF &amp; CO.,</b> 329 Market street, San Francisco.	
J. Shanks & Co's (D'blin) Banner	
Brand, Guinness Stout, per	
dozen pints.....	1.75
Read Bros. Dogshhead Bottling	
Bass Ale.....	2.00
Banner Bottling Bass Ale, per doz.	2.00
Bass Ale (in wood) Hogshheads.....	50.00
" " 1/2 " .....	28.00
" " Kilderkins.....	21.00
" " Firkins .....	12.00

<b>CHARLES MEINECKE &amp; CO.,</b> 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Guinness' Extra Stout, pints,	
Ihlers and Bell bottling	
Red Bull Brand per doz.	\$1.75
Bass & Co's Pale Ale, pints,	
Ihlers & Bell bottling	
Red Bull Brand, per doz.	2.00

**Imported Goods, (Miscellaneous.)**

<b>WM. WOLFF &amp; CO.,</b> 329 Market street, San Francisco.	
A. Houtman's Gin, large bottles.....	20.00
" " med. " .....	16.50
" " small " .....	8.50
Evan's Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel.	13.50
" " per cs. 4 doz.	6.00
Theo Lappe's Genuine Aromatique	
per case.....	13.50
Gilka Kummel per case.....	13.50
Vermouth Francesco Cinzani pr case	6.25

<b>CHARLES MEINECKE &amp; CO.,</b> 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
(BOORD & SON'S, LONDON.)	
Old Tom Gin, per case.....	9.50
Pale Orange Bitters, per case	10.00
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur "	12.00
Jamaica Rum, Old " \$12.00 to 14.00	
IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in	
cases of 15 large black	
bottles per case .....	20.00
in cases of 15 large	
white bottles per case	21.00
Kirschwasser, Macholl Freres	
Bavarian Highland, per case.	19.00
Cherry Cordial, J. J. W. Peters' per	
case.....	12.00
Gilka Kummel, per case.....	13.50

<b>WOLF, JAMES &amp; CO.,</b> 418 Clay street, San Francisco.	
Eagle Cin.....	\$2.50

<b>SAN FRANCISCO BEERS.</b>	
Lager in barrels, local delivery.....	\$ 9 00
" " export.....	10 50
Steam beer in barrels.....	6 00
Patent Stopper, per case, local.....	1 25
Export, per case, 1 doz. bottles.....	1 75

Sub-cribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

**BAR COUNTERS,**

All lengths and all prices.

Constantly on hand and made to order at the

**Baldwin Carpenter Shop,**

321 Sutter street.

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**C. A. HOOPER & CO.**

— Agents for —

**Excelsior Redwood Co.**

— Manufacturers of and Dealers in —

**TANKS,**

Lumber, Wooden Pumps and Pipes, Mouldings, and all kinds of Huse Finish.

Lumber Yard and Mill Office,  
Fourth and Channel Streets.

Down Town Office,  
No. 4 California Street.  
Send for Price List and Catalogue of Mouldings and House Finish.

**SEARBY'S PECTORAL BALSAM**

Of Wild Cherry and Tolu.

This is a good expectorant, giving speedy relief in all ordinary colds, and in Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, etc.

**SEARBY, ZEILIN & CO., Druggists,**

859 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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CHAS. H. FROST,  
Gen'l Mgr.

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Sec'y.

**Union Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Co.,**

Manufacture the finest quality of plain, moulded or ornamented Pressed Brick, Architectural Terra Cotta, Fire Proofing, Paving Tile; also, Red, Brown and Black Mortar.

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**UNION BREWERY**

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**326 CLEMENTINA STREET,**

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**Willows Brewery.**

**O. Fauss & Company,**

Southeast corner Mission and Nineteenth street, San Francisco.

TELEPHONE No. 6158.

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Latest news about the Wines of California & other countries.

Full statistics of the exports and imports of wines and spirits; reviews of the market and other valuable information to the trade and producer.

Accurate quotations of the current prices of wines and brandies, Kentucky bourbons and eastern and western ryes.

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San Francisco, Cal.



## — CURRENT PRICES. —

**Kentucky Bourbons and Ryes.**

[Quotations in Warehouse and Distillery.]

E. G. B.—Export Gauge Bremen; N. Y.—New York; N. Y. C. H.—New York Custom House; L. P. W. H.—Louisville Public Warehouse; Lou. Louisville; Cin.—Cincinnati; Dist'y—Distillery; C. C. H.—Cincinnati Custom House; St. L. C. H.—St. Louis Custom House. **Tax Paid.**

BRANDS.	Spring, '80.	Fall, '80.	Spring, '80.	Fall, '80.	Spring, '88.	Fall, '87.	Spring, '87.	Fall, '86.	Spring, '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Spring, '84.	Spring, '83.	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Aiken.....									185					82 255	NYCH
Anderson.....			55	57½			67½			200	215			82 265	NYCH
Anderson Co., Sour Mash.			50	52½			65								
Aahland.....			42½				60								
Astor.....							60		175	180		215		*81 245	NYCH
Atherton.....			42½	45											
Aurora.....							65								
Ballard & Lancaster.															
Beam, J. H.....														81 112½	EGBremen
Beagrass.....			40	46½			57½		167½						
Bel-Air.....			55		65										
Belle of Anderson.....			47½	50			60	62½	187½					82 245	NYCH
" " Co.....			50		65						225				
Belle of Marion.....			50	55	65		70	72½	190					81 265	St. Louis CH
Belle of Nelson.....	60		67½				90				225			80 400	
Belle of Louisville.....															
Beechwood.....															
Bowen, H. C.....							75		195						
Belmont.....							65		185						
Berkele, Wm.....			45												
Berry, W. L.....															
Berry, E. C.....			42½				65				195			*81 240	
Big Springs.....	32½		45	45			57½		175		190			81 245	
Blakemore.....	50		60						200					81 300	
Blue Grass.....			42½				57½		175		190	200		81 245	NYCH
Bond & Lillard.....			77½	80	105		115	120	240	242½	260	275			
Bond, M. S.....		35	40	45			60		185					81 265	
Boon's Knoll.....			57½				85		195		225				
Bowen, J. A.....	32½		37½		42½		50							80 250	
Brownfield, W. W.....															
Buchanan.....			55	57½			67½		185					*81 275	
Buffalo Spring.....	40		50				75		200						
Callaghan.....															
Carlisle.....			60						200		210			81 265	NYCH
" Ky. Dis. Co.....			47½				60		175						St. LCH
Cedar Run.....	40		50	50	70				195						
Chase, E. H.....			45											*81 250	Louisville
Chickencock.....			40		55		65							82 240	NYCH
Clay, Samuel, Jr.....			37½		50		60							81 265	NYCH
Clifton.....			50	52½			67½		190	195				*81 260	NYCH
Commonwealth.....			45		50		55							82 235	
Cook, C. B.....			37½	40			57½							81 240	
Coon Hollow.....	45	47½	55				72½							81 275	
Craig F. J.....			40											81 240	
Crab Orchard.....															
Criterion.....	30	32½	37½		47½	52½	60	65							
Crystal Springs.....	30		35				60							80 260	LPWH
Cumberland.....			50	50			70		190					80 285	
Cummins, R. & Co.....			50											81 275	
Cream of Anderson.....			50		60		70								
Cliff Falls.....	35	37½	40												
Deadman, O. M.....					60	60	65								
Dix River Rock Bass.....	40		50		60										
Dant, J. W.....	40		45		57½		70								
Darling.....	30		40		50		60								
Davies County Club.....			47½		60										
Double Spring.....	32½		40				62½		185						
Durham.....			45		50		60		180						
Early Times.....	45		55		65		75		200					81 250	
Edge Cliff.....	40		50		55		65		185						
Edgewater.....	40		50				65		195					81 250	NYCH
Elkhorn.....			40		50		55							81 245	
Excelsior.....	31½		40				55		170		185			81 240	
Elk Run.....			35				45								
Freeland.....															
Fible & Crabb.....					65										
Fields, J. W. M.....			45	47½			65				210				
Frazier, J. W.....			52½												
Garland.....	30		35												
Glenarme.....		32½	40				57½	60						82 250	
Glencoe.....															
Glenmore.....	37½	42½	47½				65								
Glen Springs.....							57½	60						81 260	
Greystone.....			47½				65		175						
G. W. S.....			45		57½		60							80 300	
Howard.....															
Hackley, S. O.....			45				65		190		210				
Hanning, Jno.....	35	37½	42½	45			65								
Harris, N.....			45				62½		190					81 265	LPWH
Hawkins.....			50		70		75		200		225				
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....			45				65								
Head, F. M.....															
Head, W. H.....			45				65								
Hermitage.....			80	90			125		250		260	270		82 325	Dist'y
Hill & Hill.....	42½	45	55	60	70		80								
Hume.....			40½				65		180		210			80 300	
Imperial.....															
Jessamine.....														81 125	EGB

All old goods quoted are Spring unless denoted by \* which indicates Fall.



BRANDS.	Spring. '90	Fall. '89	Spring '89	Fall '88	Spring '88	Fall '87	Spring '87	Fall '86	Spring '86	Fall, '85	Spring, '85	Spring, '84	Spring, '83	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Jockey Club.....	37½	40	45	50			65	70	200		235			81 260	
Kellar, A.....			47½				65		195						
Kentucky belle.....															
Kentucky Club.....	52½	57½	60				80		210					82 290	Never Ex
Kentucky Dew.....			37½				57½								
Kentucky Comfort.....	32½		42½		57½		60								
" Poteen.....															
" Pride.....			45				65		180						
" Standard.....															
" Tip.....	35	37½	45	50			65	67½	200	225	235			82 265	
Lancaster, R. B.....															
" S. P.....	30		45				60								
Limestone.....			55												
McBrayer, J. A.....			50				70		195						
" J. H.....			50				70		180						
" W.H.....			82½				125		245		265			82 375	Disty
McKenna.....															
Marion Co. Dis. Co.....	35		42½				62½							81 245	LPWH
Mattingly.....			42½	45			65		170		210			*81 235	NYCH
Mattingly & Moore.....			50	52½			75		200						
Mayfield.....			55	57½			80								
Mellwood.....			45	47½	55		62½							82 240	NYCH
Miles, E. L.....	35		42½				57½	57½						81 265	
Milldale.....															
Millett.....															
Monarch, M. V.....	45	50	55	57½			80		205		235			82 290	
Monarch, R.....	45	50	55				85		210		235	275			
Monarch, T. J.....	35		50				70		195		225				
Moore, D. L.....	50	50	62½						220						
Moore & Grigsby.....															
Murphy, Barber & Co.....			50	52½							225			81 275	
Nall, A. G.....	40		50				65					230		81 250	
New Castle.....															
Nelson.....	35	37½	40	42½			60		167½		180			*81 245	
New Hope.....			50				77½		200						
Nutwood.....			45				60								
O. F. O.....	60	65	77½				125		245			275		*80 400	
Old Charter.....			45				60								
Old Crow.....			85	90			140		260		280	295			
Old Jordan.....															
Old Johnson Miller.....			52½		65										
Old Lexington Club.....	37½														
Old Pepper J. E.....	60		70				90		225		250		350	82 400	
Old Tarr.....							75		200					81 275	NYCH
Old Time (Pogue's).....			45				60							*80 275	
Old Times.....	32½	35	45												
Parkland.....															
Peacock.....															
Pepper, Oscar.....			75		90		100		170		225		250	270	290
Pepper, R. P.....														*81 240	COH
Redmon.....															
Rich Grain.....		32½	40												
Richwood.....			40	42½			57½	55	175						
Rippy, T. B.....			55				72½		200		215			81 275	
Rohrer, D.....					42½		47½								
Rolling Fork.....			42½				57½		180						
Rose Bud.....							67½				200				
Samuels, T. W.....			52½				70				200			*81 260	
Samuels, W. B. & Co.....			47½				60		185		195				
Searcy, J. S.....							65		195						
Short Horn.....														82 100	E G Bremen
Silk Velvet.....															
Small Grain.....	30	32½													
Snyder.....	32½		37½		45		50								
Southall.....			40				60		175						
Sovereign.....	37½	40	50	52½			70	70	200	125	235			*80 275	
Spring Hill.....	50		57½				82½		200		230	250		82 300	
Springwater.....			50				67½		185						
Smith & Smith.....			45		50		65								
Stone, W. S., New.....															
" Old.....			45	50			72½	72½	195						
Sugar Valley.....							60								
Sutherland & Murphy.....															
Sweetwood.....		30	35	40											
Sharp.....															
Taylor, G. W.....	35													81 250	St Louis
Taylor, Old.....	55		65		85		100		250		270	300	325	81 400	
Tea Kettle.....			42½				59		175						
Thomas, W. H.....							62½							81 265	
Tip Top.....	37½	42½	52½	37½	67½		77½		195						
Tenbroeck.....			42½												
Van Aradell.....	35	37½	45				65		185						
Van Hook.....			42½				57½		185						
Walker, F. G.....	32½		45				60								
Walker, J. M.....										190					
Warwick.....	37½		42½				60		185						
Waterfill & Frazier.....			65		90		87½		190			225			
" Dowling & Co.....															
Wathen.....	32½	33½	42½	45	55		62½		170		180				
Welch, T. J.....	57½		65												
Willis, S. T.....															
Windsor.....			42½				65		175					81 250	
Woodland.....							60		185		215				
Yellowstone.....	75		90		110		125	225	240						
Zeno.....	50	45	50	55	62½										



## KENTUCKY RYES.

BRANDS.	Spring, '90.	Fall, '89.	Spring, '89.	Fall, '88.	Spring, '88.	Fall, '87.	Spring, '87.	Fall, '86.	Spring, '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Spring, '84.	Spring, '83.	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Anderson.....														81 275	
Ashland.....									175						
Atherton.....								65							
Beargrass.....				67½			72½			210					
Belle of Nelson.....			52½						200	250					
Blue Grass.....															
Buchanan.....			50												
Criterion.....					52½		57½		180						
Crystal Springs.....			55				70								
Edge Cliff.....							75		195						
Edgewater.....			57½				75		195						
Greystone.....	85		90	95			140		260	255	280	290	340		
Hermitage.....	40		52½	55	60		65								
Highland.....															
Home.....															
Lancaster, E. P.....			40	45		52½									
Lynchburg.....															
McBrayer, W. H.....							75								
Marion County.....			50												
Maryland.....								65							
Mellwood.....			45												
Milea.....		50							225		240				
Monarch, M. V.....										245					
Monarch, R.....		50		70			80	195		210					
Nelson.....			80				135								
O. F. O.....			70				110		230		275		330		
Old Piper.....															
Old Taylor.....															
Old Tarr.....															
Oscar Pepper.....									177½						
Peacock.....															
Pepper, R. P.....															
Ripy.....															
Rohrer, D.....					47½										
Rolling Fork.....		45		55			70								
Sovereign.....		45							225		235			81 275	
Sunny Side.....															
Van Hook.....			50				65								
Wathen.....		42½		55			70								
Yellowstone.....			100		115										

## EASTERN RYES.

Bridgeport.....		47½	57½	60	67½	70	75	80							
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....		50	55	56½	62½	67½	70	75							
Dougherty.....		62½	70	75	85	87½	90		235	285					
Finch's Golden Wed'g.....		60	67½	72½	77½	85	90	95	245						
Foust, W.....															
Frontier.....	35	37½	45												
Gibson.....			75	95						310					
Guckenheimer.....		57½	67½	70	77½	80	87½		250	275					
Hannsville.....	65	70	80				112½		275						
Horsey.....									200						
Jones, G. W.....		42½	50	52½	60	65	70		215						
Meadville.....															
Melvale.....		50	60	65	80		95		215						
Monticello.....		55	60	70	80					240					
Montrose.....		43½					50	97½	175						
Moore, Tom.....			55		67½			55							
Mt. Vernon.....	67½	72½	82½	90		105	130		290	310					
Orient.....		47½	55				87½	90	225						
Overholt.....			57½	62½	75		82½		225						
Readock.....															
Sherwood.....		60	67½	72½	85		110		250	260	295	325		81 400	
Lippencott.....															

# "OLD TAYLOR"

## THE PREMIER KENTUCKY WHISKY.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS, - Frankfort, Ky.



**ARTIFICIALLY MATURING WHISKY.**

A process of maturing whisky has been patented which if successful on a large scale promises to yield a handsome fortune to the owner of the patent. Neither electricity nor chemicals are used, but the method suggested by the course of nature is followed. On the theory that the action of the oxygen of the air on the liquid improves the whisky by slowly maturing it, pure oxygen gas is introduced into the barrels containing the whisky. By agitating the barrels every part of the liquid is brought in contact with oxygen gas. The whisky is in addition slightly heated in order to make it more susceptible to the action of the oxygen gas.

We have seen samples of fresh whisky which were said to have been subjected to this maturing process for ninety days. These samples tasted very much like whisky three years old. About fifteen feet of oxygen gas has been used to mature forty-two gallons of whisky. The apparatus consists of a cylindrical air-tight tank or vessel holding about twenty one gallons, which is kept slowly revolving.—*Wine and Spirit Gazette.*

**ANGOSTURA BITTERS LABEL FORGERY.**

The agents for Angostura Bitters appear to have been doing some commendable work lately, not only for their own interests but for the common good of all who have any property in trade mark labels that they desire to have protected against frauds.

Realizing the frequent inefficiency of mere civil proceedings they have coupled with them prosecutions in the criminal courts.

Last year they proceeded against the Chicago Cased Liquor Company, Hasterlick Bros. & Ignatz Newman, proprietors, a heavy fine being inflicted by the Criminal Court, while heavy damages were awarded by the Civil Court.

But the greatest sensation has been created this current year in Cincinnati, by the arrest of all the officers of the Globe Liquor Company, whose premises were a veritable counterfeiters' den, fully equipped with all the paraphernalia; with forged labels of every description. There were labels, stamps, lead bands and seals of Chartreuse, labels for Kumel and Curacos, and Hennessy brandy, and De Kuyper gin and Hostetter's bitters, stamping and sealing machines, painting and stencilling apparatus, everything ready for the preparation of vile compounds under the names of fine liquors.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

**CATARRH.**

**Catarrhal Deafness—Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.**

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocates.*

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

**CALIFORNIA VINEYARDS.**

**A Directory of Those Prominent in the Wine Industry.**



[These cards inserted for \$5 per year in advance.]

**El Pinal Vineyard.**—Established 1852. Wines and brandies. Geo. West & Son, Stockton, Cal.

**Sierra Vista Vineyard.**—Wines and brandies. Sierra Vista Vineyard Company, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**I. De Turk Vineyard.**—Established 1862. Wines and brandies. I. D. Turk, Santa Rosa, Cal.

**Cresta Blanca Vineyard.**—Established 1831. Dry wines. Charles A. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Inglebrook Vineyard.**—Established 1889. Wines and brandies. Gustave Niebaum, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

**Sanset Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Webster & Sargent, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**Mont Rouge Vineyard.**—Established 1885. Dry wines. A. G. Chauche, Livermore, Cal. Office 615-617 Front street, San Francisco, Cal.

**Electra Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Dry wines. Clarence J. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Olivia Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Julius P. Smith, Livermore, Cal.

ARIEL LATHROP, Pres. WILLIAM HARNEY, Mgr. and Sec'y. TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Treas.

**GOLDEN GATE WOOLEN MFG. CO.**

—MANUFACTURE—

Blankets, Cashmeres, Tweeds and Flannels

535 Market St., San Francisco.

FOUNDED IN 1856.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1889.

**Tubbs Cordage Co.**

—Manufacturers of all kinds of—

**CORDAGE**

**GRAPE-VINE TWINE, ETC.**

611-613 Front Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

**The First National Bank,**

COR. BUSH AND SANSONE STS.

Organized 1870. U. S. Depository.

Capital paid up.....\$1,500,000  
Surplus.....500,000  
Undivided Profit.....69,200

S. G. Murphy, President; James Moffitt, Vice-President; E. D. Morgan, Cashier; George W. Kline, Assistant Cashier.

A general banking business transacted.

**DEPOSIT VAULT DEPARTMENT,**  
JAMES K. LITCH, Manager.

Safes to rent from \$5 to \$100 per annum (under the exclusive control of the renter), for the care of stocks, bonds, valuable papers and jewelry.

**—SEEDS—**

WESTCOTT & BRECK, 406-408 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

**Alfalfa, Timothy, Garden, Field, Clover, Rye Grass, Sanfoin, Blue Grass, and Flower Seeds.**

Gnano and Superphosphate Lawn Fertilizers.

General Agents for Manhattan Food.

Catalogue free.

**E. L. G. STEELE & CO.**

Successors to C. ADOLPHE LOW & CO.

**Shipping and Commission Merchants,**

Sole Importers of Harmony Sherries.

208 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Established 1853.

**STOCKTON NURSERY.**

**Largest Stock of Rooted Vines on the Pacific Coast.**

Muscot of Alexandria, Muscatella Gordo Blanco, Tokay, Rose Pera, Emperor, Ferrara, Verdel, Seedless Sultan, Hamburg, Morocco, Sweetwater, Almeria, Isabella, Zinfandel, Trosseau, West's Prolific, Berger, Folle Blanche, Mataro, Charbono, Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Sauvignon, Carignan, Petite Bouchet, Pfeffers' Black Burgundy, Malbec, Tannet, Boal, Mondense, Lenoir.

Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Almonds, Cherries, Pears, Apples, Figs, Olives, Oranges, Walnuts, and small fruits, as well as a complete assortment of Ornamental Trees, Plants, Shrubs and Greenhouse Plants, Etc.

—SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.—

**E. C. CLOWES, Proprietor,**  
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

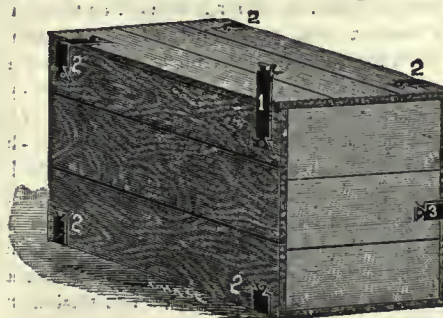
**TO FRUIT AND WINE SHIPPERS.**



**BOX SHIPPING STRAP.**

This strap secures cases and crates from breakage and loss in shipment, and is made of Special Hoop Iron. It bends

easily around the corners of boxes, binds the sides firmly together, and does away with the old way, besides being much cheaper and great saving in labor alone. It beats the wire or any other device for securing the case against breakage.



**PRICE LIST Per Thousand.**

Including Barbed Wire Nails.

PER THOUSAND.

In Lots of	1,000	5,000	10,000
3/4 in. wide, 3 in. long.	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$3.75
3/4 in. wide, 3 1/4 in. long.	5.00	4.50	4.25

PACKED IN KEGS AND BBLs.

R. F. OSBORN & CO., Sole Agent.

715 MARKET ST., S. F.

**GOODYEAR'S**



**Brewers Hose**

**"GOLD SEAL"**

**WINE HOSE**

Is the Best Made.



**Wire Wound Hose**

**Goodyear Rubber Co.,**

577-579 Market St. San Francisco.

R. H. PEASE, Jr., } Agents  
S. M. RUNYON.

**Rubber Lined Cotton Hose**



## HE HAD BEEN IN KANSAS.

Scene: Chemist's shop in a temperance town out west, where, among other good things, "soda water" is retailed in pretty considerable quantities. Enter young man who enquires if there is a vacancy for an assistant.

"Have you the requisite knowledge and experience?" was the proprietor's first question as he drew the applicant aside.

"I think I may safely say I have," the young man answered in an undertone.

"Been long in the business?"

"Three years."

"Where?"

"In Kansas."

"Umph; what would you do if a customer gave a nod of the head as he went up to the soda fountain?"

"Let him have good old corn-brandy and soda."

"A couple of short nods and a clack of the tongue?"

"Fill the glass half full of Jamaica rum."

"Suppose somebody asks for a banana syrup with his forefinger and thumb stuck in his left waistcoat pocket?"

"He means cognac with ginger."

"Three nods while pointing with his thumb over the left shoulder?"

"Old Holland gin, and the same for his friend behind him."

"If somebody says 'Iowa,' and expectorates to the left?"

"Old corn, with peppermint and worm-wood."

"Removes the quid from his mouth with his left hand?"

"Hand-made sour mash."

"Very good; that will do. You can start in to-morrow. If anything out of the common is wanted—you'll find all these things in our cellar. You see we have to be very careful in making up our prescriptions, as people's lives are at stake."

## FOR THE BREWERS.

Senator Spooner has recently introduced a bill in the Senate to amend Section 3441, of the Revised Statutes of the United States and Section 17 of "An act to amend the laws relating to internal revenue," approved March 1, 1879, amendatory thereof.

The proposed amendment is to the effect that fermented liquor may be removed from the place of manufacture or storage for export to a foreign country without payment of tax, in such packages and under such regulations, and upon the giving of such notices, entries, bonds and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe. And that there shall be an allowance of drawback on fermented liquor on which any internal tax has been paid equal in amount to the tax paid thereon, and no more, when exported, to be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States out of any money arising from internal duties not otherwise appropriated. Provided, that no allowance of drawback shall be made on any article exported prior to March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, or on any article embraced in schedule A, following section thirty-four hundred and thirty-seven of the Revised Statutes, exported subsequent to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

A western contemporary speaks in a chatty way of "hours with Gladstone." We would not object to taking ours with Gladstone, only we didn't know the G. O. M. was inclined that way.—Philadelphia Press.

## GRAPE CULTURE UNDER GLASS.

Near Brussels, in Belgium, in a village called Holland, there is a vast establishment for the cultivation of grapes in hot-houses. From afar, the hill on which it stands looks like a mountain of glass. There are about six hundred hot-houses devoted to that industry, each one measuring twenty feet in width and from eighty to one hundred in length. They are all built alike and are a wonder of practical sense and ingenious economy.

The sight is a beautiful one from a distance, but far more beautiful and interesting when inside. Here you see vines in all stages of growth and development. Here are some just budding out; there some in bloom; farther on great bunches hanging down nearly ripe. In another hot-house the crop has been gathered and sold, and the vine is now worked upon to make it produce another crop. In this vast establishment you can find ripe grapes all the year around, winter and summer.

All these hot-houses are heated by a system of earthenware pipes, which are very cheap. Thousands of loads of coal are used every year to produce heat, but also thousands of boxes of fine grapes leave here every week, worth more or less money according to the season of the year. In winter and spring, from \$1 to \$2 a pound are often paid for grapes and they are in constant demand all over Europe at that price. It is a prosperous and money-making business, and it is increasing every year.

## PROTECTING THE POMMERY TRADE MARK.

It appears that a certain Mr. Alfred Pommery is a gentleman who has not yet maintained his majority, but having the same patronymic as the well-known Reims firm, it occurred, either to himself or to one Couvreur that an opportunity presented itself for a good stroke of business being done. With this idea a business in champagne was started under the title of "Alfred Pommery," and we find a statement made in a French paper that "the best champagne is that of Pommery, so appreciated by connoisseurs, and founded in 1885." Now this looks remarkably as if the wines emanating from the two houses were so described as to lead to a confusion, which may fairly be said to be to the disadvantage of the original, and the latter, taking this view have succeeded in nipping in the bud the mild opposition which the new house apparently threatened, by an appeal to law. The result of the litigation is that Alfred Pommery is fined 100 francs, is obliged to remove the descriptive appellation of "Pommery" from his marks, show-cards, corks, price lists and labels, and will have to bear the expense of Messrs. Pommery & Greno's publishing in two newspapers the particulars of the judgment which has been given in their favor.

## HIGH LICENSE FAILS.

On the sworn testimony of one of the inspectors of police of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., there are 2500 "speak easies" or illegal drinking places in that city. We are curious to know how "breastworks" Miller may view this operation of the famous Brooks high license law. He was tireless in his forlorn gubernatorial campaign in harping on the declaration that a high license law would make the licenses under it self interested agents for the suppression of illegal liquor selling. Experience does not bear out this prediction.—Wine and Spirit Gazette.

## For Dyspepsia and Indigestion



SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

## Fresno and Merced County Lands TO RENT AND FOR SALE.

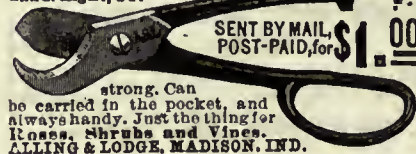
75,000 Acres of Wheat and Sugar Beet Land in the above Counties to rent for a term of years. Also

100,000 Acres of Fine Raisin, Fruit, Alfalfa and Sugar Beet Land, with water for irrigation, for sale in tracts of from 20 acres to large tracts suitable for Colony purposes. For particulars, apply to

E. B. Perrin, 402 Kearny St., S. F.

## PRUNING A PLEASURE BY USING THESE SHEARS

No Springs to get out of order, or pinch the hand. Light, but



strong. Can be carried in the pocket, and always handy. Just the thing for Roses, Shrubs and Vines. ALLING & LODGE, MADISON, IND.

\$5000.00.

Partner or to incorporate; a small but select Vineyard, Winery and Distillery in Sonoma county. Wine Maker preferred. Have an European contract for all products.

Address,

K. C., Box 2156,  
San : Francisco : Post : Office.

## POISON OAK!

STEELE'S GRINDELIA LOTION,  
THE ONLY SURE CURE.

— MADE AND SOLD BY —

James G. Steele & Co.  
PALACE PHARMACY,  
635 Market Street, - - Palace Hotel  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## Aggregate Assets \$46,000,000.

London Assurance Corporation of London  
(Established by Royal Charter 1720.)  
Northern Assurance Company of London  
(Established 1836.)  
Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool  
(Established 1857.)  
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of  
Hartford, Conn.

ROBERT DICKSON, Manager,  
S. E. cor. California and Montgomery Sts  
Safe Deposit Building

ALL POLICIES OF THE  
**NEW ENGLAND**  
Mutual Life Insurance Company  
OF BOSTON,  
ARE PROTECTED FROM FORFEITURE BY THE  
NEW MASSACHUSETTS NON-FORFEITURE LAW.

This Company indorses the liberal and yearly progressive CASH SURRENDER and PAID UP INSURANCE values prescribed by law in full tabular form on every Policy, thus giving the Policy the convenient form of

A Bond of Yearly Increasing Value.  
And the policy-holder may thus, at any time, know the precise value of his Policy.

Before inuring in any other Company or joining any Co-operative Assessment Society, consult a local agent of this Company or the undersigned,

HENRY K. FIELD, General Agent,  
324 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

## LEO. E. ALEXANDER &amp; CO

Rubber Stamp  
FACTORY.

STENCILS CUT.

Wood & Steel  
ENGRAVING.

AGENTS WANTED.  
218 SANSOME STREET, S. F.



SAWS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON  
HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

H. Rogers Lace Leather—Agents for C. S. Paul's Files.  
17-19 Fremont St, San Francisco.

JAS. O'BRIEN,  
206 Montgomery street,

Importer of FINEST WINES LIQUORS,  
Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Duss' Ale and Guinness Stout.  
Moore, Hunt & Co's Bourbon & Rye Whiskies a Specialty

JOHN D. GALL. JAMES P. DUNNE.

"The Resort,"  
NO. 1 STOCKTON ST., Cor. of Ellis,  
SAN FRANCISCO.



## Nitrogenous Superphosphate Fertilizers,

—MANUFACTURED BY THE—

Mexican Phosphate and Sulphur Company,

—FROM—

Genuine Imported Guano or Phosphates.

It is the best known fertilizer in the world; and is so indorsed by the oldest authorities in Europe, to which country the Company have already shipped over \$650,000 worth, and the demand is largely increasing. It is the cheapest and most complete fertilizer for trees, vines, grains, grasses, sugar cane, sugar beets, vegetables, berries, fruits, gardens, parks, lawns, etc. Its value consists in the large percentage it contains of phosphoric acid, the cheap element of all plant food, in combination with the necessary quantities of potash ammonia, and the ease and cheapness with which it can be applied. It is not offensive either to touch or smell, and once tried will give entire satisfaction. Ordinary farm crops require from 250 to 300 pounds per acre; trees and vines from 1 to 5 pounds each. It has been used extensively in California at River side, Fresno and other places, and in the Sandwich Islands the past year, with very satisfactory results.

The Company manufacture 3 Established Grades "Fertilizer" as follows:

Price,	\$35.00	\$30.00	\$32.50	Per Ton.
GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.	Brand (A) for Sugar Cane, Sugar Beets, etc.	Brand (B) for Grain, Lawns, Gardens, etc.	Brand (C) for Fruits, Vineyards, etc.	
Phosphoric Acid...	10 to 11 per cent	15 per cent.	12 per cent	
Potash .....	9 to 10 "	2 "	5 to 6 "	
Ammonia .....	3 to 4 "	2 "	3 to 4 "	

And will manufacture to order any especial grade desired.

For sale in lots to suit by the

### MEXICAN PHOSPHATE AND SULPHUR CO.

A. HALSEY, Secretary, Room 7, 328 Montgomery Street,

H. DUTARD, President, 126 and 128 Sacramento Street,

H. M. NEWHALL & CO., Agents, 309 and 311 Sansome Street,

FEBRUARY 1889.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS, ETC.

Please mention this paper.

Genuine



Name Plate

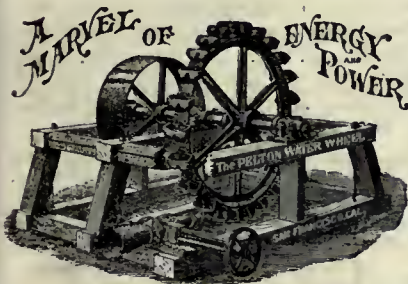
Largest Carriage Factory in the world. Best Facilities. Lowest Prices. Finest Work

PACIFIC COAST HEADQUARTERS—

A. C. CLENN, Manager,

29 MARKET STREET, ——— SAN FRANCISCO.

## The Pelton Water Motor



Affords the cheapest and most convenient power for Ranch, Vineyard or Dairy purposes, as well as for running dynamos for electric lights, pumps and every other variety of machinery. It possesses in the same degree the wonderful energy and power that has made the Pelton Wheel famous in all parts of the world.

These motors are made of varying sizes, with capacities ranging from the fraction of 1 up to 15 and 20 H. P., enclosed in iron cases, all ready for pipe connections, and are warranted to develop a given amount of power with one-half the water required by any other wheel. The cost, considering capacity and efficiency, fully 50 per cent less.

Circulars, giving full information, sent on application. Parties writing for information should give full particulars as to power wanted, source of water, supply, with head or pressure. Address

### THE PELTON WATER WHEEL CO.,

121 123 MAIN STREET, ——— SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Mention this Paper.



### ONGERTH'S INSECTICIDE

—AND—  
DISINFECTANT POWDER,  
(Patented.)

Prevents and destroys all fungus growths. Will effectually check mildew and canker. Universally used in Southern California as a preventive and cure of the mysterious vine disease.

ONGERTH'S GRAFTING COMPOUND, universally used by orchardists and vineyardists.

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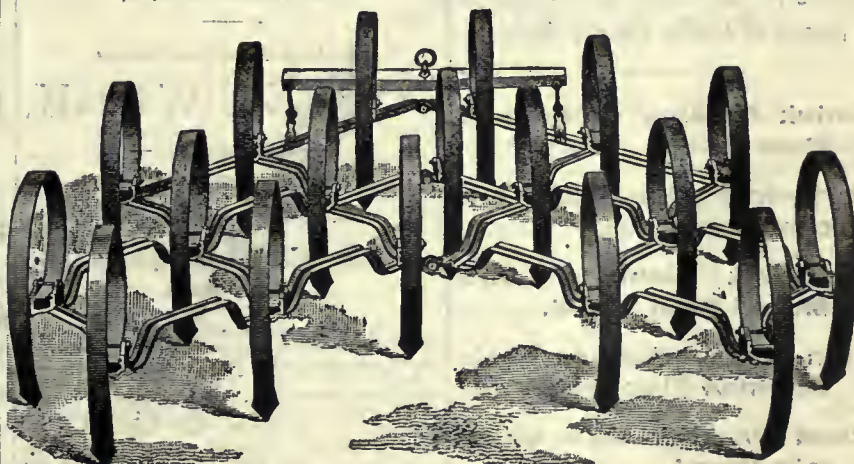
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7.30 A	Sacramento and for Redding via Davis.....	7.15 P
8.00 A	Martinez, Vallejo, Santa Rosa and Calistoga.....	6.15 P
8.30 A	Los Angeles Express, for Fresno, Bakersfield, Mojave & East & Los Angeles.....	11.15 A
8.30 A	Niles, San Jose, Stockton, Ione, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville & Red Bluff.....	5.45 P
10.30 A	Haywards and Niles.....	2.15 P
*12.00 M	Haywards, Niles and San Jose.....	* 3.45 P
* 1.00 P	Sacramento River Steamers.....	* 6.00 A
3.00 P	Express for Haywards, Niles, and San Jose.....	9.45 A
3.30 P	Second-class for Ogden & East (Stockton and Milton; for Vallejo, Santa Rosa and Calistoga.....	10.45 P
4.00 P	Sacramento and Knight's Landing via Davis.....	0.45 A
4.30 P	Niles and Livermore.....	10.45
*4.30 P	Niles and San Jose.....	* 8.45 A
5.30 P	Haywards and Niles.....	* 4.15 P
	Sunset Route, Atlantic Express, for Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Deming, El Paso, New Orleans, and East.....	7.45 A
6.00 P	Shasta Route Express, for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Puget Sound and East.....	8.45 P
7.00 P	Central Atlantic Express for Ogden and East.....	7.45
8.00 P		9.45 A

### Santa Cruz Division.

3.00 A	Hunter's train to San Jose, Newark, Centerville San Jose, Felton, Boulder Creek, and Santa Cruz.....	1.20 P
8.15 A	Centerville, San Jose, Felton, Boulder Creek and Santa Cruz.....	5.50 P
* 2.15 P	Centerville, San Jose, Alameda and Los Gatos.....	* 11.50 A
4.15 P		9.50 A

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# PACIFIC SPIRIT REVIEW

## WINE & SPIRITS JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



VOL. XXIV, NO. 3.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 8, 1890.

PRICE 15 CENTS

### IN BELGIUM.

Another Country Where Good California Wine is Wanted.

President Wetmore of the Viticultural Commission has received a letter from an officer of the Belgium Government at Cournai, of which the following is a translation and which is self-explanatory:

COURNAI February 5, 1890.

Mr. Charles A. Wetmore, Vineyardist at Livermore:—I receive regularly the *Francisco-Californian* of San Francisco, in which I see it stated that the producers of California are seeking a market in Europe.

The Paris Exposition has demonstrated that their products will compare favorably with those of our continent. For this reason I ask if you will appoint a Belgian agent in a country where the consumption is large and who has satisfactory references. If in the affirmative I would be obliged if you would give me any information regarding the conditions under which you would ship wine to me, the quality of the products, the different sorts which you would export, the mode of handling you desire here and everything else which would be desirable for an agent to know and to maintain good relations between the producer and handler.

I have tasted California wines. They appear to contain a sufficiency of alcohol, though the two glasses of *vin ordinaire* I drank did not in any manner affect the head. We need wines here which people will drink the same as French wines. If it is possible for your vineyardists to furnish a sound wine at a reasonable price I believe I can assure you an excellent sale in Belgium. Finally if we come to an understanding will you kindly send me samples by any means you deem most convenient, of the wines you wish to sell.

Before entering into any relations you should know with whom you are dealing. I am an officer of the Belgian Government and live in the city of Cournai. My duties prevent my opening a business without the authorization of the Belgian Government and I address you in behalf of a proprietor who is in a position to afford you every facility.

I should be pleased if my offer should inspire you with sufficient confidence to send me the consignments of wine and should cause you to consent to accord him for at least one year, the monopoly of the sale of your wine. For myself, I would only serve you as correspondent.

If my proposition is agreeable to you, I would be pleased to receive an early reply. Accept, I beg you, the assurances of my highest regards."

### SULPHURING VINES.

Advice That Will Be of Value to Wine Growers.

How often, and at what hours of the day is sulphur to be administered to the vines? Here in California on account of the dry climate, two sulphurations are generally enough. The first which must act on the whole plant, should be made when the new shoots are two or three inches long, no matter whether the vine be diseased or sound. This preventive sulphuration is most important, and must extend to all parts of the vine even to the wood, in order to prevent the development of the spores or seeds of the cryptogam that have passed the winter on the bark. It is certain that the vines well sulphurated from their first sprouting are far better protected from the disease, for the sulphur lends them vigor.

The second sulphuration is made immediately after blossoming, when the berries are of the size of small shot, and may be limited to the bunches, leaves and new wood. This second sulphuration is also very important, and cannot be neglected. It tends to prevent the *oidium* which is more injurious than at any other time.

Some vineyardists sulphurate the vines during the blossoming, experience showing that it can counteract the coulure likely to arrive by a spell of warm or cold weather.

The vineyardist should not forget that the *oidium* on the vine, is a contagious disease and can easily pass from one vine to another and from one vineyard to another by the agency of the wind which carries off the spores to distances. He should also remember that the sulphuration has for its end to save not only the current crop, but especially to secure the strength and soundness of the whole plant.

Some people have the idea, that once the sulphur has been given to the vine, nothing more remains to be done. This is a grave mistake which helps to perpetuate the disease and to have sickly plants, whenever the *oidium* appears the sulphuration must be repeated until you stamp it out.

If you observe well your vines, you will see that the grapes on sick branches either do not ripen, or ripen less thoroughly than the bunches on sound ones. And even on the same cane you will sometimes find bunches well ripened, and bunches that refuse to ripen well, because they received less sulphur than they needed.

What hours are most favorable for sulphuring the vines? We have seen that sulphur acts more beneficially during light and the warm hours of the day. Hence the most favorable time to sulphurate the vines is the morning of a calm day, managing the operation in such a manner as to secure the sulphurated vines the warmest hours of the day. If the vines are wet with much dew, let the operation be postponed for some hours.

PROF. CHLIX,  
Santa Clara College.

### THE TARIFF BILL.

Additional Sections Affecting Importations of Wines, Spirits, etc.

The last issue of the REVIEW contained a partial draft of the McKinley tariff bill, in reference to importations of wines, spirits, etc, and we herewith present several additional sections which will be of interest to the trade, and particularly the importers.

333—Still wines, including ginger, cordial and vermouth, in casks 60 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart or more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one pint, \$1.80; and any access beyond these quantities found in such bottles and jugs, shall be subjected to a duty of 7½ cents per pint or fraction thereof: Provided, That any wines, ginger cordial or vermouth, imported, containing more than 24 per cent. of alcohol, shall be forfeited to the United States and provided, further, that there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage or damage, on wines, liquors and cordials, or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors, imported in bottles or jugs, shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs and shall pay an additional duty of 3 cents for each bottle or jug.

336—Ale, porter and beer in bottles or jugs, 35 cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 20 cents per gallon. (309).

337—Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 20 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, 40 cents per gallon; solid or condensed, 40 per centum ad valorem. (310.)

333—cherry juice and prunes juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juice, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, containing not more than 24 per centum of alcohol, 60 cents per gallon; if containing more than 24 per centum of alcohol, \$2 per gallon. (311.)

339—Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, and other similar waters, in plain, green, or colored, molded or pressed glass bottles, containing each not more than three-fourths of a pint, twenty-five cents per dozen; containing more than three-fourths of a pint each and not more than one and one-half pints, fifty cents per dozen; but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles. If imported otherwise than in plain, green or colored, molded or pressed glass bottles, or in such bottles containing more than one and one-half pints each, fifty cents per gallon; and in addition thereto, duty shall be

collected on the bottles or other coverings at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty.

340—All effervescent mineral waters, and all imitations of natural mineral waters, in green or colored glass bottles containing not more than one pint 25 cents per dozen bottles; if containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, 50 cents per dozen bottles; but no separate duty shall be assessed upon the bottles. If imported otherwise than in plain green or colored glass bottles, or in such bottles containing more than one quart, 20 cents per gallon; and in addition thereto duty shall be collected upon the bottles or other covering at the same rates that would be charged if imported empty or separately.

85—All medicinal preparations, known as essences, either, mixtures, tinctures and medicated wines, including medicinal proprietary preparations, of which alcohol is a component part, not specially enumerated, or provided for in this act, 50 cents per pound.

### WINES AND VINES.

The Tenth Census Will Pay Much Attention to Them.

In the compilation of the eleventh census, the Government will pay a great deal of attention to the viticultural industry of the United States, and the reports when issued will contain much and varied information. The work of gathering statistics in this State will be in charge of Chief Special Agent Gardner, of Hammondsport, New York, who will be here during the next three months. The blank forms to be sent to the producers call for all kinds of information on vine growing and wine making. The statistics will include a directory of grape growers and wine makers; the capacity and output of wineries during the present decade; and the various expenses thereof; the quantity of brandy distilled and Internal Revenue tax paid; market value of wine and grapes, total value of output, value of buildings and machinery; profit on investment; also quantity and value of champagne produced.

In regard to vineyardists the reports will contain the area, value and cost of products, labor and capital invested, and profit on investment. Special inquiries of a similar nature will likewise be made concerning the production of brandy, its cost and value, the exports of wine and brandy, types of wine produced and varieties of grapes grown; matters pertaining to soils, irrigation, meteorology, fertilizers, the effect of disease and insects on vines, the percentage of loss thereby and divers other information of more or less importance.



## HILGARD'S METHODS.

THE "ALTA" CALMLY REVIEWS  
THEM AT LENGTH.

His Work Not Considered Reliable by  
Practical Wine Makers—  
University Theories  
In Bad Repute.

The REVIEW has heretofore shown that that portion of the Agricultural College devoted to viticulture was not only unpopular, but of no practical value to the wine makers and grape growers, notwithstanding a large amount of public money is expended each year in the maintenance of that department. The *Alta*, of this city, after investigating the matter, arrives at the same conclusion, but goes further and plainly intimates that Prof. Hilgard is not competent to direct the work in the viticultural experimental station and laboratory. The following article on the subject from that paper will be read with interest by the wine men, and would seem to call for some reply from Professor Hilgard;

"Some few weeks since the *Alta* made reference to the fact that many of the practical wine growers of the State were seriously questioning the efficacy of the Agricultural Department of the State University as now conducted, more especially with reference to viticulture and practical experiments thereto pertaining. That article, it seems, has attracted much attention and excited considerable comment. Without any intention of taking sides one way or the other, it may be stated as a fact that a very large number of wine producers and vineyardists generally entertain a decidedly uncomplimentary opinion of Professor Hilgard's attainments. Some go so far as to say that he has seriously injured the wine industry in this State and has occasioned heavy pecuniary loss to certain investors who relied on his judgment.

It is asserted that what money the university has expended in the promotion of original research and investigation in the line of viticulture has been wasted. In substantiation of this rather startling charge a challenge is made that in no instance can Hilgard's work be shown to have resulted in anything of practical value to the wine grower.

When such allegations are made by men engaged in the actual production of wine, and whose pecuniary welfare depends on the excellence of their vineyards, and the accuracy of their methods in handling their vintages, it will not do to brush them lightly aside. They command attention, and it is solely for that and no other reason the *Alta* gives them to the public.

The Wine Makers and Grape Growers' Association, as the name implies, is composed of men whose business is that of practical vineyardists. They hold conventions annually, and discuss any and all questions affecting their occupation. A feature of these conventions, and perhaps the one of most practical importance, is the exhibition and testing of samples of wines, brandies and the like from the different vineyards of the State. At the Fifth Annual Convention, held March 7, 1887, a special committee made this report:

"Of the experimental samples your com-

mittee reports that the State Viticultural Commission exhibited thirty-six; of these there were four extra, nine fine and nine good types. The University of California furnished fifty-six samples, but your committee could not make any report upon them, as the wines were not good and were evidently made from unripe grapes, which came from vines too heavily loaded. We also consider that wines made in such small quantities do not show accurately what kind of wine the different varieties are capable of making."

The foregoing is certainly not a desirable kind of indorsement from the practical man, to whom an experiment is of no conceivable value unless it leads to results increasing pecuniary gain. The theory on which an agricultural department is maintained at the University is purely utilitarian. What it accomplishes is supposed to have a direct cash value for the tiller of the soil.

Those who question Professor Hilgard's fitness for the position he occupies say that he too frequently intrusts to assistants what he should do himself, and that he accepts with an easy credulity, most remarkable in a scientist, statements which facts will not sustain. Not to mince matters, the charge is that Professor Hilgard is eager for newspaper fame; that he never lets slip an opportunity to advertise himself, and in his haste to secure recognition as a discoverer or patron of what may be a great benefit to the world at large, he frequently burns his fingers by carelessly ignoring the simplest of precautions. In support of this contention several instances are cited by expert vineyardists.

Some years ago a well-known citizen of San Francisco, now deceased, was confident that he had discovered a sure cure for and preventive against the dreaded phylloxera. He was so confident he had solved the problem that he determined to claim the reward offered by the French Government. He had made several experiments on a limited scale, and, governed, perhaps, by what he wished to see rather than what he actually did see, could scarcely restrain his impatience to proclaim the discovery to the world. Stripped of all scientific phraseology, the remedy was as follows: It is known that if an open dish of quicksilver is left in a room it throws off a poisonous vapor which will tarnish metallic substances, and if in narrowly confined space, will destroy organic life. The theory was that if a sufficient quantity of quicksilver was placed in the ground around the vines it would disseminate a vapor which would kill all the phylloxera. When the discoverer told the Viticultural Commission what he had ascertained, it was determined to make experiments on a very large scale. Meanwhile the Commission sent an expert to examine the vines on which the discoverer had experimented. Phylloxera was found on each vine. The Commission made very extensive and thorough experiments in the phylloxera-infested district, with the result that the discovery was found to be of no value whatever. Meanwhile, a gentleman who had just returned from extended travels in France heard of the discovery, and without waiting the outcome of the Viticultural Commission's experiments, wrote an article about the discovery, which account was published in a daily paper. Professor Hilgard saw that article, and promptly issued a bulletin indorsing the discovery. As shown, it would have been more politic if he had waited until the results of all experiments were made known.

In the report of the Regents of the State University for 1882 some 180 pages are devoted to the work of the various branches of the Agricultural Department, including, of course, a report of work done in the Viticultural Laboratory. All this bears the official approval of Professor E. W. Hilgard, so that even where a report prepared by an assistant appears, the fact that Professor Hilgard sanctioned its publication makes him alone responsible for it. When that report was issued practical wine growers were surprised at much of the information contained therein. Especially was this so in the case of a certain comparison of musts with the corresponding wines. A startling discovery purported to have been made that a certain quantity of sugar in the process of fermentation had mysteriously disappeared. Now, popularly speaking, during fermentation the sugar in the must is turned into alcohol and carbonic acid, nearly in the proportion of half and half. That is to say, if the must shows twenty-four per cent of sugar, the corresponding wine will contain say twelve per cent of alcohol. This is a fact known to wine makers for a hundred years past, so that it is not surprising the wine growers of this State expressed astonishment at the discovery Hilgard had made. An elaborate table of percentages accompanied the report in substantiation of the alleged mysterious absorption, disappearance, or call it what you will, of a certain percentage of sugar. In the language of the report: "The per cent of alcohol by weight should be about one-half the per cent of sugar (or ninety parts of sugar will give forty-four parts of carbonic acid and forty-six parts of alcohol), but we find that our results hold approximately true to this rule only in those cases showing low sugar and high acid percentages. This may in part be caused by a more active fermentation in the presence of an organic acid, or possibly by an escape of alcohol during fermentation. A complete change in the sugar has taken place, for no more remains in the wine, still no corresponding amount of alcohol has been produced."

Wine men at once began to question the accuracy of Hilgard's analyses, and a study of his table of percentages resulted in a curious revelation. For instance, he took a Mission must and gave its solid contents by spindle, per cent, as 23.73, the total sugar by copper test was given at 32.38, or an excess over the solid contents, which fact is set down as proof that, the premises being false, the deductions must be erroneous. The same error runs all through the table, and when the wine makers discovered that, they at once concluded that there was no mysterious disappearance of sugar. Professor Hilgard evidently fell into the error of assuming that his assistant's analyses were correct. He has not had much to say since that report about the missing sugar.

The wine growers say that they place little credence in anything emanating from the University Viticultural Laboratory, because of Professor Hilgard's habit of jumping at conclusions without troubling himself to first carefully verify them by resort to elaborate and painstaking experiment. Men who are engaging in wine making for the profit there is in it can not afford to take anything for granted, and naturally look with distrust on any process differing from methods of known value. A few years ago an electrical process for treating wines was introduced on this

coast. It was urged in its favor that it would convert a vinegary wine into a pure and delicious beverage. As usual, Professor Hilgard, so the experts say, lost no time in indorsing this process—if there was to be any glory attached to the practical application of the process, Professor Hilgard, so they say, wanted to make sure of his share. After a while a number of capitalists advanced considerable money to further the introduction of the process. Matters ran along all right for a while and great things were claimed for the new process. At last, one day, a wine expert went down to the establishment to investigate for himself. He was given a sample of the wine treated and then a sample of the same wine before treatment. "Why," said he, as he tasted the latter, "this is not the same wine." "Oh, yes, it is," was the reply. The expert was still incredulous. He asserted that the wine he was given as a sample of that which was being treated was vinegar, pure and simple. He went away and came back again in a few days with another expert. They investigated and found that the wine offered as a sample of that which was being treated was kept in a demijohn and whenever any one came in to investigate the wonderful electrical process the demijohn was opened and wine poured out. The result of this was that the wine in the demijohn was turned to vinegar, and of course the wine was really not in the same condition as when placed in the apparatus for treatment. In other words, while the process might have a slightly beneficial effect on a wine not too vinegary, it could not convert vinegar into wine. Financial embarrassment overtook those who had too credulously invested. The wine men say that Professor Hilgard must have assumed that other people's experiments were correct, and not troubled himself to verify them, or else he would never have so hastily jumped in with an endorsement of a process which could not stand the test of practical operation.

There is only one vineyard in the State where Professor Hilgard has practically full swing in the introduction of new processes and the like. The charge is made that whereas the wine from that vineyard is a drug in the New York market at thirty cents a gallon, the wine from a neighboring vineyard where the proprietor is content to follow methods of tried and approved worth, finds ready sale at fifty cents a gallon.

The foregoing voices but a few of the complaints which vineyardists all over the State are making, and goes to show that where there is such undoubted and widespread dissatisfaction there must be some foundation for the same."

### COPPER AND LEAD IN WINE.

The presence of copper and lead in wines can be detected by the following means: The wine to be tested is mixed with half its volume of a clear solution of caustic soda, which may contain carbonate. The liquid should remain clear even when boiled. A turbidity, with coloration, points to the presence of copper. About six cc. of this solution are poured into a test tube, a piece of tin foil introduced, and the whole heated for half an hour on the water bath. If lead and copper be absent, the foil remains perfectly bright, whereas in the presence of a trace of one of these metals it becomes dull and gray; with larger traces, dark gray; grayish black for lead, and brown or brown black for copper.



## IN THE MEDOC.

## Interesting Description of a Great French Wine District.

The Medoc district though not so well known to the reading public as those of Champagne or Cognac, is probably of more commercial value to France than these two world-famous districts combined. This region, the home of fine French clarets consists of a long strip of land extending in a northerly direction from Bordeaux, and lying between the sea and the river Gironde. It may be taken, roughly speaking, to extend from St. Vivien in the north to St. Médard in the south, and comprises all the châteaux from which come the finest growths of Bordeaux wine, known in England as claret. To Englishmen this part of France is of peculiar interest, surrounded as it is with memories of some of the best known figures and stirring times in British history, and having formed a portion of the Duchy of Aquitaine, which was for some three hundred years one of the brightest jewels in the English crown. It is small wonder that the warriors of the Black Prince, having had fairfairs granted to them in a region which might almost dispute with ancient Touraine the title of the garden of France, did not betray much anxiety to return to their own bleak shores.

The Medoc proper is really the northern part of the district called Les Landes, the southern portion of which, until planted recently with pine-trees, was little more than a desert. The soil is a light gravel—quartz and sand with a clay subsoil. The vine most usually grown is of the stunted variety, chiefly that known as the Malbec, and being trained to espaliers, it seldom rises more than two feet from the ground. The ridges in which the vines are set run across the vineyards in straight lines, much after the stiff and formal fashion of a Kentish hop-garden; hence the contrast with the wild luxuriance which one meets with in the vineyards farther south is very great. These vines, which first bear about five years after being planted, continue productive for one hundred years or even two hundred years. They require constant care and attention, and it is a rare occurrence to pass a vineyard without seeing the peasants in their picturesque, parti-colored costumes of red and blue toiling amongst its rows; some are driving a team of oxen, which, drawing after them a plow perchance of primitive construction, thread their way with cautious foot between the long lines of vines; others applying 'Bouillie Bordelaise' a preparation of sulphate of copper and slacked lime, to the stems and leaves of the plants, to preserve them from mildew, one of the greatest pests with which the modern wine grower has to contend. The phylloxera—which in 1868 made such ravages in the district, turning many of the finest vineyards into barren wasteland and threatening the Medoc district with the same ruin which it wrought in Cognac and Champagne—is, happily, owing to the improved methods of treatment and the extensive planting of American vines, being rapidly exterminated.

During the time of the vintage the grapes when picked are taken on bullock-drays to the press-house where they are stripped from the stalks and placed in large vats. Many of these vats are of enormous size, those at the chateau Mouton-Rothschild holding some 3240 gallons apiece. Here the grapes are left to ferment for a period extending from a week to a fortnight, after

which the wine is drawn off into hogsheds and taken to cool and well-ventilated stores, which usually adjoin the pressroom. During the first month the bungs are inserted very lightly, and the casks are filled up at frequent intervals. This process is modified after the first month, when the bungs are fastened in tighter and the barrels only filled up every seven or eight days. The *soutirage* or drawing off takes place in March, a second in June and a third in November. The hogsheds are then turned over, and after a time are removed to dark cellars, where the wine is left to mature until it is disposed of to a purchaser. Should fermentation afterwards take place, the wine is drawn off, into casks impregnated with sulphur, which quickly arrests the tendency. This is, roughly speaking, the usual mode of procedure. The different châteaux have slightly different methods of production caused principally by differences in plant, which ranges from utensils of a very antiquated description to the most expensive and ingenious contrivances of modern times.

From a sentimental point of view it is matter for regret that the primitive appliance is quickly becoming a thing of the past. Here and there it may be met with, but new buildings are rearing their heads in the district; and in cases where the old buildings still stand they have been repaired and altered—improved, say the vandals—to such an extent that only vestiges of the original edifices remain. We saw one building which bore the scarcely legible date of 1332; but even here the spirit of modern improvement had worked its will. Probably the finest, and certainly the most imposing building in the Medoc is the Châteaux Marguax, a modern structure, built in Italian style, containing pictures ascribed to Leonardo da Vinci, Guido, Tintoretto and other famous masters, and many other objects of art and *vertu*, including a curious eighteenth century Venetian glass chandelier, which is said to have cost its owners some £2000. But this unique building is situated in a district which is reported to be as full of malaria at certain seasons of the year as the Roman Campagna. This is probably the reason why the owner of the place, the Comte de Pilleville, a Parisian banker, hardly ever visits the property. Absentee landlordism, however, seems to be a feature of the district, since its principal vineyards have fallen into the hands of native and foreign capitalists. One notable exception to the rule occurs in the case of Baron Rothschild, the owner of Lafite, the most famous of the vineyards, for he usually spends a couple of months each year upon his estate during the time of the vintage.

The diversified character of the Medoc wines has necessitated their classification into growths or *crus*. The fine growths are again divided into several classes, the first including Lafite, Margaux and Latour, all of which command high prices and are usually sold immediately after the vintage, one purchaser generally buying the entire produce of a year. The second growths include, among others, Mouton-Rothschild, Leoville (St. Julien), Dorfot (Margaux), Grand Larose, Brane Cantenac and Dacru Beaucaillon (St. Julien). Some of the wines of these châteaux, although generally classed as inferior to the *premier crus*, are often owing to the vagaries of a particular season, actually of much better quality than those of the higher class.

## APOSTROPHE TO THE BOTTLE.

"A big-bellied bottle's the cure of all cares,"  
—Old Song.

With the exception perhaps of "The Leather Bottle" and Cruikshank's famous series of cartoons of "The Bottle," bottles have not obtained due recognition in the world of art and letters, which to speak frankly owes them so much. In the old days' says the *Table*, it was a fine thing to be styled by one's contemporaries "a three-bottle man." This was before the days of ginger ale and lemonade. Steele and Fielding owed much to the bottle and were not ashamed of the fact. The new wine which had such an unfortunate effect on Noah probably came out of a gourd, though it is just possible that the vessel containing the grape juice was made from the skin of a goat (the hair on the inside) well sewed and pressed together, with one of the paws as a cork; for this was the Jewish substitute for the gourd. The Roman ladies preserved their tears in tiny stone jars; and for a long time stone and earthenware vessels, as well as skins, formed the only receptacle for liquids. Wines were kept in huge tanks. This led to several unhappy incidents—to wit, the drowning of the Duke of Clarence in a butt of fine Malmsey—all for want of a bottle or bottles. Although good English ale was often praised in prose and verse, the "bottle department" of the beer trade was evidently *terra incognita* in those days, for so runs a mediæval rhyme.

"He that buys land buys many stones;  
He that buys flesh buys many bones;  
He that buys eggs buys many shells;  
But he that buys ale buys nothing else."  
Which shows that land-owners and housekeepers grumbled even then as now, and that the beer drinker alone was satisfied with his lot. We owe the invention of bottled beer to no less a person than the grave divine, Nowell, dean of St. Paul's; for leaving one day in the grass some ale he had put in a bottle to take out as refreshment whilst fishing, he found it some days after, no bottle, but a gun, such the sound at the opening thereof; and the contents so exhilarated the worthy man that he hastened to acquaint his friends of the effects of bottling upon ale, and many have since profited by his discovery. King Francis I. had a singular liking for quaint bottles and during his reign bottles rose in estimation, being blown into divers shapes, comprising heads, hearts and even trees. Several great men have had a weakness for the bottle—contents apart. Napoleon I. always carried a flask of cunning build, half iron, half glass, with him on the field of battle. Byron affected very slender-necked bottles, made of the thinnest glass, encased in rush plating. A well-known French novelist has an ink pot simulating a champagne bottle. The designing and making of bottles has grown into an art in Austria. Various and exquisite are the colors and tones employed in their manufacture. It is no uncommon thing for the coat-of-arms of the family to whom they are going, to be embossed in relief on the side of every bottle, thin fillets of gold and silver encase them; and a Hungarian bottle is often a work of art independently of its contents. In Japan and China they wrap their bottles round in richly embroidered silks and stuffs. In Spain the glass is blown into a sort of wooden cup, which forms the base of the bottle. On the banks of the Rhine the wine-flasks have necks sometimes as much

as a yard long; this is equally the case in Tuscany. Russian bottles are generally quite white, but abound in fantastic shapes and twisted necks. At Caen there is a bottle much appreciated by art lovers, covered with gold fleur-de-lis and vine leaves burned into the glass.

At one time, bottles blown into the form of Napoleon I.'s tomb appealed to the feelings of the Imperialists; again, to drink *vermouth* out of the Bastille Column charmed Communists. Now, both these gentry content themselves with the common green glass bottle, which has given a new color to art, *verte bouteille*. The genre of bottle used is declared by some epicures to affect the quality of the wine contained therein. Be that as it may, no man with a proper consideration for the palates of his guests should allow old wine to be decanted anywhere but into their wine glasses. Much, very much, lies in the way in which a bottle is uncorked. Dean Swift, in his directions to servants, says, "A good butler always breaks off the point of his bottle-screw in two days, by trying which is the hardest, the point of the screw or the neck of the bottle." And it is unfortunately possible to do this without being "a good butler," as many of us have proved. The cork is also an important element in the bottle, and this is not considered enough by modern cellarists. As said Warton,

"When calm around the common room,  
I puff my daily pipe's perfume!  
Rode for a stomach, and inspected  
At annual bottlings, corks selected."

A corkscrew ought really never be applied to a bottle containing sparkling wine; this is, of course, specially the case with champagne. Some, when uncorking sound claret or old port, shake the bottle. This is barbarism of the worst description. It is considered very bad taste to drink out of the bottle, yet the last two kings of England rejoiced in doing so when in private. Then there are a variety of bottles appreciated by all sorts and conditions of men and women. Medicine bottles, smelling-bottles, and last, not least, hot bottles are justly said, in common with other bottles, to be the place where discontent seeks for comfort, cowardice for courage, and bashfulness for confidence. One word more; no one should forget, when speaking of bottles, the feeding bottle, which is often a man's first introduction to what may prove in its different phases, the joy of his middle life and comfort of his declining years. So never forget to say a good word in favor of the bottle.

## WHO WILL TRY IT?

M. Ville, a professor of chemistry at Paris, announces that he has discovered a new compound, consisting of a mixture of phosphate of chalk, carbonate of refined potash and sulphate of chalk, which, placed around the roots of the vines, will defy the attacks of the phylloxera, and will, at the same time greatly increase the abundance of the crop.

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## WHISKY AND ITS PRICES.

## The Fluid From the Corn Field to the Bar.

Some man who has got into a controversy on the subject writes to the *Sun* asking how much one must pay for a drink of whisky at the Hoffman House bar. For the benefit of this inquirer and all others who may be in doubt on this subject, so important to many a young man from the country who is in New York seeing the sights, and is wondering what it will cost him to have a drink of the creature at this celebrated resort, and incidentally look upon the magnificent decorations of the noted art café, the *Sun* answers that the cost is twenty cents. Should the young man sit at one of the many tables and have his drink brought to him by a white-aproned young cup bearer with a rose in his button-hole, he would be expected to pay a tip of five cents to the waiter.

There is no barroom in the city where whisky (unless it is some particularly wonderful brand) sells for more than twenty cents a glass. In most of the public resorts the regular rate is fifteen cents. At Delmonico's, up-town, the price is twenty cents, at his down-town place it is fifteen cents. In some places, although this is true more particularly in Philadelphia and other cities than New York, you may buy whisky until you can't see at the rate of two drinks for a quarter. This does not mean that a man may stand at the bar and order the two drinks for himself and pay only a quarter, but that two men together may obtain that reduction. In the saloons in the less important streets in this town whisky costs ten cents a glass. There are some places where a lightning fluid, mis-called whisky, may be bought for five cents a drink. Down in Water street, and along other lanes where the toper very frequently passes his last days, he may get the stuff as low as three cents; but this in truth is fire water, and no one except the tramp in the last state of desperation and yielding to the worst appetite would touch such a vile compound.

The principal factor in the selling price of a glass of whisky is not the original cost of the materials from which the drink is made, nor, indeed, the cost of manufacture, but rather the expense which comes after the whisky has been put into barrels. The next time you drink a glass of really good bourbon, stop and think before you have sipped the light brown liquor what the process has been by which that drink has come before you. In the summer of 1883, when the leaves were waving over the cornstalks of the great Nebraska farms, the whisky maker was taking his first step toward getting that drink for the New York city bar. The whisky maker's establishment is in Kentucky. He finds that the corn crop in Nebraska is good and that prices will be low. From the dealers in corn he buys the product of thousands and thousands of acres. Sometimes there comes thirty bushels from an acre, sometimes forty, and once in a while fifty bushels. An extensive distillery will use 6,000 bushels of corn a day, the yield of a farm of 120 to 140 acres. Right here it may be said, however, that a great many people make a mistake in thinking that a large proportion of the annual corn crop goes into the distilleries. As a matter of fact, only about three per cent of all corn raised in the United States is used in making whisky. Some of it comes from the

Western States and some from Kentucky.

The corn of the summer of 1883 brought from the Nebraska farm to the Kentucky whisky maker finds itself in May, 1884, in his distillery. First it is ground, and in a day or two the whisky is in the barrels. Bourbon whisky is made from a compound of corn, rye, and barley malt mixed in certain proportions, there being about seventy-five per cent of corn, and the rest being of the small grains. This mixture is placed in a mash tub, scalded and thoroughly blended. After it has been cooled and water has been added, the process of fermentation begins. This takes from forty-eight to seventy-two hours. It is on the care with which the fermentation is managed that the quality of the liquor depends. The alcohol is formed entirely during the process of fermentation. After it has been developed the liquor is drawn from the still, the first and last parts drawn being rejected because of the impurities, the middle part contains from thirty to thirty-five per cent alcohol. The liquor is pumped into a doubler and re-distilled, thus raising the strength of the alcoholic product. What finally comes from the doubler is your whisky, but not by any means ready for consumption. Its color is white; in taste it is somewhat sharp. The liquor is run into barrels, which are bunged up and stored in warehouses.

Now come the changes in color and quality which age alone can bring. A curious chemical process is first wrought by the thin layer of wood between the exposed charred surface and the unaffected parts of the staves. The white liquor is changed by the influence of the wood and becomes pinkish and then a light brown. The full rich color is not gained until three or four years have elapsed. If the barrels are kept in heated warehouses the coming of the color may be hastened, but the quality of the whisky will not be so good as if it had been left to time to do the work.

Up to this period the maker has had to pay no tax, except that for the license to manufacture. Now, however, after the whisky has been stored in the warehouses a tax is levied upon whatever quantity of whisky is barrelled up. This is ninety cents on a gallon, and is due at the end of three years, although the owner has the privilege of paying it before in case he wishes to sell the whisky. When the bonded period has expired the barrels are rolled out of the storehouses and put upon the market, or in case there is no demand they may still be kept in storage. To make and to put into the barrels in May, 1884, that whisky which you may drink any of these nights at any of the swell metropolitan resorts, assuming that the bourbon given to you is six years old, costs from thirty to thirty-five cents a gallon. The rate at which the retail dealer sells it to you, twenty cents a glass, makes it cost you \$12.40 a gallon. Somewhere, then, between the time the whisky was barrelled and the time when it was poured into the glass before you, there has been \$12.05 added to the original cost. This addition begins in the warehouse where the whisky is first kept. There are the items of storage, insurance, interest on money invested, the wages of laborers who must inspect each barrel every day of the year, and, especially, the item of leakage or evaporation. This is considerable. The first year that whisky is in a barrel it will lose two and one-half gallons, and every succeeding year one and one-half gallons, so that at the end of six years there remains only

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about two-thirds or three-fourths of the original quantity. Another item which goes to make up the final cost of \$12.40, which the men about town pay when they buy their whisky by the drink, is the bonded warehouse tax of ninety cents a gallon. After this come more items of storage, insurance and other expenses of this kind.

Many distillers make whisky upon contract. A contractor bargains with the distiller to make for him a certain number of thousands of barrels. The contractor, after having kept the liquor for two, three or four years, sells it to merchants in lots of 2000 or 3600 barrels. The merchant sells it in smaller quantities to another dealer, who sells it in still smaller quantities to the retailer. Retailers to the fashion finally pay from \$5 to \$6 a gallon for whisky which they expect to sell for twenty cents a drink. Sometimes the whisky which you pay twenty cents for, costs the retailer \$7 or \$8 a gallon. There are sixty-two drinks to a gallon. The wholesale dealers from the contractor down to the last one, have made fair profits, but the largest profit is that which the retailer gets. Much of his profit, though, is spent in the maintenance of his establishment, for rent, furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, glassware, luncheons, and the wages of bartenders and waiters.

Before the war whisky that now sells for ten cents cost five; that which now you pay fifteen for cost ten, and what then cost fifteen is now the twenty cent kind. Whisky as a beverage is popular in the United States, England, Scotland and Ireland. Spirits as a rule are not liked in France, Italy, Germany, or the other countries of the continent of Europe. While we make most of our whisky from corn or rye, the whisky for John Bull's use, which is made principally in Scotland, is from barley. Queen Victoria's subjects pay only a little more than half as much for their whisky as Uncle Sam's sons do for theirs. Something which resembles whisky is made in Germany from potatoes and beets, and in France from corn, molasses, and beets, and in Austria from potatoes.

The foreigners use these products principally for fortifying wines. Just when whisky was first made is pretty hard to tell. A learned man in Bagdad in the tenth century obtained a distillation which, if he had treated it properly, would have been whisky. He did not do that, however, and what he discovered was only alcohol. The old Celts made a drink which they called usquebaugh, meaning strong water. That

was whisky, and from the word usquebaugh (pronounced whisky bay) we have the word now in use, whisky.

## COMPLIMENTS FROM CONTEMPORARIES.

The San Francisco MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST has changed its name to the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. We wish our bright and sparkling friend many years of continued prosperity.—*Bonfort's Circular*.

That excellent journal, the MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST, has experienced a change of name and in the future will be the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. The *Brewers Gazette* wishes its valued contemporary all possible prosperity, long life and usefulness.—*Brewers Gazette, St. Paul*.

The MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST has assumed the title of PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, as more fitting to the scope of the paper. During the past year, our enterprising contemporary has been creeping upward, and is now an excellent representative for the wine and liquor interests of the State.—*Grocer and Country Merchant*.

Our old and always welcome friend, the MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST, of San Francisco, Cal., comes to us this month under a new name greatly increased in size and much improved. It is now called, most appropriately, the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, and is the only first class publication of the kind in all the western country.—*Atlanta Journal*.

With the commencement of the twenty-fourth volume the MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST changes its name to the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. It has recently added eight additional pages, and now issues a twenty-four page paper. It is a live aggressive spirited champion of the wine interests of California and should be in the hands of every wine maker in the State.—*Citrograph*.

The MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST of San Francisco, in entering upon its twelfth year has changed its title, and will hereafter be published under the name of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, as a twenty-four page paper. The new title is more appropriate than the old one, because the REVIEW is read principally by the wine makers and distillers of California and the wholesale and retail liquor dealers on the coast. The paper is ably and carefully edited. It has our best wishes for increased success.—*N. Y. Wine and Spirit Gazette*.





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## CALIFORNIA'S INCUBUS.

**Kate Field on the Effect of Accidental Greatness.**

"Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." The Governor of California is very mad. Why? In common with the *Century* and various eminent gentlemen, I have dared to criticise the management of Yosemite valley. Recently this interview called attention to the advisability of nominating able and vigorous men to the Vice-Presidency, because of pregnant possibilities which, on several occasions have brought forth serious facts. This criticism holds good with regard to Lieutenant-Governors, fifth wheels of the executive coach—unless Governors die, and then the extra wheels sits on the box. Now, even Governors have been known so to offend—outside of Ohio—and California is a pitiable example of what happens in consequence. The last man elected Governor was a Democrat, universally respected and of high intelligence. Because the Democratic nominee for the second office was an objectional foreigner, "Native Sons of the Golden West," who gave berth to what is known as the American party, united, regardless of politics, and elected the Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket; first, because he was born in America; secondly, because he belonged to southern California; thirdly, because he was rich and could pay campaign bills. Governor Bartlett died soon after taking office. Ever since then the Unexpected has occupied his chair at Sacramento. In most States, I think, Governors are renewed yearly, or at any rate biennially. In California they have a four years' lease of the Capitol, so you can imagine how happy Democrats have been for the last three years, and how disgusted are Republicans that their candidate has done so little to aid their cause. In all probability both parties will be more cautious whom they nominate hereafter for leaders. If so the present Incubus will not have been in vain.

A unique characteristic of the Incubus is in capacity to realize the requirements of his great State, and an equal incapacity to recognize its best friends. Strapped to the ear of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, he fails to realize that viticulture is a great, growing and beneficent industry; he pays me the compliment of disapproval because, agreeing with the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby and others of equal brains and sobriety, I believe that wine is a temperance agent, and I preach, privately as well as publicly, what I have dared to call the "Gospel of the Grape." It was Incubus who months ago, gave cranks the ammunition they wanted—mud. They threw and continue to throw this cheap article vigorously; and, now, because I love Yosemite valley far better than the grape, and because I want it to be preserved, the Incubus has addressed a letter to California's representatives in Congress, informing them that "the movement is in the interest of disappointed candidates for positions in the valley, and those who cannot divert the beauties of the place to their own personal aggrandizement." The Incubus asserts, among other fictions, that I am angry because he has lessened the contents of my pocketbook, and that Mr. Johnson of the *Century* is an "instigator," "because he boldly announced here that if his uncle, Frederick Law Olmstead, was appointed landscape gardener of the valley he would withdraw all his opposition to the manage-

ment of the commissioners." Mr. Olmstead is not related to Mr. Johnson and will defend himself from the imputation of greed. Mr. Johnson will also make the welkin ring with his reputation of sordid motives. As for myself I notice this last attack only because I want to keep the Yosemite valley before the eyes of the press and people. They alone can force Congress into saving this magnificent scenery from vulgar desecration and partial destruction. Once more I appeal to my brothers of the quill to keep the ball rolling. Don't let Congress go to sleep, as is its fashion with every thing that does not immediately concern return to office.

The San Francisco *Examiner* refers to the criticisms of the Incubus as an insult, so far as I am concerned. There the *Examiner* is wrong. I can be insulted only by my peers. I should apologise for all reference to the Incubus, were not my motive the same as actuated me nearly three years ago when interviewed by the *Examiner* after my return from Yosemite valley.

It is hardly necessary to assure the Senators and Representatives of California at Washington that I am not "a disappointed candidate for any position in the valley," or out of it, nor do I pine to "divert the beauties of the place to my own personal aggrandizement." If the puzzle department of this review will invent a means by which my personal aggrandizement can be brought about by diverting the beauties of Yosemite valley, and will offer a prize to the guesser of the greatest riddle on earth, the Washington publishing company need ask for no other advertisement.

Whichever member of House or Senate introduces an enlightened bill to transform Yosemite valley and its vicinity into a national park akin to the Yellowstone, will be blessed by every lover of nature in the land. If it is not feasible to withdraw the grant of 1864, let the nation corral the State by enclosing the entire water-shed of the valley and placing it under Government control. California's commissioners want the water-shed to preserve the valley. Let the nation control this water-shed and thus preserve the valley. 'Tis a poor rule that does not work both ways! The valley is about fourteen miles long, two miles wide more or less, and contains 40,000 acres. The water-shed extends about 144 miles from east to west and 72 miles from north to south, and contains at least 150,000 acres. Though in no way equaling the size of Yellowstone park, which spreads over 2,000,000 acres, such a Yosemite park as indicated would be a glory to California and the republic. If the greater did not include the less, the logic of Euclid would be false. Dogs are born to waggle their own tails—Dundreary to the contrary notwithstanding—and no Incubus in the dread form of either accidental Governor or commissioner should unchallenged, wreak his own sweet idiotic will on God's handiwork. —Kate Field's Washington.

Drummer (in railroad train to clergyman). This is a Prohibition State, is it not?

Clergyman. It is, my friend; it has been a Prohibition State for several years, I am happy to say.

D. I can't say I like to travel in Prohibition States.

B. Why not?

D. Because the whisky is not half so good as in those States where they have a license law.

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IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE  
**WINE & LIQUOR MERCHANTS**  
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**PHOENIX OLD BOURBON**  
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**Liquor and Wine Merchants**

Choice Old Cabinet Ky. Bourbon, O K Kentucky Bourbon A A, Copper Distilled C V Ky. Bourbon

316 SACRAMENTO STREET, — SAN FRANCISCO.

# THE PIONEER

## Fruit Brandy House.

**RHEINSTROM BROS.,**

Distillers,

54, 56, 58, 60 and 62 East 3d Street,

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**Fruit Brandies and Liqueurs,  
Fine Blended Whiskies.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

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CASED GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

**Louisville Public Warehouse Co.**  
For the Storage of Fruit Brandy.

Special U. S. Bonded Warehouse for Kentucky and Indiana



This Company offers the peculiar advantage of distribution, being located at the present center of population of the United States, complete railroad facilities, proper climate for ageing brandies, etc., a rate of ten cents per barrel, per month, with no extras of any kind, negotiable receipts and perfect responsibility. Eighteen of the Louisville banks are stockholders, and loans can be readily secured. Write for circular and rates.

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Wine and Liquor Merchants

Sole Agents for "Royal Stag" and "Old Pal Whiskies."

16, 18 and 20 ORANT AVENUE, (formerly Dupont St.) Blyth's Building, S. F.



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42 MURRAY STREET,  
NEW YORK.

# W. B. CHAPMAN,

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123 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast for  
**PERRIER-JOUET & CO'S**  
Finest Extra Quality Champagnes EXTRA DRY "SPECIAL" AND BRUT.

— Sole Agent For —  
**H. CUVILLIER & FRERE**  
OF PARIS, BORDEAUX, RHIMS AND ST. PETERSBURG,  
(Purveyors by appointment to the Imperial Russian Court.)  
SPECIALTY OF FINE BORDEAUX, SAUTERNES AND OLD COGNACS.  
Importer of a few Expressly Selected Brands of  
Barton & Guestier's Clarets, Boucharde pere & fils Burgundies & Sandeman, Buck & Co's (Pemartin) Sherries.



Pure California Wines and Grape Brandies.

# THE SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,

Of San Gabriel, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Are now prepared with a large stock of wines and brandies of their own growth to supply the trade and the market generally. This Company owns the largest vineyard in the world, covering over 2,500 acres. They have held their wines and brandies for several years in their own cellars, and do not offer any of their product until it has become properly matured. Their large stock of matured wines and brandies thus accumulated is now open to the purchaser. All goods under their trade mark are warranted pure and unadulterated. Being the successors to B. D. Wilson & Co., and to J. De Barth Shorb, they have become possessors of the "SHORB" BRAND OF BRANDY, and "MOUND VINEYARD" WINE. Correspondence solicited.

**MARSHALL, SPELLMAN & CO.,**  
No. 5 New York and Brooklyn Bridge Vault.  
Frankfort Street, N. Y.

**J. DE BARTH SHORB,**  
President San Gabriel Wine Co.  
San Gabriel, Cal.

# GEORGE WEST & SON,

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— ESTABLISHED 1852. —

# California Wines and Brandies.

Wine Vaults, El Pinal, Stockton, Cal.

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No. 1 Front St., New York.

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SPARKLING WINE

# ONLY.

# CALIFORNIA WINE GROWER'S UNION,

— PURE —

# California Wines and Brandies

116 BATTERY STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# TO WINE-MAKERS!

The undersigned beg to call the attention of Wine Makers, Dealers, etc., to Mr. Chevallier-Appert's

**"OENOTANNIN"**  
as a corrective and a purifier to all light Table Wines, White and Red.

— AND —

# PULVERINE

FOR CLARIFYING WHITE AND RED WINES.

— And to —  
**A. Boake Roberts & Co's**  
**LIQUID ALBUMENS.**  
For clarifying, preserving, restoring and correcting both White and Red Wines.

Directions for Use on Application.

For sale by  
**Charles Meinecke & Co.,** Sole Agents,  
314 Sacramento St., San Francisco.



## TRADE NOTES.

B. Pike, of J. S. Bowman & Co. of this city, is in the East buying a stock of Kentucky and other whiskies.

It may seem strange to relate, but it is a fact that notwithstanding the boycott, Moore, Hunt & Co., are still doing business at the old stand, as though nothing had happened.

Adolph Beck & Co. are building up a fine trade in Mexico and Central America. Their shipments of wines, brandies and liquors during the past fortnight have been very large, as a glance at our export columns will show.

Thomas Taylor & Co., have removed their place of business from the old quarters on Sacramento street, to 21 First street which is a much better location for trade purposes. We understand the removal was due to a demand for increased business facilities.

C. Holtum, the well-known Sansome street wine dealer, has been appointed sole Pacific coast agent for Pedro A. Valdez, of Acapulco, Mexico, the producer of "Pine Apple Wine," a delicious, appetizing and wholesome beverage, that is destined to become very popular.

Joseph May, of the firm of Livingston & Co., at San Francisco, visited our market a few days ago, and left for Kentucky to visit various distillers. Livingston and Co. are one of the old and prominent firms on the Pacific coast, and Mr. May's visit means business to somebody.—*Criterion*.

The distillery plant of J. G. Mattingly & Sons, of Louisville, Ky., embracing twenty-five acres of real estate, warehouses, machinery, brands, good will, etc., the private residence of Mr. J. G. Mattingly, and the household furniture of Mr. B. D. Mattingly were, on the 12th inst., sold at public auction. The entire property was knocked off for \$125,100 to Mr. James S. Cunningham, as the representative of a syndicate composed of himself, Mr. Paul Jones, Maj. W. H. Thomas and other well-known Kentuckians.

J. P. Taggart, of the well-known wholesale wine house of Taggart & Bosch, Los Angeles, was in the city during the fortnight and called at the REVIEW office. He says the wine market of the southern metropolis is improving rapidly and that the prices of brandy are going up with a rush. The market outlook Mr. Taggart considers very encouraging, but he fears unless a remedy is soon found for the vine disease Los Angeles county will make very little if any wine two years hence.

The circular of F. O. Boyd & Co., of New York, which appears elsewhere, will be of interest to the trade and the producers. They have inaugurated the plan of introducing California wines under the brand of the producer, while acting as commission merchants. The firm of F. O. Boyd & Co., is one of the oldest and most reputable in New York, and may be depended upon to faithfully carry out any agreement into which they may enter. Their advertisement will be found in another column.

Hobbs, Wall & Co., announce in an advertisement in another column, that they are "boycotted, but still making boxes at the old stand." The firm got into trouble with the Box-makers' Union by daring to announce that they proposed to run their

business according to their own ideas and not those of their employees. As a result they were boycotted and are now successfully maintaining their rights. Hobbs, Wall & Co., make a specialty of the manufacture of wine and liquor cases and we bespeak for them the patronage of the trade and the producers.

On another page will be found the advertisement of Pierce & Co., 971 Broadway, Oakland, general western agents of the National Cash Register Co. These cash registers fill a long-felt want in the retail houses, by making the dishonest salesman honest whether he wants to be or not. One of these wonderful little machines even in a place doing a small business, stops all deposits into the "sinking fund" of the man behind the bar, and thereby saves its cost several times over, each year. The cash register should be in every place where the dealer has to depend on the honesty of employees. It often stops "bad leaks."

For an artistic advertisement of a famous whisky, we commend the trade to the new and enlarged ad. of Moore, Hunt & Co., in this issue. The arrangement is the design of Captain Harry Hunt, and in its class there is nothing to equal it in any trade paper in the United States. It displays in an excellent manner the various packages and grades of goods carried by the firm, and Captain Hunt is to be complimented on the cleverness of his design. To come down to classical discourse, there are no *musca domestica* on the ad, and for that matter the man has yet to be found who can discover any on Jesse Moore whisky.

The attention of the wine men is called to the new advertisement of Charles Meinecke & Co., in which they set forth the value of M. Chevalier-Appert's "Pulverine" for clarifying white and red wines and A. Boake Roberts & Co's "Liquid Albumens," for the clarification, restoration, preservation and correction of white and red wines. Besides handling these articles so necessary to every well-appointed wine cellar, Messrs. Meinecke & Co., are heavy importers of high-class wines, liquors, cordials, mineral waters, etc. The house is one of the oldest and most reliable in the west, and the excellent business established by them is an example of what can be done with fair dealing and first-class goods.

Madame Pommery, the head of the great champagne house of Pommery & Greno, died at her chateau near Reims on March 18th, at the age of seventy years. She was a remarkable woman, and it was through her business sagacity and enterprise that the vast trade of the house, which extends to every civilized country on the globe, was established. Madame Pommery accumulated an enormous fortune, and was noted for her charity and her patronage of art. By the terms of her will "the Gleaners," one of Millet's Masterpieces—a fortune in itself—was bequeathed to the National Gallery of the Louvre. In respect to her memory the establishment of Wm. Wolff & Co., her Pacific coast representative, was closed on the 21st ult.

It is a pleasure to call the attention of the trade of the East and West to the handsome advertisement of Adolph Beck & Co., which appears on another page of this issue. The cuts shown are the obverse and reverse of the silver medal won by Messrs. Beck & Co. for their wines, in competition with the world at the recent Paris Exposition. The firm make a specialty of fine

dry wines in cases, particularly of the Sauterne and Medoc types, and it was these wines that were given award of merit by the French experts. Messrs. Beck & Co. are justly proud of the fact that they are the sole proprietors of the five last vintages of Malbec—produced by Viticultural Commissioner John T. Doyle—a wine, the merits of which need no extolling. The firm is meeting with most flattering success, a fact due not only to the excellence of the goods they handle, but to genuine enterprise and business sagacity. Berthold Pyhrr, the junior member of the firm is now in Germany engaged in the laudable mission of introducing the firm's wines to the wine-drinking people of that great nation, a task made comparatively easy by the prominence they gained at Paris last year.

## CIRCULAR.

FROM F. O. BOYD & CO., 59 BROAD STREET  
NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN:—Believing that the interest of the producers of California wines and brandies will be promoted by the distribution of their goods under their own brands, we beg to offer you our services as commission merchants. We shall be pleased to receive and distribute your wines and brandies to the best possible advantage, and make such advances as may be agreed upon.

It is well known that although many vineyards produce very superior wines, but few have established for themselves a reputation in the east, and that with the present system of trading, most of these superior wines are used to blend the poorer products of the less skillful grower, which otherwise would not be marketable.

We propose to sell your wines and brandies under their own brands, thereby enabling you to reap the reward of your skill and securing for your products a justly earned reputation.

The recent over-stock of inferior wines has kept the eastern markets much depressed, resulting in abnormally low prices; but the outlook is brightening and prices can soon be expected to be on a more satisfactory basis. There is a good demand at fair prices for brandies especially for for 1887's and spring 1888's.

There is no doubt, that the trade are willing to pay better prices for good qualities, for which the demand is permanently increasing, and there seems to be no reason why the value of such goods should not advance, as long as the import duty remains at 50 cents per gallon on wines and \$2 on brandies.

Soliciting the favor of your correspondence, we are, dear sirs, yours respectfully,  
O. F. BOYD & CO.

Sole agents for Robert Barton's Estate, Limited, Fresno.

References:—Mr. Robert Barton, Fresno; Mr. Arpad Haraszthy, San Francisco; Mr. Horace Webster, San Francisco; H. H. Shufeldt, Chicago; Bank of the State of New York.

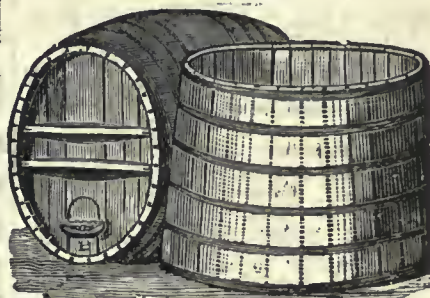
DON'T BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY other Musical Instrument without first writing to or visiting Kohler & Chase, 137 and 139 Post Street, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers in this line on the coast. They have all grades of instruments and sell very close for cash or on installments. This is an old reliable firm that has a gilt edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always guaranteeing satisfaction.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

## FULDA BROS.,

—Manufacturers of—

## Wine and Water Tanks



All of our tanks are made of best quality two inch surfaced redwood, in complete readiness to be put together. No imperfect work leaves our establishment, and no further hand work is necessary to finish before putting together. Material and finish guaranteed first-class.

FULDA BROS.,

30-40 Spear Street, - San Francisco.

## C. A. HOOPER &amp; CO.

—Agents for—

## Excelsior Redwood Co.



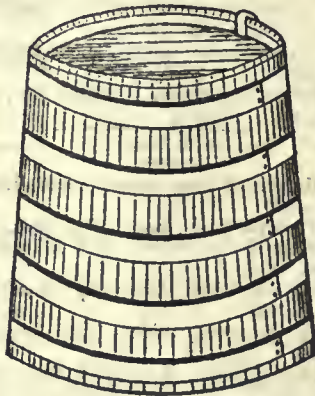
—Manufacturers of and Dealers in—

## TANKS,

Lumber, Wooden Pumps and Pipe, Mouldings, and all kinds of House Finish.

Lumber Yard and Mill Office,  
Fourth and Channel Streets.  
Down Town Office,  
No. 4 California Street.  
Send for Price List and Catalogue of Mouldings and House Finish.

## REDWOOD TANKS.



## F. KORBEL &amp; BROS.,

821 Bryant street, S. F.

Or at NORTH FORK MILL, Humboldt Co., Cal.

## HENRY WAAS, Wood Turner.



—MANUFACTURER OF—

Wooden Bungs, Taps, Plugs, etc., Oak Bungs, Soft and Hard Wine Plugs, Soft and Hard Tap Plugs, Wine Samplers, Bung Starters, etc.

720 MINNA ST., bet. Eighth and Ninth, S. F.  
(Established Since 1856.)



**BUSINESS RECORD.****Changes and Dissolutions in Partnerships.**

Pullen & Korn, saloon, Leadville, Colo., dissolved.

Greve & Veelman, saloon, Butte city, Mont., dissolved; D. Greve continues.

Jerry Quesnelle, saloon, Great Falls, Mont., now Quesnelle & Westcott.

Jones & Trimmer, saloon, East Portland, Or., dissolved; F. M. Jones continues.

Charles G. Brouse, Medford, Or., — O'Donnell admitted.

Bennett & Blakeley, restaurant, Denver, Colo., dissolved.

Coffman & Bentley, hotel, Walla Walla, Wash., dissolved; J. H. Bentley continues.

Booth & McDonald, saloon, Roswell, N. M., dissolved; R. G. McDonald continues.

A. W. Kennison, saloon, Auburn, Cal., J. C. Roll and C. Johnson admitted; style, Roll, Kennison & Co.

Louis P. Koch & Co., wholesale liquors, Denver, Colo., dissolved.

Conrad & Champlin, saloon, Seattle, Wash., dissolved; Charles Conrad continues.

Cavanagh & Hardman, hotel, Waitsburg, Wash., dissolved; Hardman continues.

Degrazia & Giraci, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., dissolved; P. Degrazia continues.

Lang & Jones, restaurant, Mullen, Idaho, dissolved; A. Lang continues.

Bremer & Co., saloon, Denver, Colo., dissolved; H. Bremer continues.

A. C. Smith, hotel, Tacoma, Wash., Willard D. Smith admitted.

**Failures Attachments, Etc.**

Joseph Schurtz, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.

D. H. Burroughs, saloon, Grants Pass, Or., attached.

John H. Holderman, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., attached.

W. E. Bell, hotel, Seattle, Wash., attached.

J. Lionell, restaurant, Tacoma, Wash., assigned.

D. Banmann, hotel, Portland, Or., attached.

John Belises, restaurant, Portland, Or., attached.

Richard Murphy, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

L. J. White, saloon, Portland, Or., attached.

Louis Rees, saloon, Wilmington, Cal., attached.

Philip Leidecker, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

Brescia & Levaggi, saloon, La Grange, Cal., attached.

Wilke & Hartung, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., petition insolvency.

Theo. Froehlinger, saloon, Los Angeles, attached.

John Belisis restaurant, Portland, Or., assigned.

**Sold Out.**

John Harter & Son, saloon, Salt Lake, Utah.

O. O. Phillips, hotel, Salt Lake, Utah.

P. Claudins & Co., saloon, San Francisco, Cal., to A. Von Hohen.

J. J. Sullivan, hotel, Alameda, Cal., to G. B. Cerasco.

Giraci & Degracia, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal.

J. E. Taylor, saloon, Los Gatos, Cal., to L. Taylor.

Oak Leaf Saloon, Stockton, Cal., to P. Hannon.

Wagner & Co., saloon, Helena, Mont., to Rea & Maricic.

Louis Blum, brewer, Aberdeen, Wash., to W. G. Hopkins.

J. Caton, saloon, San Leandro, Cal.

Stephens & Co., saloon, Ogden, Utah.

F. Adam, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to A. Schwartz.

J. M. Gore, saloon, Denver, Colo.

P. S. Robbins, saloon, Denver, Colo.

F. LeBaron, restaurant, Pueblo, Colo.

Collett & Maxwell, saloon, Payson, Wash.

M. L. Milovich, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., to P. Zabut.

F. L. Mason, hotel, Pomona, Cal., to T. J. Rockwell.

N. B. Mikesell, hotel, Auburn, Cal., to T. Summerville.

H. Lombard, saloon, Rocklin, Cal.

T. Ganiage, hotel, Chehalis, Wash., to I. H. Gardner.

Higbye & Erickson, saloon, Sand Coulee, Mont., to Anderson & Talgo.

Bertha & Osthoff, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to H. Kock.

Chris Peterson, saloon, San Lorenzo, Cal., to H. Christensen.

John Swindell, hotel, Belleville, Nev., to Jacob Stach.

Harry Oppenheimer, saloon, Denver, Colo.

Geo. L. Mason, hotel, Sand Coulee, Mont., to Frank Odell.

Little Gem Restaurant, Santa Cruz, Cal., to Mrs. J. Strode.

Munra Hotel, Eugene city, Or., to D. C. Harrison.

B. D. Hoebing, saloon, Portland, Or., to H. Brandes.

R. J. Dood, restaurant, Seattle, Wash.

Joseph Kirkman, hotel, Walla Walla, Wash., to B. F. Stone.

F. Rice, saloon, Denver, Colo.

Mary Barrett, saloon, Denver, Colo.

F. Ward, saloon, Denver, Colo.

Jacob Hoop, saloon, Denver, Colo.

Adolph Hirsch, wholesale liquors, Leadville, Colo.

E. Whiting, saloon, Salt Lake, Utah.

**Out of Business.**

F. Stillman, saloon, Hawthorne, Nev.

Reuben Ferguson, saloon, Houston, Idaho.

W. F. Boardman, hotel, Sierra Madre, Cal.

D. Brisbane, saloon, Arriba, Colo.

W. A. Caswell, hotel, Sacramento, Cal.

**Burned Out.**

American Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo., damaged.

John McMade & Co., saloon, Olney, Wash.

New State Restaurant, Seattle, Wash., damaged.

H. Kasch, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.

Kilcaine & McDonough, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.

E. B. Nicolayson, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.

C. Tumlock, restaurant, Seattle, Wash.

Valerie & Garman, saloon, Seattle, Wash.

Davis & Harvey, saloon, Seattle, Wash.

Ritter & Buxman, bottlers, Seattle, Wash.

R. Taniguchi, restaurant, Seattle, Wash.

C. Williams, saloon, Seattle, Wash.

Higgins & Bugge, saloon, Redding, Cal.

J. A. Chambers, hotel, El Moro, Colo.

Vallsen & Garman, saloon, Seattle, Wash., damaged.

C. Tumake, saloon, Seattle, Wash., damaged.

Jos. Dunlap, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., damaged.

Lightball & Co., saloon, Sacramento, Cal., damaged.

F. Siebert, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.

W. Snyder, hotel, The Dalles, Or.

**Deceased.**

Herrman & Co., brewers supplies, San Francisco, Cal., S. Herrman deceased.

P. C. McConkey, hotel, Redland, Cal.

Joseph Boardman, San Jose, Cal.

C. Bruni, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.

Philip Martin, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.

D. Hamlin, hotel, Maxwell, Cal.

**Special Inquiries Advisable.**

H. H. Palmer, restaurant, Wash.

H. Coburn, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal.

J. Binder, saloon, Sonora, Cal.

S. Nardini, saloon, Woodland, Cal.

James Landry, saloon, Silver city, Nev.

George Brennon, saloon, San Bernardino, Cal.

Charles Frisch, saloon, Reno, Nev.

F. Siebert, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.

**Deeds and Transfers.**

J. H. Painter & Sons, hotel, North Pasadena, Cal., M. D. & A. J. Painter conveyed realty \$1400 and \$1896.

T. E. Hughes, hotel, Fresno, Cal., conveyed realty \$7200.

Livingston & Co., wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., A. P. Williams received deeds \$10 and \$10.

Lenormand Bros, wholesale wines, San Francisco, Cal., Joseph Lenormand received deed \$8000.

Hugh McCormick, hotel, Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$1000.

B. Grant, hotel, Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$700.

J. Island, saloon, Port Townsend, Wash., received deed \$900.

John H. Schroder, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.

O. & J. De Mara, saloon, Albuquerque, N.M., trust deed \$3600.

M. M. Dee, saloon, Astoria, Or., conveyed realty \$800.

Charles Dillion, saloon, Portland, Or., received deed \$2000.

Palmtag & Hersner, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., G. Palmtag received deed \$5000.

Andrew Peterson, restaurant, Spokane Falls, Wash., received deed \$400.

George Zittmayer, saloon, Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$350.

L. Marrinan, hotel, Albuquerque, N. M., received deed \$1500.

T. E. Hughes, hotel, Fresno, Cal., received deed \$2000.

J. J. Hunt, liquors, Port Townsend, Wash., conveyed realty \$5000.

M. Denicke, saloon and vineyard, Fresno, Cal., received deed \$10.

Wm. Westerfeld, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10,450.

Gustav Witzel, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

Charles H. Schach, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$5.

Goetz & Bacr, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., conveyed realty \$65,000.

John Bulotti, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.

J. J. Manning, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

Marshall Bros, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., J. H. Marshall received deed \$10.

Evenson & Cook, hotel, Astoria, Or., Evenson conveyed realty \$250.

P. Martin, saloon, Astoria, Or., conveyed realty \$325.

R. Johnson, hotel, Eugene, Or., received deed \$1500.

J. Wagonblast, hotel, Pendleton, Or., conveyed realty \$900.

J. Delarn, hotel, Port Townsend, Wash., conveyed realty \$4000.

W. Dodd, hotel, Port Townsend, Wash., conveyed realty \$1600.

Evenson & Cook, hotel, conveyed realty \$350.

P. Martin, saloon, Astoria, Or., conveyed realty \$325.

Bridget Grant, saloon, Astoria, Or., conveyed realty \$3000.

C. Geyser, saloon, Portland, Or., received deed \$3000.

L. P. W. Quimby & Son, hotel, Portland, Or., L. P. W. Quimby received deed \$6000.

Harms & Dickman, liquors, Seattle, Wash., F. W. Dickman conveyed realty \$100.

John Martier, hotel, Skipanon, Or., conveyed realty \$330.

M. D. Thayer, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

Arthur Freling, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.

Geo. W. Reid, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty, gift.

Henning Thode, Union Brewery, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

J. H. Medau, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

M. & K. Gottstein, wholesale liquors, Seattle, Wash., conveyed realty \$2132.

R. Johnson, hotel, Eugene city, Or., received realty \$1500.

Erz & Multhauf, saloon, East Portland, Or., A. Erz conveyed realty \$265.

F. A. Buck & Co., wines, Seattle, Wash., F. A. Buck conveyed realty \$1000.

J. G. Butler, saloon, Stockton, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.

F. E. Bates, saloon, Coronado, Cal., conveyed realty \$1.

V. Poncelet, saloon, San Jose, Cal., received deed \$10; conveyed realty \$10.

**Realty Mortgages.**

J. A. Delude & Co., hotel, Arcadia, Cal., \$400.

Geo. Breede, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$4000.

Geo. Lightfoot, hotel, Pasadena, Cal., \$4000.

Mayer & Baries, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$1600.

P. Leonard, saloon, Stockton, Cal., \$600.

M. Denicke, saloon and vineyard, Fresno, Cal., \$12,000.

Wm. Westerfeld, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., \$5000.

J. B. Weathers, saloon, Visalia, Cal., \$7000.

T. E. Hughes, hotel, Fresno, Cal., \$60,000.

Marshall Bros, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., J. H. Marshall \$1550.

Geo. Lauck, brewery and saloon, Santa Clara, Cal., \$6000.

G. W. Lashua, hotel, Ogden, Utah, \$4000.

I. Schafer, saloon, Cloverdale, Cal., \$700.

John Grant, saloon, Astoria, Or., \$5000.

W. H. Grissim, saloon, Santa Rosa, Cal., \$500.

V. Poncelet, saloon, San Jose, Cal., \$393.

J. C. McReynolds, saloon, Lompoo, Cal., \$300.

I. Schafer, restaurant, Cloverdale, Cal., \$700.

Cloverdale wine Co., winery, Cloverdale, Cal., \$8000.

N. P. Justy, saloon, Fresno, Cal., \$2000.

L. McCormick, saloon, Astoria, Or., \$1090.

John Grant, saloon, Astoria, Or., \$3000.

Frank Monros & Co., saloon, Ogden, Utah, \$1500.

Sherwood & Sherwood, wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., Robert Sherwood \$100,000.

**Chattel Mortgages.**

F. D. Cort, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1000.

J. E. Lee, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$300.

Daniel, Korn, saloon, Leadville, Colo., \$800.

S. Duggan, hotel, Leadville, Colo., \$501.

D. T. Bennett, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$2000.

J. M. Hobson, saloon, Belt, Mont., \$276.

Wm. Henry, saloon, Belt, Mont., \$1350.

I. W. Hensworth, hotel, Albina, Or., \$218.

Christensen & Co., Seattle, Wash., \$225.

Ferzlöff & Lux, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$125.

D. F. Gove, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$300.

D. Zimmerle, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$944.

Carreve & Potentine, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., A. Potentine \$5000.

G. Kirk, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$700.

W. B. Faulkner, saloon, Portland, Or., \$600.

L. Searfass, saloon, Portland, Or., \$638.

Judge Gibbons, saloon, Collingston, Utah, \$194.

Scharp & Skaltz, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$104.

John W. Sullivan, saloon, Pueblo, Colo., \$325.

J. Fox, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1900.

A. McGuire, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$200.

Bovee & Wilkinson, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$752.

Wm. McPherson, saloon, Sand Coulee, Mont., \$300.

Anderson & Talgo, saloon, Sand Coulee, Mont., \$400.

Thesieras & Cook, restaurant, Tacoma, Wash., \$287.

M. Klein, restaurant, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$400.

J. R. Spellacy, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$1034.

I. Adler, (agent) saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1300.

**Mortgages Released.**

Bush & Morse, Windsor Hotel, Denver, Colo., \$30,000.

M. Denicke, saloon and vineyard, Fresno, Cal., \$12,000.

M. McNamara, saloon, Oakland, Cal., \$600.

E. J. Ladd, restaurant, Portland, Or., \$600.

W. H. Grissim, saloon, Santa Rosa, Cal., \$250.

J. G. Butler, saloon, Stockton, Cal., \$600.

J. B. Weathers, saloon, Visalia, Cal., —

N. P. Justy saloon, Fresno, Cal., \$1000.

Erz & Multhauf, saloon, East Portland, Or., G. Erz \$1000.

Sherwood & Sherwood, wholesale wines, San Francisco, Cal., Robert Sherwood \$100,000.

**Judgments, Suits, Etc.**

Heilbron & Co., San Diego, Cal., judgment of dissolution.

H. L. Sloan, hotel, Redlands, Cal., sued \$953.

O. N. Morse, hotel, Seattle, Wash., sued \$195.



Mary Alridge, hotel, Portland, Or., sued \$350.  
Machado & Co., saloon, Balona, Cal., judgment \$142.

**Miscellaneous.**

W. T. Latchford, hotel, Prescott Junction, Ariz., resumed.  
B. Ducker, saloon etc, Modesto, about to re ire.  
A. Garcia, saloon, Chihuahua, Mex., will open at Jaurez.  
Great Falls Liquor Co., Great Falls, Mont., incorporated; capital \$25,000.  
A. Preave, saloon, San Luis Obispo, Cal. moved to San Margarita.  
Hotel Metropole, Avalon, Cal., leased to M. R. Craig.  
A. B. Taylor, hotel, Medical Lake, Wash. leased to T. H. Mitchell.  
T. Gould, hotel, Fisks Mill, Cal., will move to Cazadero.

A. J. Freeman, restaurant, San Diego, Cal., filed homestead.  
W. P. Jenkins, hotel, Livermore, Cal., leased to Robert Loam.  
Roswell Hotel Co., Roswell, N. M., incorporated, capital \$15,000.  
H. Bolter, saloon, San Francisco, sheriffs sale.  
W. H. Henderson, hotel, Trinidad, Colo., advertised to sell.  
J. L. Johnson, hotel, Ritzville, Wash., to move to Post Falls, Idaho.  
Wilke & Hartung, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., constable's sale.  
D. Shea, saloon, Yuma, Colo, advertises to sell.  
Geo. W. Reid, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., wife filed homestead.  
State House Hotel, Sacramento, Cal., leased to Wilson & Kenney.  
A. Dortero, saloon, San Miguel, Cal., advertises to sell.  
G. Z. Hodges, hotel, Copperopolis, Cal., leased to M. J. Gorman.

**DAILY RECEIPTS**

Of Wine and Brandy in San Francisco  
From the Interior.

	Wine Gals.	Brandy Gals.
March 21.....	29,770	110
" 22.....	28,310	88
" 24.....	46,660	.....
" 25.....	39,160	.....
" 26.....	37,590	2,225
" 27.....	30,810	1,040
" 28.....	35,710	2,000
" 29.....	53,450	3,200
" 31.....	28,030	.....
Total for March	1,049,360	23,953
April 1.....	22,466	4,850
" 2.....	54,940	6,910
" 3.....	45,560	120
" 4.....	20,770	200
" 5.....	71,390	4,000

**Wine Men, Attention!**

Mr. C. F. Oldham, of the firm of Messrs. Grierson, Oldham & Co., 11 Regent Street, London, wine merchants and shippers, will arrive in California early in May with a view to procuring suitable wines for shipment to the English market. Anyone interested in the wine industry of California is invited to communicate with Mr. C. F. Oldham care of Mr. John Edmund Preston, 636 Upper Main St., Los Angeles.

# JESSE MOORE WHISKIES,

— DIRECT FROM —

Louisville, Kentucky.

We have fully established the reputation of these whiskies on the Pacific Coast, and we guarantee them as represented—

STRICTLY PURE.

— When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit at —

LOUISVILLE OR SAN FRANCISCO BY

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SOLE AGENTS PACIFIC COAST,

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# GEORGE V. GRAY & CO.,

252 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Coast Agents for Geo. West & Son's celebrated

# BRANDIES, PORTS, SHERRIES

— Guaranteed Fully Matured. —

EL PINAL VINEYARDS, STOCKTON, CAL.

For Prices See Page 16—Discount on Large Orders.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

GEORGE V. GRAY & CO., 252 MARKET ST., S. F.

# A. P. HOTALING & CO.

— Established 1852. —

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# WINES AND LIQUORS.

## J. H. CUTTER

## Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

429 to 437 Jackson Street, San Francisco, Cal.







Issued on the 8th and 23rd of Each Month.

R. M. Wood & Co. - Proprietors.  
Office, 402 Front street, S.F. Postoffice Box, 2366

DEVOTED TO THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE  
AND VITICULTURE.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class west of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States. In the territory lying west of the Rocky mountains it has no equal as an advertising medium for the wine and liquor trade.

Contributions solicited on all matters of interest to the trade and the producer. No attention will be paid to anonymous correspondence.

Subscription per year—in advance, postage paid:  
For the United States, Mexico and Canada.....\$3.00  
For European countries.....3.75  
Single copies......16

Advertising rates furnished on application to the publishers.

Entered at the San Francisco Post Office as second class matter.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 8, 1890

#### CHANGE OF PUBLICATION DATES.

Subscribers and advertisers will please take notice that after the current issue the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW will be published on the 13th and 28th of each month, instead of the 8th and 23rd.

#### THE MARKET.

**CALIFORNIA WINES.**—The activity which was expected to characterize the market for native wines at the beginning of the current month, has not developed, and although considerable young wine is changing hands at the prices that have prevailed during the past few weeks, the market shows a disposition to drag. There are several reasons for this condition of affairs, the principal of which is the marked disinclination of buyers in the Eastern market to recognize the fact that the value of these goods has advanced on a legitimate basis. This naturally handicaps the trade in San Francisco, and until the dealers are enabled to convince these customers that California wines are worth more than they were last year, and that prices are liable to go still higher, no great improvement in the market need be looked for. At the same time, producers who have matured wines of the higher types are so confident of the future that they are holding them at prices that are at the present time practically prohibitive. Notwithstanding these conflicting circumstances, we anticipate a development of much more satisfactory conditions during the next ninety days. Daily receipts of wines in San Francisco for the month of March averaged 33,850 gallons, aggregating 1,049,360 gallons, making the largest total of any month of this year.

**CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.**—The market is very active and in an exceedingly healthy condition. Sales have been unusually large during the fortnight, particularly in 87's and 88's, the inquiries for these ages, and the 86's, having increased rapidly of late. Holders both at first and second hands are very stiff-backed, an

attitude that is justified by the fact that prices are slowly, but steadily advancing. The March receipts in this city aggregated 23,950 gallons.

**KENTUCKY WHISKIES.**—In this department of trade the market is as firm as a concrete foundation. Prices in the local market have advanced slightly in the past fortnight, but outside buyers do not seem to be able to realize the extent of the upward movement in the Eastern market. The demand for these goods is increasing, but owing to the stagnation occasioned by the past severe winter it is not as great as it should be at this season. However, it is confidently expected that the usual activity of spring will be delayed into the summer, and as a compensation merge into the Fall trade. Receipts in this city for the fortnight were 1086 cases, and 2256 barrels of whisky and spirits.

**RYE.**—There is no change to note in the rye market, except that prices are somewhat stiffer. However, these goods hold their own, notwithstanding the golden quality of their values.

#### A LONDON WINE MERCHANT'S MISSION.

The advertisement of C. F. Oldham, of the firm of Grierson, Oldham & Co., wine merchants, London, England, will be read with much interest by the wine producers and dealers of California, by reason of the fact that it announces an innovation which may in the future, develop into a great benefit to the wine industry of this State. It is nothing more than the simple statement that a member of one of the big London wine houses is coming to California for the purpose of buying our wines and placing them on the English market. We are informed that the gentleman desires to purchase good sound wines that will not be injured by shipment. That there is plenty of sound wine of good quality in the market is well-known, and that such wine is not damaged by sea shipment, was demonstrated by A. G. Chauché, of Mont Rouge fame, who proved by actual trial in 1888-9, that wine shipped to Europe, and returned in a sailing vessel, was greatly improved by the voyage. There should, therefore, be no obstacle on the question of transportation.

It is to be hoped that the wine men of this State will encourage Mr. Oldham in his enterprise. California needs an outlet for her surplus wines, and this occasion may afford the long-desired opportunity to get an entering wedge into the wine market of England. Once that advantage is gained there would be a splendid field for the development of a good market for our wines.

#### THE VENAL "VOICE."

"The Better Day" is the title of an eight page semi-monthly paper issued by the publishers, of that vindictive, abusive and inconsistent Prohibition organ, *The Voice*, of New York. It is launched as "a journal of temperance education," and is comparatively decent in the advocacy of the cause it represents. If the *Voice* would abandon its fanatical policy and work on the line of temperance education it might accomplish some good, but as the publishers are working for the iron dollar and not on principle, there is no likelihood of their doing so. They are now in a position to garner the lure of the Prohibition crank and the temperance reformer. In order to thoroughly cover their field they should begin the publication of a paper in the interests of the liquor cause. Their brand of consistency would certainly permit of such an enterprise.

#### THE '89 BRANDY PRODUCT.

The publication in the last issue of the REVIEW of the figures showing the brandy product of 1889 in the First District, and revealing the fact that there was a shortage in that district of 166,141 gallons, as compared with the output of 1888, gave the trade and producers a big surprise, and the local market a rather lively shaking up, as no one, not even those in a position to make a fair estimate, supposed that the ravages of the vine disease in Southern California during last year had so greatly reduced the production of brandy. This shortage represents about 750,000 gallons of wine that should have been converted into brandy in 1889 in order that the distillation should equal that of the preceding year.

Statistics obtained during the fortnight from Collector Byington, of the Fourth District, give the situation an entirely different aspect, and demonstrate the fact that there was no falling off in the total brandy product of the State; but on the contrary that there was a slight gain over the output of 1888. The following figures show the products of the various districts for the years 1887, 1888 and 1889:

	Gallons.
1887.	
First District.....	652,364
Fourth ".....	316,107
Total.....	968,471
1888.	
First District.....	508,666
Fourth ".....	441,501
Total.....	950,167
1889.	
First District.....	342,300
Fourth ".....	701,203
Total.....	1,043,513

There could be no better illustration of the sad havoc created by the vine disease than the above figures, which show that the product of brandy has decreased in that part of the State from 652,364 gallons in 1887 to 342,300 gallons in 1889, or a falling off of 310,064 gallons, representing a million and a quarter gallons of wine.

On the other hand, while each of the past three years has witnessed an increasing shortage in the product of the First District, the Fourth, which in 1887 did not produce one-half as much brandy as the First District, has assumed the lead, and now comes to the fore with a product of 701,213 gallons in 1889, as compared with 316,107 in 1887. This gives us a total product for 1889 of 1,043,513 gallons, which is an increase of 93,346 gallons.

It will be remembered that the estimate last summer of the probable product of '89 was 1,000,000, and the result shows that the guess was a close one.

There is every indication that by the time this brandy shall have reached a marketable age, the supply will in no wise equal the demand.

The Prohibitionists of Solano county will meet in convention on May 1st, for the purpose of advocating local option for that county. The question will be finally settled at the coming election.

The manner in which the Prohibition crowd are getting ready for work all over the State would seem to indicate that they calculate to make a red-hot campaign, and the attitude of the State Protective Association indicates—well we don't know that it indicates anything but an example of masterly inactivity.

#### PLACING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

It is evident that public opinion is undergoing a change as to the responsibility for intemperance. Hitherto the blame has been placed entirely on the dealer, and the real culprit—the consumer—has been generally loaded with sympathy and his beastiality condoned. Why this should have been the case is hard to conceive, any more than that the importer of and the druggist who sells opium, morphine and cocaine should be villified and held responsible for the awful misery, degradation and crime that is caused by these drugs.

The sentiment which singles out the seller of wine and liquor as the sinner against society, and permits the drinker to shirk his responsibility is a vicious one which, we are glad to say is giving way before the advance of common sense. This beginning of revolution in the popular mind is certain to end in good for all parties concerned and for its inauguration we are indebted to the Prohibitionists. It is true the coming result will defeat the object for which they are striving and will place Prohibition in the long list of doctrines that have been tried and found wanting; but nevertheless our "dry" friends are the indirect authors of this new sentiment. Through their more or less successful efforts to impose unjust laws upon the people whose views do not agree with theirs, they have brought about discussion and investigation of the subject which has led to public enlightenment with respect to responsible parties in this matter of intemperance.

We firmly believe that the consequences of all this discussion and conflict of opinion will eventually be the universal recognition of the indisputable fact that all laws intended to combat intemperance must be aimed at the drinker, and not the purveyor. The man who like a brute, allows his appetite to run riot without any effort to check it, is the man who is the enemy of society, and no temperance law that does not provide for his punishment as an offender against law, order and decency, will ever be successful.

When every State in the Union enacts and enforces a statute making drunkenness a crime, the true remedy for intemperance will have been found.

#### THE BRANDY OUTLOOK.

The situation in the field of brandy production grows more encouraging each day, and the future of that branch of industry is certainly bright. The total product of the State for 1889, as shown in another column, is now known, and it exceeds that of 1888 by less than 100,000 gallons. Of this quantity Walden & Company made 80,000 gallons for export, and as the brandy distilled by Senator Stanford is not on the market, the available stock will be about the same as that of 1888. When it is realized that a comparatively small portion of the 87's and 88's remain in first hands, that the lots of 86's are few and far between, and that the attention of buyers must soon be centered on the 89's, it will be seen that these goods are destined to occupy a prominent position in the market at no far distant day. Again, the demand for California brandy is much greater than it was one year ago, and it continues to grow at a most pleasing rate. It is therefore safe to predict that last year's product will be handled with greater ease and more satisfactory results than any of its predecessors. That there is faith in the future is evidenced by the fact that prices are still advancing.



## THE FROST PROPHETS.

The prophets have begun to make some chilly predictions as to the vintage of 1890, based largely on weather prospects. Notwithstanding the vines are unusually backward this year, it is asserted by the weather-wise that they cannot escape a severe and damaging frost about the middle of the present month. The frost-scare is of course an annual occurrence, but it is declared that the conditions that now prevail have not existed since the viticultural industry was established in this State, i. e. that there has never existed, during the career of California viticulture, such promising conditions for a "cold snap." In other words, that a general frost must visit the northern portion of the State by reason of the vast amounts of snow in the mountains. We are inclined to discredit any such prediction, principally on the ground that the weather prophets have been in disgrace during the past winter. Aside from this fact a remarkable stormy season is as liable to be followed by a warm spring as a cold one. At any rate the wine growers should lose no sleep over the prognostications of the men who pretend to be "pat" on the future conduct of the weather clerk. One thing is certain. If the vines are nipped by frost there will be another shortage in the product, and good sound wine will command a better price than it would otherwise. With favorable weather, the State ought to have a big vintage, notwithstanding the great falling off in the product in southern California.

## LOCAL OPTION VS. WINE.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi has decided that wine made in that State of grapes grown therein may be sold in the State, even in counties which have adopted prohibitory provisions under the local option law. The laws of Mississippi permit and encourage the making and sale of native wines. It has only been a question whether the prohibitory conditions created under the local option law could apply to the domestic wines of the State. The Supreme Court of the State has decided that they do not.

We wonder if the California Supreme Court would be so liberal in the interpretation of the local option law in this State. At the present time our native wines cannot be sold in towns where the local option law is in effect and we would like to see the question of the legality of the law in this respect tested. The statute as now interpreted by the lower courts is intended to work very serious injury to California's great wine industry and if this interpretation should be declared by the Supreme Court to be correct, then it will devolve upon the legislature to provide means for the correction of this evil legislation of the past.

California cannot afford to retain upon her statute books any law, the enforcement of which is calculated to cripple one of the State's most important agricultural interests, and the full scope of this local option law ought therefore to be measured by our highest court.

## CORRESPONDENTS ANSWERED.

We have received several inquiries of late as to whether this office is still furnishing the California correspondence for *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*. We take this occasion to state it is not,

## NOTES.

The liquor license in Santa Rosa has been raised to \$75 per quarter.

The Sonoma County *Tribune*, of Healdsburg, has just entered upon its fifth volume. It is well edited, prosperous, and deserving of the liberal patronage it receives.

French wine growers have a superstitious appreciation of comets and unanimously expect good crops this year, because four comets will be seen during the summer.

In 1889 Internal Revenue tax was paid on 99,444 gallons of brandy in the Fourth District. The balance was either paid in other districts or the brandy exported out of the country.

The liquor license has been raised to \$100 a quarter in Calistoga and it is reported that there is only one saloon left in the town. This is another proof of the necessity for uniform license.

A petition is to be presented to the Board of Supervisors of Alameda county asking that an ordinance be passed so restricting the liquor business, that the Board may not grant a license against the protest of a certain number of people in the neighborhood.

The brandy industry in this State is rapidly assuming more important proportions. This is evidenced by the fact that for the brandy product in 1889, the Government will be paid \$939,161 in Internal Revenue taxes and it is probable that this sum will be largely increased this year.

The city council of Oakland recently revoked the licenses of several retail dealers and it is announced that the latter propose to go into court for testing the validity of the ordinance under which the council acted. The dealers of that city ought to "stand in" on this proposition and see that the case is decided on its merits.

Tacoma, Washington, is considering the advisability of creating a new kind of monopoly. A syndicate there is endeavoring to secure the control of the liquor business at Tacoma and run the saloons, assuming responsibility for all infractions of the law traced to the places controlled by it. Ordinances governing the closing of saloons, and the sale of liquor to minors, etc., are to be faithfully observed. The number of places where liquor will be sold will be restricted to twenty.

The British people spent over \$37,500,000 more last year for intoxicating liquors than in 1888. This increase was chiefly in beer and British spirits, and the conclusion is drawn that the extra money was spent principally by the working classes, and was due to improved trade. Taking the population of the United Kingdom at 37,888,892, the average per head for liquors was £3 9s. 11d. The total sum was four times the aggregate deposits in all the savings banks, and nearly one-third more than the capital in all such banks at the end of 1888.

A gentleman who arrived here from Kansas a week ago says that Prohibition has injured that State. He has over 200 acres of land there, which, previous to Prohibition would readily bring from \$30 to \$40 per acre, but now he could not get \$10 an acre for it. Only a short time ago he sold his potatoes at eleven cents per bushel and his corn at thirteen cents per bushel—less than half the price of former years.

These little points do not prove anything against the moral aspect of Prohibition, but it shows emphatically that prosperity is vanquished thereby.—*Los Gatos Mail*.

In 1885 Minnesota had 5,474 retail liquor dealers, and in 1886 the number went down to 2,643, under a moderately high license law—a decrease of 1,831 with a population greatly increasing. In 1885 Minnesota had 925 more retail dealers than Prohibition Iowa, and last year Iowa, still Prohibition, with no big cities and less population, had ninety-five more retail dealers than Minnesota. In Maine the number of retail dealers has doubled in the past ten years, while they have just about held their own in Kansas during that time. The remarkable feature of these statistics is the fact that a Prohibition State has less population and more drinking places than a State in which a moderate license is imposed.

## THE FIGHT IS ON.

As we predicted, war has been begun on the Prohibition law in Iowa, and peace will not be declared till that measure has been swept from the statute books of the Buckeye State. The anti-Prohibition branch of the Republican party held a big convention in Des Moines, on Wednesday last, and adopted resolutions declaring Prohibition a failure, and advocating the license system as the only proper one for the control of liquor traffic. The resolutions were as follows:

"We recognize the liquor traffic as one which requires regulation, but insists that the object of such regulation should be to minimize intemperance and mitigate its evils. Experience in this, as well as other States, has conclusively shown that general prohibition, operating upon all communities alike, without respect to habits, conditions, circumstances or desires, is not adapted either to suppress intemperance or promote morality, and, therefore, the experiment should be abandoned and the law so modified that those communities which desire the change shall have the right to determine for themselves whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold as a beverage within their limits.

"We are unalterably opposed to any attempt to introduce into the Constitution the doctrine of State Prohibition. The organic law of the State ought not be encumbered with police regulations of that character. A political organization has no just right to bring into declarations of principles a new doctrine unless it be one upon which substantially all the members agree. A large number of the Republicans of Iowa are, and always have been opposed to general Prohibition, and if the Republican party adheres to its present position upon this question, it is manifest that by such adherence it tends to exclude from membership all those who believe the policy fatal to the best interest of the State.

"Inasmuch as the members of the party are not agreed on the subject, there is obviously but one course which the party can honorably pursue, that is to rigorously exclude from the party platform every reference to it; leaving to each Republican member of the Legislature full liberty to act with respect to it as his judgment may direct.

"The experiment of general Prohibition has been faithfully tried, and in many portions of the State has lamentably failed. The Republican party cannot justify its

further support as a party measure. Those members of the party holding our views cannot, with favor to themselves, longer lend their aid to impose upon many communities all the evils of unlicensed, unrestricted and unregulated liquor selling.

"For these reasons, and in the interest of morality, business and social order, we ask the General Assembly now in session to so amend the prohibitory liquor law as to give to the communities that so desire to act, power to impose a minimum license, to be fixed by the Legislature, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors through the medium of high license. And we insist on such a change in the platform of the Republican party as will enable us to stand honestly upon it, and to assist in restoring the party to complete supremacy."

On the same day the Democrats in the lower House of the Legislature, introduced a bill providing for local option. As both parties are anxious to earn the credit of knocking out the objectionable law, there appears to be no doubt that Prohibition will soon turn its toes to the stars in Iowa. After this comes Kansas.

## "EXAMINER" ENTERPRISE.

The Monarch Issues a Superb California Wine Edition.

The *Examiner*, of this city, is nothing if not enterprising, and the latest proof of this fact is found in the superb special edition devoted to the wine and raisin industries of California, issued on Sunday last. It comprises fifty pages and presents an interesting review of the viticultural industry of this State, from its inception to the present time. In addition to this it contains an able statement of the possibilities of California as a wine producer, with descriptions of the varieties of wines and vines most successfully grown here; an account of the organization and labors of the State Viticultural Commission, a complete list of the prominent wine and brandy exhibits at Viticultural Hall, and of the medals and diplomas awarded California exhibitors at the Exposition Universelle at Paris; statistics showing the wine product during the past ten years, and many other items of interest connected with the industry.

One of the most entertaining and instructive features of the paper is that portion devoted to a description of the prominent wine vineyards, the varieties of their products and the various methods that obtain in their production. This includes elaborate articles on Capt. Gustav Niebaum's celebrated Inglenook vineyard; Senator Stanford's Vina vineyard; Madrona vineyard, the property of Senator Hearst; the famous San Gabriel vineyard, the pride of J. De Barth Shorb; Charles A. Wetmore's Cresta Blanca vineyard; To Kalon vineyard, owned by H. W. Crabb; the Eggers vineyard, Sierra Park vineyard, Sunset vineyard, the property of Webster & Sargent; Julius P. Smith's Olivina vineyard and others of less note. The articles are well illustrated and ably written, the one devoted to Inglenook vineyard in particular being a gem of descriptive writing.

We understand that this special edition numbers 600,000 copies, which are to be judiciously distributed throughout the United States, gratis. Such widespread diffusion of knowledge regarding California wines ought to greatly benefit the industry.

Now is the time to subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.



## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

## EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK March 22, 1890.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
A G & Co.	A Greenebaum & Co.	120 barrels Wine.....	6,015	\$ 2,262
H B & Sons	G Migliavacca.	50 barrels Wine.....	2,589	1,036
A S.	"	50 barrels Wine.....	2,596	1,038
Pin diamond.	"	46 barrels Wine.....	2,240	673
O H G M.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	12 barrels Wine.....	604	328
CS.	Overland F & T Co.	16 puncheons Wine.....	2,397	1,199
AS.	C Carpy & Co.	50 barrels Wine.....	2,350	720
J C.	"	50 barrels Wine.....	2,357	963
LM.	"	25 barrels Wine.....	1,254	446
CB.	"	50 barrels Wine.....	2,513	1,025
VS & Bros.	"	50 barrels Wine.....	2,365	725
J W Co.	"	20 barrels Wine.....	982	474
G.	J Gundlach & Co.	100 barrels Wine.....	5,526	2,156
"	"	26 cases Wine.....	104	104
N C.	C C Shattuck & Co.	130 barrels Wine.....	6,500	1,950
R B.	A Greenebaum & Co.	25 cases Wine.....	100	100
H B K & Co.	F A Haber.	610 cases Wine.....	2,737	1,335
V G.	P & C Simi.	8 barrels Wine.....	384	135
S S T.	Los Gatos & S W Co.	1 barrel Wine.....	50	30
W F G & Co.	"	20 barrels Wine.....	957	287
A V Co.	C Schilling & Co.	40 barrels Wine.....	1,928	600
W Z.	"	183 barrels Wine.....	8,661	3,800
T.	A Delaroché	1 barrel Wine.....	48	24
LG.	Italian-Swiss Colony.	20 barrels Wine.....	1,000	250
"	"	27 barrels Wine.....	1,377	684
"	"	2 kegs Wine.....	20	10
"	"	1 case Wine.....	2	3
T M.	Dresel & Co.	6 barrels Wine.....	300	157
K Bros.	Overland F & T Co.	25 barrels Wine.....	1,300	650
"	"	10 cases Wine.....	100	100
BD & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	180 barrels Wine.....	7,788	2,645
SL & Co.	S Lachman & Co.	75 barrels Wine.....	3,765	1,632
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling.	500 barrels Wine.....	25,234	15,140
B Bros.	Lachman & Jacob.	50 barrels Wine.....	2,569	1,039
FP & S.	"	15 barrels Wine.....	768	319
HS.	"	25 barrels Wine.....	1,286	298
AV.	"	15 barrels Wine.....	775	235
BB.	"	25 barrels Wine.....	1,278	427
EB & J.	"	100 barrels Wine.....	4,941	1,739
S in diamond.	"	25 barrels Wine.....	1,300	303
FA.	"	25 barrels Wine.....	1,296	303
BH.	"	10 barrels Wine.....	518	131
A in diamond.	"	15 barrels Wine.....	775	217
T & R.	"	15 barrels Wine.....	775	217
K P & Co.	"	12 barrels Wine.....	582	217
"	"	22 1/2 puncheons Wine.....	2,585	1,601
V in diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	10 barrels Wine.....	5,020	1,400
AB.	"	5 barrels Wine.....	271	255
R J B.	"	2 kegs Wine.....	63	80
"	"	1 half-barrel Wine.....	101	100
Thos L Lee.	Williams, Dimond & Co.	3 kegs Wine.....	714	358
AL.	"	2 barrels Wine.....	101	100
T N D.	"	1 case Wine.....	25	25
Total amount of Wine 672 cases and.....			118,137	\$ 52,626

## TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

J R & Co, Puntas Arenas.	B Dreyfus & Co.	14 half-barrels Wine.....	380	\$ 400
L Z, Puntas Arenas.	"	2 barrels Wine.....	100	110
H J, Acapulco.	"	5 kegs Wine.....	97	170
R & S, La Libertad.	"	11 barrels Wine.....	582	495
A G, La Libertad.	"	12 cases Wine.....	75	75
R P, La Union.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 kegs Wine.....	20	14
M H O, Puntas Arenas.	John T Wright.	2 kegs Wine.....	30	26
E M, Puntas Arenas.	"	2 kegs Wine.....	20	14
S Z, Puntas Arenas.	Castle Bros.	2 cases Wine.....	18	18
R O, Champerico.	D Felgenbaum.	4 barrels Wine.....	192	153
H W, Champerico.	E L G Steele & Co.	8 cases Wine.....	30	30
J B C, La Union.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	2 octaves Wine.....	53	40
"	"	8 cases Wine.....	32	32
E & L, La Libertad.	A Beck & Co.	23 half-barrels Wine.....	598	445
"	"	10 kegs Wine.....	50	50
"	"	1 half-barrel Wine.....	26	20
OD, La Libertad.	Urruela & Urioste.	2 barrels Wine.....	100	41
"	"	2 barrels Wine.....	70	61
Total amount of Wine 28 cases and.....			2,307	\$ 2,178

## TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER NEWBORN March 25, 1890.

DB.	W Losiza.	15 kegs Wine.....	150	\$ 111
AA.	"	7 packages Wine.....	104	86
FP S.	"	6 kegs Wine.....	60	35
AC.	"	2 barrels Wine.....	43	174
"	"	2 cases Wine.....	40	73
AR.	Thannhauser & Co.	8 kegs Wine.....	80	60
AV.	"	2 cases Claret.....	120	91
E & V B in diamond.	Ruther & Bendixen.	18 kegs Wine.....	270	158
"	"	5 cases Wine.....	45	45
"	"	4 barrels Wine.....	202	121
W L & Co.	Henry Lund & Co.	1 octave Wine.....	24	16
"	"	1 cask Wine.....	60	42
M C in oblong.	I Gutte.	4 octaves Wine.....	80	42
Total amount of Wine 5 cases and.....			1,233	\$ 1,055

## TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO April 3, 1890.

BD & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	100 barrels Wine.....	4,926	\$ 1,101
SS & Co.	Overland F & T Co.	13 barrels Wine.....	572	200
H C W & Co.	"	20 barrels Wine.....	880	300
FS.	"	20 barrels Wine.....	880	308
AS & Co.	"	33 barrels Wine.....	1,328	455
C in diamond.	C Carpy & Co.	65 octaves Wine.....	975	650
N O.	C Shattuck & Co.	120 barrels Wine.....	6,000	1,800
J G B.	"	1 barrel Wine.....	51	24
F W E.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	2 half-barrels Wine.....	54	54
"	"	7 cases Wine.....	32	32
LG.	Italian-Swiss Colony.	20 barrels Wine.....	1,010	400
J R.	Overland F & T Co.	9 barrels Wine.....	450	158
AV Co.	C Schilling & Co.	93 barrels Wine.....	4,582	2,000
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling.	418 barrels Wine.....	21,218	12,731
CD K.	Lachman & Jacob.	40% puncheons Wine.....	0,815	1,908
"	"	25 1/2 puncheons Wine.....	2,406	981
EB & J.	"	50 barrels Wine.....	1,200	296
FA.	"	50 barrels Wine.....	2,437	3,787
N Bros.	A Netter.	31 packages Wine.....	5,188	1,902
G.	J Gundlach & Co.	80 barrels Wine.....	3,873	1,093
T M.	Dresel & Co.	3 barrels Wine.....	153	30
T M.	"	1 barrel Wine.....	50	30
EC.	"	25 barrels Wine.....	1,199	303
T M.	W D & Co.	2 barrels Wine.....	106	100
EV & Co.	"	43 barrels Wine.....	2,000	1,043
Total amount of Wine 7 cases.....			68,343	\$ 30,737

## TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

L & H, Puntas Arenas.	A Beck & Co.	80 cases Wine.....	400	\$ 400
"	"	20 kegs Wine.....	200	250
"	"	1 half-barrel Wine.....	30	80
G & P, Corinto.	"	5 cases Wine.....	105	105
"	"	4 barrels Wine.....	200	120
"	"	1 half-barrel Wine.....	30	15
"	"	2 kegs Wine.....	20	20
RS, Corinto.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels Wine.....	30	21
EP & Co, Corinto.	"	2 barrels Wine.....	54	64
C G, Corinto.	J T W.	1 keg Wine.....	15	10
M & M, Corinto.	"	8 kegs Wine.....	96	59
J M R, Champerico.	O & Co.	5 packages Wine.....	22	50
M M.	"	8 packages Wine.....	36	79
J V, Ocas.	"	8 packages Wine.....	36	76
N H, Ocas.	E de S.	2 kegs Wine.....	20	12
AS & Co, Corinto.	"	1 keg Wine.....	5	3
G H, Corinto.	B Dreyfus & Co.	8 kegs Wine.....	121	125
Acapulco.	"	2 barrels Wine.....	261	275
F M P, Acapulco.	"	31 kegs Wine.....	102	100
H F P, Ocas.	EL G Steele & Co.	2 barrels Wine.....	65	65
"	"	8 cases Wine.....	20	18
F F, Acapulco.	"	2 kegs Wine.....	20	24
E L, La Libertad.	D & Co.	6 cases Wine.....	27	17
H G B.	CR & Co.	1 barrel Wine.....	66	66
"	U & U.	16 cases Wine.....	55	50
Total amount of Wine 113 cases and.....			1,380	\$ 2,044

## TO VICTORIA—PER STEAMER WALLA WALLA, April 1, 1890.

D H R & Co.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels Wine.....	95	\$ 25
P & J.	"	2 half-barrels Wine.....	53	80
M G M L.	"	2 barrels Wine.....	94	47
F A B.	"	2 barrels Wine.....	122	107
"	"	1 half-barrel Wine.....	54	82
RR.	"	2 half-barrels Wine.....	54	82
Total amount of Wine.....			418	\$ 341

## TO TAHITI—PER BARKENTINE TROPIC BIRD April 1, 1890.

FM.	J P.	1 barrel Wine.....	48	31
"	"	4 half-barrels Wine.....	109	62
J E.	L & Co.	4 barrels Wine.....	200	80
J B.	P G S.	4 barrels Wine.....	200	60
S B.	W & Co.	23 packages Wine.....	1,080	378
AC & Co.	AC & Co.	16 barrels Wine.....	821	310
"	"	4 half barrels Wine.....	110	66
Total amount of Wine.....			2,568	\$ 987

## TO HONOLULU—PER STEAMER AUSTRALIA March 28, 1890.

H H & Co.	Jos Melzer & Co.	1 barrel Wine.....	50	\$ 40
Rev F S.	O Carpy & Co.	6 half-casks Wine.....	204	124
W S L.	"	2 barrels Wine.....	100	65
M & C.	Jones Mundy & Co.	30 cases champagne.....	330	330
P N.	J D Spreckles & Co.	3 cases Wine.....	15	15
P Q O.	D O.	1 case Wine.....	27	10
L & Co.	Lachman & Jacob.	5 kegs Wine.....	305	241
I & Co.	F A Haber.	19 cases Wine.....	76	76
H J.	Arpad Harsanyi & Co.	5 barrels Wine.....	249	202
"	"	71 kegs Wine.....	410	318
"	"	8 cases Wine.....	26	26
W S L in diamond.	S Lachman & Co.	8 barrels Wine.....	302	225
Total amount of Wine 60 cases.....			1,868	\$ 1,335

## MISCELLANEOUS WINE SHIPMENTS.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
6S City of New York	C O Buenaventura.	J Gundlach & Co.	11 cases.....		\$ 120
"	S Bremen.	C Schilling & Co.	50 barrels.....	2,379	1,300
S S Umatilla.....	L & R, Victoria.	P Bocqueraz.	3 casks.....	177	45
Skne W H Dimond	G in d'd, Honolulu.	D W Gedde.	77 packages.....	637	483
S S Belgic.	L & Co, Yokohama.	Herrman & Co.	20 barrels.....	1,023	322
"	O in d'd, Higo.	Geo Marcus & Co.	10 barrels.....	477	145
Bk G N Wilcox.....	H W C, Honolulu.	"	35 octaves.....	942	600
Str Empire.....	E S, Nanaimo.	N Chesola.	1 barrel.....	48	15
Str Rival.....	VR, Mexico.	Redington & Co.	1 barrel.....	50	50
"	P A C, Mexico.	W Loaiza.	8 casks.....	449	269
"	"	"	5 casks.....	291	172
S S City of Puebla	S O B, Victoria.....	J Gundlach & Co.	1 half-barrel.....	27	27
"	G G.	B & D.	1 barrel.....	40	14
"	A & G, "	B F & Co.	5 barrels.....	243	106
"	ES,	S R.	1 barrel.....	51	11
Brig G H Douglas.	A C, Kahului.....	J D Spreckles & Bros	14 casks.....		34
B's Lady Lamson.	E H & Co, Honolulu	Kohler & Frohling.	3 casks.....	200	120
S S Acapulco.....	D W, Toronto.	Lachman & Jacob.	3 barrels.....		
"	"	"	2 half-barrels.....	210	129
"	B A, Liverpool.....	Dresel & Co.	2 barrels.....	102	61
"	H B, London.....	Carpy & Co.	1 half-barrel.....	27	22
"	"	"	1 keg.....	10	17
"	G L, Mazatlan.....	L T L.	2 casks.....	135	76
"	J M.	W L.	4 barrels.....	81	53
Total amount Wine 11 cases and.....				7,801	\$ 4,191

## EXPORTS OF WHISKY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

March 21, 1890 to April 7, 1890.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
SS Australls .....	GWM & Co, Honolulu	L & C.	83 cases.....		\$ 648
"	L & Co, Honolulu.....	Spruance Stanley & Co.	5 half-barrels.....	139	278
"	G W M & Co, Honolulu	"	62 cases.....		509
"	H J, Honolulu.....	Wilmerding & Co.....	5 cases.....		50
"	W S L, Honolulu.....	"	1 keg.....	10	50
Bk Lady Lamson.	E H & Co, Honolulu.	Kohler & Frohling.	25 cases.....		250
Schr Olga.....	O in d'd, Honolulu.....	Spruance Stanley Co.	70 cases.....		540
SS City of Puebla.	W & M, Victoria.....	B & Co.....	4 cases.....		44
SS City of New York	II W, La Libertad.....	Adolph Beck & Co.....	1 barrel.....	40	65
"	CH, Acapulco.....	Wilmerding & Co.....	2 barrels.....	70	192
"	R P.....	John T Wright.....	1 keg.....	18	66
"	S & C, Guatemala.....	Schwartz Bros.....	8 packages.....		150
SS Belgic.....	J B C, La Union.....	Cabrera Roma & Co.....	1 keg.....	10	20
"	M & W, Yokohama.....	"	2 half-barrels.....	52	210
"	"	"	1 keg.....	5	33
Bkne W H Dimond	W C P & Co, Honolulu	Spruance Stanley Co.	70 cases.....		595
Bk G N Wilcox...	N W C, Honolulu.....	Wilmerding & Co.....	5 barrels.....	193	425
SS Acapulco.....	L H, Puntas Arenas.	Adolph Beck & Co.....	5 cases.....		160
"	O & P, Corinto.....	"	2 barrels.....	90	225
"	E P & Co, Corinto.....	J Gundlach & Co.....	2 cases.....		17
"	M H & Co, Corinto.....	M Weidrich.....	1 barrel.....	45	101
"	EC, La Libertad.....	J T W.....	1 keg.....	10	50
"	L & C, Guatemala.....	S Bros.....	5 packages.....		120
"	T M P, Acapulco.....	Wilmerding & Co.....	1 barrel.....	30	186
"	O P, Corinto.....	A Beck & Co.....	2 barrels.....	84	135
SS Walla Walla..	N B C, Victoria.....	L T H.....	1 puncheon.....	130	132



## EXPORTS OF BRANDY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DISTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
S City of New York	S L & Co, New York	S Lachman & Co.	25 half-barrels.....	627	\$ 1,254
"	K P & Co	Lachman & Jacob	8 barrels.....	150	346
"	Z G, "	Italian-Swiss Colon	3 barrels.....	151	302
"	L G, "	"	7 half barrels.....	185	371
"	P in d'd	"	2 barrels.....	95	171
"	O H G M, "	"	1 half-barrel.....	25	56
"	B D & Co	B Dreyfus.....	57 half-barrels.....	1,631	705
"	N Bros	A Netter.....	2 barrels.....	05	190
"	T F, La Libertad	A Beck & Co.....	2 eigbth-barrels.....	41	85
"	E & L, La Libertad	"	1 keg.....	10	25
S S Umatilla.....	O in d'd, Victoria	Williams Dimond Co.	58 cases.....		230
Bark G N Wilcox.....	A V, Honolulu.....	W E Kaelin.....	49 cases.....		486
"	N W C, Honolulu.....	"	2 octaves.....	55	50
S S Newbern.....	K & V B, Mexico.....	Ruther & Benedixen	1 keg.....	15	31
S S Acapulco.....	O D K, New York.....	Lachman & Jacob	4 barrels.....	20	400
"	EB&J, "	"	10 half-barrels.....	245	403
"	P H, "	"	20 half-barrels.....	307	922
"	WFO&Co	"	2 barrels.....	92	163
"	E C, "	"	1 barrel.....	46	88
"	J S, "	Geo F Hooper.....	1 barrel.....	48	72
"	L N, Puntas Arenas	A Beck & Co.....	3 cases.....		188
"	O & P, Corinto.....	"	2 half-barrels.....	32	100
"	"	"	2 cases.....		15
"	E in d'd, New York	Williams Dimond Co	124 packages.....	3,290	4,935
"	E V & Co,	"	7 barrels.....	332	332
S S Walla Walla.....	R H, Victoria.....	J Gundlach & Co.....	1 half-barrel.....	27	67
S S Anetralia.....	H J, Honolulu.....	A Haraszthy & Co.....	2 half-barrels.....	53	59
S S City of Pueblo	G Q, Victoria.....	"	1 keg.....	10	20
Total amount of Brandy 112 cases.....				7,665	\$ 12,066

## SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

Brandy, Whiskey and Spirits to San Francisco, from Mar. 19, to Apr. 4, 1890.

CONSIGNEES.	1/2 Barrels	Barrels.	Brandy, Etc. Gallons.	Whiskey, Gallons	ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS, GALLONS.
C W Craig		475		20,770	
"	165	390			14,080
Lillenthal & Co.		534	2500 Gin&Rum		21,200
Jones, Mundy & Co.		240			9,165
Livingston & Co.	55	99		5,510	
A Greenbaum & Co.	429 cases	58		4,970	
Siebs Bros & Plageman.	690 cases	70		5,159	
C Jost & Co		60			2,350
Moore Hunt & Co.		89		3,409	
E Hennessy	50 cases			210	
Loewe Bros.		75		3,060	
E Martin & Co.		64			2,320
L Tausig & Co		64			2,400
F Mandelbaum & Son.	1	11		504	
Bach Maese & Co.		5		200	
I L Nickel.	4	12		671	
Carroll & Carroll.	7 cases			35	
F Chevalier & Co.		10		268	
C T Co.	9	5		444	
Total 1,086 cases.....	434	2,236	2,500	45,210	51,515

## BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	Cases.	Barrels	1/2 Barrels	1/4 barrel	Bottled lbs.	Bulk lbs.
Sherwood & Sherwood.....	130 casks				20,000	
"			62	92		20,360
"			124	184		40,720
W Loiza.	475		80	100	85,250	
C A Zinkand						24,450
Schwartz Bros.	200				26,000	
Jones Mundy & Co.	126 casks				31,750	
W Peacock & Co.	177 casks				41,790	
Williams Dimond & Co.	200				32,000	
Total.....					236,710	85,530

## IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

Southern Pacific Co.....	149 barrels Stout.....	Sherwood & Sherwood.....
S V Fomaris & Co.	66 packages Brandy.....	A Vignier.....
Southern Pacific Co.....	5 octaves Cognac.....	M W & Co.....
S V Fomaris & Co.	25 cases Brandy.....	J De Fremery & Co.....
"	27 cases Wine.....	W B Chapman.....
William Walsam & Co.....	10 cases Champagne.....	Lillenthal & Co.....
Anheuser Busch.....	130 cases Beer.....	W Loiza.....
"	200 cases Beer.....	Williams Dimond & Co.....
S V Fomaris & Co.....	375 cases Champagne.....	Macondray & Co.....
"	335 cases Champagne.....	F de Bary & Co.....

## IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM LONDON—PER SHIP TINTO HILL March 19, 1890.

SHIPPERS	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEE.
Thomas Skinner & Co.....	175 cases Brandy.....	Pascal Dubedat & Co.....
"	30% casks Wine.....	"
Thomas Trapp & Sons.....	25 cases ".....	Donaldson & Co.....
"	2 hds ".....	A Koenig.....
"	16 casks ".....	P G Sabatie.....
"	25 cases ".....	"
"	5 cases ".....	A Vignier.....
Thomas Skinner & Co.....	30% casks ".....	Pascal Dubedat & Co.....
"	50 cases Champagne.....	"
"	25 cases Wine.....	"
Boord & Son.....	10 octaves Spirits.....	C Melnecke & Co.....

FROM JAPAN—PER SHIP THEODOR March 21, 1890.

A Weston.....	75 cases Gin.....	Sherwood & Sherwood.....
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FROM NEW YORK—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO March 21, 1890.

"	1 barrel Whisky.....	Hamilton & Mitchell.....
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FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Damarat & Co.....	6 cases Whisky.....	Williams Dimond & Co.....
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FROM LIVERPOOL—PER STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY April 2, 1890.

A G Thompson & Co.....	10 cases Whisky..	W H Campbell.....
P Ponderson.....	2 cases Wine.....	John Savinier.....

## NEWTON B. PIERCE.

## The Government Expert Prattles About the Vine Disease.

At the recent convention of fruit growers in Los Angeles, Newton B. Pierce, the Government expert read a paper on the mysterious vine disease, in which, among other things, he said:

"During perhaps two-thirds of the time since my arrival in the State I have occupied myself with active field work. This is always an essential feature in arriving at true results. One of the most faulty features of the work of nearly or quite all the European students of mal nero has been the want of facts gathered personally in the field. For instance, they leave us almost entirely in the dark as to whether vines will again grow successfully in a region once denuded by mal nero.

During the field work, the matters of the origin, spread, distribution and workings of the disease in various regions, were among the leading features of the study; but much of the field work has been upon the effect of the disease seen in the individual vine. Much attention has been paid to the growth of cuttings presumably healthy, brought from various sections of the State and from the east. The result has been to show that the trouble has not yet passed away, but continues to infect vineyards set from cuttings and rooted vines, and some seedlings have died, apparently from the same cause. The host of observations made, and of theories considered, cannot here be touched upon.

The laboratory portion of the work has included a thorough microscopical study of the affected vines, including the foliage, canes, body and roots of the same. During this examination numerous fungi have been observed and given the study they appeared to require. Up to date, I cannot say that any forms have been found upon the upper portions of the vine which it appeared possible could bear any casual relation to the disease. I find, however, some two or three forms upon the roots, the mycelium of which works within the cortical parenchyma.

These forms are now being experimented with to determine if healthy vine roots can be infected by means of their spores. I cannot at present say that I think such will be the case. During the microscopical examination certain parts of the vine were found more or less infected by bacteria, and in deference to the views held by some European students, we have considered it advisable to inaugurate a series of inoculation experiments with these germs. The matter was taken up here and referred to Washington, owing to the all-pervading nature of the disease in the region, and the difficulty of keeping it under control and plants free from it. These experiments and numerous grafting experiments are now under way at the department, and it is yet too early to say what will be the ultimate results.

As to remedies and preventives, I will say that numerous tests have been conducted with various substances and under many conditions, but the whole may be summed up by saying that what may properly be termed a remedy or preventive is not yet known. The Bordeaux mixture is a great stimulant, and may be properly used as such, but it does not fill the place of a preventive or cure."

# Wm. WOLFF and Co.,

## Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market street,

San Francisco, Cal.

### Pacific Coast Agents for

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,  
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,  
MORGAN BROS, PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES,  
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,  
DUBOIS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Sauternes,  
HOCK WINES, from Messrs. Henckell & Co., Mayence,  
FRANCESCO CINZANO, Torino, Italian Vermouth,

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,  
GILKA KUMMEL,  
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),  
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon  
THE "BEST" TONIC,  
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,  
"DOGSHEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,  
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,  
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogsheads,  
GREENLEES BROS' Lorne Highland (Scotch) Whisky  
JAMESON & CO, IRISH WHISKY,  
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,  
Mineral Waters,

Re-imported American Whiskies — '81 Anderson; '82 Chickencock; '83 Bluegrass; '85 Carlisle, and other staple brands.  
Lowest market quotations furnished on application.



## PORT WINE.

**Portugal Cutting Off John Bull's Supply of That Luxury.**

Ridiculous as it may seem, the anger of the Portuguese against England, for Lord Salisbury's bullying course, may, after all, make itself felt in what is to England a tenderer spot than any sore corn. It may, we mean, provided the furious outburst of anger against England only lasts, and does not quickly burn itself out. For the present, the pot continues to boil. The furious Portuguese, having tired themselves out with the folly of parading in processions and yelling "Down with England!" have since been organizing a big boycott in the shape of a commercial crusade against England. They not only stop all trade with that country, cutting off even the port wine on which John Bull so largely depends but are establishing a line of steamships, under the Spanish flag, to run between Lisbon and Brazil. The Portuguese newspapers prophesy that the result will be the downfall of English steamboat companies and of England's commercial greatness. This is, of course, absurd.

The boycott is brought to bear not only upon English trade, but upon all in Portugal who decline to enter into it. Thus the prosperity of Oporto is threatened. The chief export of that picturesque city is port wine of which four-fifths go to England.

The export of this product—which is duly "fortified" before shipping, and afterward mixed up with various cheaper qualities, if not with more harmful fluids, before being transferred in London, in larger casks to the dark subterranean crypts known as the London Docks—amounts, by Oporto statistics, to over 300,000 hectolitres annually. A hectolitre equals about twenty-six and one-half gallons, or a good deal more than half a barrel. The aggregate annual value of this, to the shippers at Oporto must be \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000. Hence the action of all the surrounding villages in forcing Oporto to stop her trade with England threatens the loss of the prosperity of the city, and it is no wonder the local authorities come into the arrangement very reluctantly. But the villages of that part of Portugal declared that they would buy no supplies from Oporto unless that city formally and openly joined the campaign against England. As a result the city council, in the name of the whole town, issued a protest against the action of Great Britain.

Whether that means the stopping of all shipments of port wine to Great Britain, is not clear. The imports of English cotton goods into Oporto is over \$1,600,000 a year—and the cutting off of the trade would injure Manchester's mills a little and a number of English wholesale dealers more. As to England's loss of her favorite "port wine," that would make perhaps a louder grumbling. It might not be felt at first; the divisions of the London Docks devoted to port wine exclusively, include a dozen acres or more—and there, piled up, tier on tier, so thick that the taper-guided explorer can hardly pick his way through the dark strange maze, are casks of "port," overhung with still stranger looking black fungi drooping from the cellar-like roof—the product of the escaping volatile vinous principle lost from the wine by evaporation. For, there is real wine in those tomb-like crepts, however, some Americans may discredit the fact, and however the port be mixed with elder-berry juice and other non-vinous fluids. The evaporation is in-

creased by the brandy or whisky with which the wine is "fortified" for English palates before it leaves Oporto. This is done as soon as it reaches the Oporto warehouses, after its voyage from the vineyards down the tumbling Douro. As to the original grape juice, it is trodden out of the grapes, in the vat, or "larger," with the naked feet of the peasants, men and women, after the ancient style of the east.

This collection of a dozen acres of piled-up casks in London docks will last a little while, even in the face of John Bull's steady demand; but it will not last forever. If the general on-slaught on English trade and English steamer companies finds no other vulnerable point in John Bull's enticement the cutting off of the port wine supply would pierce him where Joab's sword pierced Amasa, just under the fifth rib.

**COLLECTOR SEAR'S APPOINTEES.**

Internal Revenue Collector Sears has made the following changes in the service, to go into effect at once: L. L. Dodge will be cashier of the office in this city. The other city appointments are: W. R. Jones, clerk; Mrs. Julia Woodhead, clerk; Mrs. E. S. Bates, clerk; James S. Kennedy, deputy collector; C. A. Hughes, clerk and messenger; Joseph Costello, deputy clerk.

The following storekeepers and gaugers have also been appointed: George T. Bromley, storekeeper and gauger at San Francisco; A. M. Guptill, storekeeper at San Francisco; H. P. Payne and W. H. Van Doran, storekeepers at Los Angeles; J. Meyer, storekeeper at Fresno; H. C. Register, gauger at Los Angeles; James Rooney, gauger at San Francisco; John C. Gohrman, gauger at San Francisco; L. H. Cook, gauger at Stockton.

County offices—H. L. Martin, Deputy Collector at San Bernardino; E. Maxwell, Deputy at Los Angeles; J. H. Borland, Deputy at Martinez; J. W. Conger, Deputy at Fresno, and J. E. Eaton, Deputy at Stockton.

**A New Method of Treating Disease.****Hospital Remedies.**

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors.

**Newman & Levinson's**, of 129 and 131 Kearny street, San Francisco, carry the most complete assortment of materials for fancy work on the Pacific Coast. Ladies can see something entirely new in fancy work at this establishment this week.

# Cash Registers.

Total Adding—Detail Adding—with or without Check Device.  
Cash Registering Machines for all kinds of business.  
For Further Information call or write to

## PIERCE & CO.,

971 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

General Western Agents National Cash Registering Co.

Boycotted, but Still Making Boxes At The Old Stand,

314 SPEAR ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

## HOBBS, WALL & CO.,

—Manufacturers of Every Variety of—

# BOXES

All kinds of Boxes on hand and made to order with promptness. Wine and Liquor Cases a Specialty.

REDWOOD CARGOES SAWED TO ORDER.



## DAMIANA BITTERS

The Great Mexican Remedy for Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, and Nervous Diseases.

DAMIANA is recognized by all Physicians as the best Nervous Stimulant, with a special action on the Sexual and Generative Organs. For the above action it is recommended in all cases of Sexual Weakness and Want of Sexual Desire.

Sole Agents,  
**NABER, ALFS & BRUNE**, 323-5 Market St., S. F.

## E. L. G. STEELE & CO.

Successors to C. ADOLPHE LOW &amp; CO.,

## Shipping and Commission Merchants,

Sole Importers of Harmony Sherries—

208 California Street, - San Francisco, Cal.

## CALIFORNIA FURNITURE COMPANY

—SUCCESSORS TO—

**N. P. COLE & CO.**

## FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY,

STARR KING BUILDING, - - - 117 to 121 GEARY STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## Willows Brewery.

**O. Fauss & Company,**

Southeast corner Mission and Nineteenth street, - - - San Francisco.  
TELEPHONE No. 6158.



## AMONG THE PRODUCERS.

Walter Phillips, of Bennett valley, Sonoma county, has sold his entire '89 vintage to a San Francisco house at a satisfactory price.

E. G. Thurber, of Cloverdale, has sold his '88 and '89 vintages to a leading wine house of San Francisco, at a remunerative price.

S. A. Scott, U. S. Storekeeper and Gauger of the St. Helena bonded warehouse, reports 3600 packages or 125,000 gallons in bond at that point.

Julius P. Smith will soon leave for New York for the purpose of further extending the market for the Olivina wines, the popularity of which is steadily growing.

A gentleman from the southern part of the State informs the REVIEW that the great Nadeau vineyard of 2100 acres in Los Angeles county, has not been pruned this year, on account of the ravages of the vine disease.

D. S. Dorn, an attorney of San Francisco, is visiting Fresno in the interest of the Madera Improvement Vineyard Company of which he is the President. Eighty acres have been set out in Muscat vines this year and 1000 acres will be set out next year.

The Cloverdale Wine Company has completed its organization by the election of the following officers: President, W. D. Sink; Treasurer, Cloverdale Banking and Commercial Co.; Secretary, J. B. Cooley; Directors, Wm. Sink, Wm. Caldwell, J. G. Heald, J. B. Cooley, Ed. Cooley.

Wagon loads of grape cuttings and rooted vines, of trees and tree cuttings, principally figs, oranges and olives, are seen every day passing through Fresno, on their way to the site of prospective new vineyards and orchards. It is estimated, on competent authority, that no less than 10,000 acres in Fresno county have been and are being set out in vines and trees this spring.

A. G. Chanche shipped three carloads of wine to the city, from the Mont Rouge cellar, this week. Mr. Chanche's wine house is one of the oldest in San Francisco, and is doing excellent work in introducing and making known the wines of Livermore valley. He never loses an opportunity of drawing the attention of the public to their good qualities, and as one result, his Sauterne was distinguished by a World's Fair gold medal.—*Livermore Herald*.

The wine industry is fast assuming prominence, and bids fair to be the leading business of this section within the next decade. The shipments from this locality for the year 1889 approximated 10,000,000 pounds, or 1,000,000 gallons, and the cellars have on hand large quantities as yet unsold. The Mission Wine District, embracing the southern part of Alameda county, is becoming justly celebrated for the superior quality of its red wines. The vineyards of Stanford, Gallegos, McIver, Salazar, Beard, Sigrist, Welter, Devaux, Bond & Son, and Richer all testify to the excellence of pure California clarets.—*J. E. Wamsley, Irvington*.

There is a great diversity of opinion concerning the best method of pruning the Muscat to secure the best results. The following synopsis of an address delivered before the Fruit Growers' Convention by Gustav Eisen, of Fresno, will therefore prove interesting:

Pruning establishes the following five points for consideration: First, to prevent the vine getting out of shape; second, to prevent overbearing; third, to give larger grapes; fourth, to keep the vine healthy; fifth, to produce as sweet grapes as possible. The Muscat vine has a tendency to throw out branches from the end buds only, no matter how long the spur is left—it is a real climbing vine. The closer the Muscat vine is trimmed the easier it is to keep it in shape. The number of eyes to be left should be limited to two, including the inner eyes at junction of the trunk and last year's bud. Early pruning is to be favored. The proper way to prevent bleeding is to prune before the sap is started. Generally too many spurs are left on young vines; too few again on older vines. The lower the grapes the larger and sweeter they are. To produce large and sweet grapes prune short and prune low.

This time is too early to give a definite opinion upon the prospect of the yield of the vines this season. The vineyard men are just getting through their first plowing, and the buds are just starting. In the plowing I have noticed that the growth of weeds is not so rank as in previous years. The ground was so wet that the weeds did not grow with their usual luxuriance in the fertile soil of this land of growth. But a good growth of weeds is being turned under by the plows. For three years I cleared my vineyard of weeds, and then I found the land giving out. Now I turn them under with the plow and they make excellent manure. All the vineyards that have been plowed one way can be cross-plowed. My vineyard is about the hardest to work in this vicinity, the soil being stiff adobe and I fear no trouble in working it. I shall not have to mow or hoe any weeds. The vineyards here need only plowing one way and cross-plowing, and then two cultivations. The effect of the very copious rain is not damaging. The rain packed the ground so that cultivation will not be so thorough as usual, but the abundant moisture will more than make up for this evil. The yield of grapes for three years has been short because of dryness. The yield this year, in my opinion, will be larger than ever before, unless frost comes, and frost has never happened in this favored district. The quality of grapes this year, I think, will be better than ever before. No new vineyards are coming into bearing this year.—*J. L. Beard, Mission San Jose*.

## CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness—Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

## HOW SHIRAZ SHERRY IS MADE.

Wine is usually fined by means of isinglass, but in natural wine a clear liquid may always be produced by bottling, a crust being deposited. In eastern countries where the primitive manufacture of wine is still carried on as in the days of Noah, the crushed grapes are merely poured into jars and allowed to ferment, the crushed fruit—or mark—being violently agitated three times a day by means of the hand or a wooden plunger. If a dry wine is required, the husks and stalks are left in; if a fruity wine is needed, they are removed. The dry quality of wine is, therefore, simply a question of the short or prolonged maceration of the husks and stalks of the grape in the fermenting wine. The stones need not be taken into account, as, even after remaining in the wine many months, they are still unchanged. Natural wine thus produced needs no fining. After fermentation has ceased, the contents of the jars are run through a coarse filter, and the result—a fluid of the consistence of thin pea soup—is placed in carboys, and in about three months' time can be drawn off in a perfectly clear condition, all sediment having been deposited. Such is, shortly, the mode of manufacture of the celebrated Shiraz wine, which much resembles a virgin sherry.

## For Dyspepsia and Indigestion



SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

FOUNDED IN 1856.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1889.

## Tubbs Cordage Co.

Manufacturers of all kinds of

## CORDAGE

## GRAPE-VINE TWINE, ETC.

611-613 Front Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.



## DR. JORDAN &amp; CO'S Museum of Anatomy.

751 Market Street, S. F.

Go and learn how to avoid disease and how wonderfully you are made. Consultation and treatment personally or by letter on weakness and all diseases of men. Send for book. Private Office, 211 Geary Street.

## CALIFORNIA VINEYARDS.

## A Directory of Those Prominent in the Wine Industry.



[These cards inserted for \$5 per year in advance.]

**El Pinal Vineyard.**—Established 1852. Wines and brandies. Geo. West & Son, Stockton, Cal.

**Sierra Vista Vineyard.**—Wines and brandies. Sierra Vista Vineyard Company, Miltum, Fresno Co., Cal.

**I. De Turk Vineyards.**—Established 1862. Wines and brandies. I. De Turk, Santa Rosa, Cal.

**Cresta Blanca.**—Exclusively fine high grade wines in bottle; fine Sauternes and Medoc types. Only cash orders solicited. Charles A. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Inglebrook Vineyard.**—Established 1883. Wines and brandies. Gustave Niebaum, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

**Sunset Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Webster & Sargent, Miltum, Fresno Co., Cal.

**Mont Rouge Vineyard.**—Established 1885. Dry wines. A. G. Chanche, Livermore, Cal. Office 615-617 Front street, San Francisco, Cal.

**Electra Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Dry wines. Clarence J. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Olivina Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Julius P. Smith, Livermore, Cal.

**Linda Vista Vineyard.**—Established 1858. Dry and sweet wines. C. C. McIver, Mission San Jose, Alameda Co., Cal.

**Fresno Vineyard.**—Established 1880. Sweet and dry wines and brandies. Fresno, Cal. L. P. Drexler, 409 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

ARIEL LATHROP, Pres. WILLIAM HARNEY, Mgr. and Sec'y. TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Treas.

## GOLDEN GATE WOOLEN MFG. CO.

— MANUFACTURE —

Blankets, Cashmeres, Tweeds and Flannels

535 Market St., San Francisco

**PRUNING A PLEASURE**  
BY USING THESE **SHEARS**  
No Springs to get out of order, or pinch the hand. Light, but strong. Can be carried in the pocket, and always handy. Just the thing for Roses, Shrubs and Vines.  
**ALLING & LODGE, MADISON, IND.**

SENT BY MAIL, POST-PAYED, for **\$1.00**

Each 6 inches.

## The First National Bank,

COR. BUSH AND SANSONE STS.

Organized 1870. U. S. Depository.

Capital paid up.....\$1,500,000  
Surplus.....500,000  
Undivided Profit.....69,200

S. G. Murphy, President; James Moffitt, Vice-President; E. D. Morgan, Cashier; George W. Kline, Assistant Cashier.

A general banking business transacted.

DEPOSIT VAULT DEPARTMENT,  
JAMES K. LYNCH, Manager.

Safes to rent from \$5 to \$100 per annum (under the exclusive control of the renter), for the care of stocks, bonds, valuable papers and jewelry.



# PRICES CURRENT.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

## California Wines & Brandies

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

### ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

VARIETY.	PRICE PER CASE.	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Eclipse Champagne, ex. dry.	\$14.50	\$17.00	
Eclipse Champagne, brut.	14.50	17.00	
Riesling.	6.00	7.00	
Gutedel.	6.00	7.00	
Zinfandel.	5.00	6.00	

### J. GUNDLACH & CO.,

Cor. Second & Market Sts., San Francisco.

Traminer, 82.	\$5.00	\$3.00
Gutedel, 82.	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83.	5.00	6.00

### I. DE TURK,

212 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Port, 1884.	6.00	
Port, 1886.	4.00	
Dry Sherry, 1884.	6.00	
Dry Sherry, 1886.	4.00	
Angelica, 1884.	4.50	
Tokay, 1884.	8.00	
Zinfandel Claret, 1884.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1884.	4.00	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.50	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

### GEORGE WEST & SON,

Stockton, Cal., and 252 Market St., S. F.

Brandy, 1879.	\$20.00	
Brandy, 1883.	15.00	
Brandy, 1885.	15.00	
Frontignan.	9.00	
Sherry.	9.00	
Port (old).	12.00	
Port.	6.00	

### SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,

Ramons, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.	\$4.75	\$5.75
Gutedel.	4.75	5.75
Port.	5.50	
Angelica.	5.50	
Muscatel.	5.50	
Sherry.	6.00	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

### LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,

3 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	\$3.50	\$4.50
Sauterne.	4.00	5.00
Brandy.	9.00	
Port.	5.00	6.00
Sweet Muscatel.	5.00	6.00
Grape Cordial.	6.50	7.50

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

In cases, per doz. qts.

Claret, 1886.	\$3.00	
Zinfandel, 1885.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1885.	4.00	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	5.00	
Somlai Hungarien Type, 1885.	3.50	
Szatmari " "	3.50	
Szegszardi Fehér Han' Type " "	4.00	
" 1885.	5.00	
Port, 1884.	6.00	
Sherry, 1885.	5.00	
" 1884.	6.00	
Angelica and Sweet Mout'n, 84	4.50	
Mad'a, Malaga & Sw't To'y '85	5.00	

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

404 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Brandies, 1883. \$12.00

" 1885. 10.00

### KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,

123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	\$3.25	\$4.25
Zinfandel.	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.	4.00	5.00
Sauterne.	4.50	5.00
Port, Old.	6.00	
Old Sherry.	6.00	

## Domestic Champagnes,

### ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

Eclipse. \$14.50 \$17.00

## Imported Champagnes.

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Pommery Sec.	\$31.00	\$33.00

### W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jonet & Co. "Special"		
Extra Dry.	31.00	33.00
Perrier Jonet & Co. Brut.	31.50	33.50

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

### DEUTZ & GELDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.

Gold Lack Sec., per case.	\$31.00	\$33.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums		
per case.	30.00	
Cachet Blanc per case.	30.50	32.50
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt.	24.50	25.50

### DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.

Carte Blanche, per case.	20.00	21.00
Carte Blanche, extra dry, per case.	21.00	22.00

## Imported Wines.

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dubos freres, Bordeaux.)  
Chateau de l'Yale, in casks. \$95.00

(Journu freres, Bordeaux.)

Clarets and Sauternes, per case from. \$7.50 to \$30.00

Mignotte-Picard & Co., Chassagne, Côte de'or

Burgundy wines from. \$12.00 to \$25.00

(Henkell & Co., Mayence.)

Hock wines from. \$7.50 to \$36.00

(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)

Port and Sherries in wood, per gallon. \$1.75 to \$4.50

Port and Sherries in cases, per case. \$8.00 to \$15.00

(Meckenzie & Co., Jerez.)

Port and Sherries in wood from. \$1.75 to \$4.50

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux

Clarets, per case. \$8.00 to \$28.00

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux

Sauternes per case. 12.00 to 26.00

C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits

Burgundies, white and red per case. 15.00 to 21.75

D. M. Feuerheerd, Jr., & Co.,

Oporto, Port wines per case. 15.00 to 20.00

D. M. Feuerheerd, Jr., & Co.,

Oporto, Port Wines, in wood per gal. 2.00 to 4.50

Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries

in wood per gal. 2.00 to 5.50

Boord & Son, London Dock

Sherry, per case. 12.00 to 15.00

G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz

Rhine Wines per case. 8.50 to 28.00

Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt

o M Rhine Wines per case. 11.00 to 14.00

### W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

### RED WINES.

(H. Cuvillier and Frere of Bordeaux.)

	Quarts.
Paullac, 1881.	\$10.50
Ducasse Grand Puy, 1878.	11.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.	17.50
Chat. Beychevelle, 1874.	19.50
Pontet Canet, 1874.	19.50
Cosd'Estournel, 1878.	22.00
Chat. Léoville, 1878.	22.00
" Larose, 1870.	22.50
" Latour, 1868.	29.50
" Margaux, 1881.	32.00
" Lafite, 1878.	35.00
" Monton Rothschild, '80	35.00

### WHITE WINES.

Sauternes.	11.50
Chateau Guiraud, 1884.	27.00
" La Tour Blanche, '84	27.00

### RED WINES.

(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Chateau Lacroix, 1878.	10.00
" Le Pian, 1878.	11.50
Duero Beaucailou, 1881.	16.00
Chateau Langea, 1874.	22.50
" Latour, 1870.	31.50

### WHITE WINES.

Barsac, 1878.	11.00
Chateau Yquem, 1874.	30.00

### SHERRIES.

(Sandeman, Buck & Co's Jerez.)

Pemartin Brut.	19.00
" Umbrella.	20.00
" Amontillado.	22.00

## American Whiskies.

### SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN,

322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

	PER GALLON.
O K Extra.	\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale.	2.50 to 3.00
Ilvain.	2.75
Golden Pearl.	2.25
Marshall.	2.25
Old Family Bourbon.	1.75
Old Bourbon.	1.50

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

John Gibson's Son & Co., Philadelphia, Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. \$1.90 to \$3.50

### SPRUANCE, STANLEY & CO.,

410 Front street, San Francisco.

Kentucky Favorite.	\$3.00
Extra Kentucky Favorite.	3.50
O. P. T.	2.50
O K. Old Stock.	5.00
Harries' Old Bourbon.	2.00

### KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,

123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

O K Goldwater Ken. Bourbon	\$4.00
" " " pr ca	7.25

### NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,

323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1.	\$2.75
" " " Old Stock.	3.00
" " " A1, 90 pf.	2.50
" " " OK, 100 pf.	3.50
" Pony, Private Stock.	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old.	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf.	2.50
Union Club " "	2.25
Superior Whisky.	1.75
" BB Whisky.	1.50

### LIQUORS—In cases.

	Per Case.
Phoenix Bourbon, OK, in 5a.	\$10.50
" " " A1, " "	7.50
" " " A1, 24 pts.	8.00
" " " A1, 48 1/2 pts.	9.00
Union Club Bourbon, 24 pts.	7.50
" " " 48 1/2 pts.	8.50
Rock and Rye Whisky, in 5a.	7.50
Rum Punch Extract	8.00
Blackberry Brandy.	7.50

### A. P. HOTALING & CO.,

429-437 Jackson street, San Francisco.

### J. H. Cutter Old Bourbon Whisky.

A.	\$3.00
A, No. 1.	3.25
O K.	4.00
O K, No. 1.	6.00
O. P. S.	8.00
R (Old Rye).	4.00
A, No. 1, per case.	8.25
O. P. S. " "	20.00
O K, " "	11.25
Pure Old Rye " "	11.25

### CRANE HASTINGS & Co.

316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

### BOURBONS.

	Per Gallon.
Pony Cabinet.	\$6.00
Old Crown Cabinet.	3.50
Old Crown Cabinet, Old Stock	4.00
Old Monarch A.	2.75
Old Monarch AA.	3.00
Premium Old Bourbon.	2.75
Premium Old Bourbon—O. K.	3.00
O. K. Kentucky Bourbon—A and AA.	\$2.75 & 3.00
Cedar Valley.	2.50
Peerless.	2.00
Occidental.	2.00
Wheat.	1.50
Magnolia.	1.50

### RYE WHISKIES.

Old Hermitage.	4.50
Old Freeport.	3.50
Old Horsey.	3.50

### MOORE, HUNT & CO.,

404 Front street, San Francisco.

	Per gal.
Extra Pony in bbls. or 1/2-bbls.	\$6.00 to \$8.00
A A " " " pf.	4.00
B " " " " "	3.50
C " " " " "	3.00
No. 1 " " " " "	2.50
Rye in bbls. and 1/2-bbls from.	3.50 to 5.00
A A in cases, 1 dozen to case, 5 to gallon.	\$11.00
A A in 5 case lots, 1 dozen to case, 5 to gallon.	10.50
A A in 10 to 25 lots, 1 dozen to case, 5 to gallon.	10.00
A A in pint flint flasks, 2 doz. to case.	12.00
O in cases 1 doz. 5 to gal.	8.50
O in 5 case lots, 1 dozen, 5 to gallon.	8.25
C in 10 to 25 case lots, 1 doz. 5 to gallon.	8.00
No. 1 in case, 1 dozen to case, 5 to gallon.	8.00
Bedford, Belmont and Astor in bond or duty paid in our warehouse in Louisville or in San Francisco.	

### WOLF, JAMES & CO.,

418 Clay street, San Francisco.

Peerless A A A.	\$4.00
" " A A.	3.50
" " A.	3.00
" " O K.	2.50
Peerless.	2.25
Imperial Cabinet.	2.25
Club House.	1.75

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Native Pride, Old Bourbon, (per bbl.) per gal.	\$2.50
Native Pride, Old Bourbon (per 1/2-bbl.) per gal.	2.75
Old Rip Van Winkle, hand made Sour Mash, per gal.	2.50
Nevilles Old Bourbon " "	1.50

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

W. H. McBrayer, 1885. \$2.75

### HENCKEN & SCHRODER,

210 Front street, San Francisco, Cal.

Our Favorite O K.
-------------------



**Imported Whiskies.****WM. WOLFF & CO.,**

329 Market street, San Francisco.

Long Highland.....per case	\$11.50
Connaught, Irish....."	11.50
Wm. Jameson & Co....."	11.00

**CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,**

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Boord & Son, London Finest	
Irish Malt Whisky.....	\$10.50
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky.....	10.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt	
Scotch Whisky.....	11.00

**Imported Brandies.****WM. WOLFF & CO.,**

329 Market street, San Francisco.

Martell's Brandy, X per case	\$15.00
" " XX.....	17.50
" " XXX.....	20.00
" " VSO.....	28.00
" " WSOP.....	50.00

**CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,**

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Champ Vineyard Proprs Co.,	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Cognac, in Oc-	
taves, per gal.....	\$5.00 to \$8.50
The Vineyard Proprs Co.	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Reserve Vintages	10.50 to 14.00

**WOLF, JAMES & CO.,**

418 Clay street, San Francisco.

Pioneer Brandy, XXX.....	\$5.00
" " XX.....	4.00
" " X.....	3.00

**CRANE, HASTINGS & CO.**

316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Sazerac de Forge & Sons.....	6.00 to 16.00
Otard Dupuy.....	5.50 to 9.00
Bisquit du Bouche & Co.....	4.50 to 6.00
La Grand Marque.....	4.50 to 12.00
E. Alusse.....	22.50
Marett & Co.....	4.00
Pellevoisin.....	4.00
Pinet Castillon.....	5.00

**W. B. CHAPMAN,**

123 California street, San Francisco.

**H. Cu villier & Frere Cognac.**

Fine Champagne, 1870.....	Quarts. \$32.00
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860	36.00

**Malt Liquors.****WM. WOLFF & CO.,**

329 Market street, San Francisco.

J. Shanks & Co's (D'blin) Banner	
Brand, Guinness Stout, per	
dozen pints.....	1.75
Read Bros. Dogshhead Bottling	
Bass Ale.....	2.00
Banner Bottling Bass Ale, per doz. pints	2.00
Bass Ale (in woody Hogsheads.....	50.00
" " ".....	28.00
" " ".....	21.00
" " ".....	12.00

**CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,**

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Guinness' Extra Stout, pints,	
Ihlera and Bell bottling	
Red Bull Brand per doz.	\$1.75
Bass & Co's Pale Ale, pinta,	
Ihlera & Bell bottling	
Red Bull Brand, per doz.	2.00

**Imported Goods, (Miscellaneous.)****WM. WOLFF & CO.,**

329 Market street, San Francisco.

A. Houtman's Gin, large bottles.....	20.00
" " med. ".....	16.50
" " small ".....	8.50
Evan's Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel.....	13.50
" " " per cs. 4 doz. 6.00	
Theo Lappe's Genuine Aromatique	
per case.....	13.50
Gilka Kummel per case.....	13.50
Vermouth Francesco Cinzani pr case	6.25

**CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,**

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

(ROORD &amp; SON'S, LONDON.)

Old Tom Gin, per case.....	9.50
Pale Orange Bitters, per case	10.00
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur.....	12.00
Jamaica Rum, Old ".....	\$12.00 to 14.00
IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in	
cases of 15 large black	
bottles per case.....	20.00
in cases of 15 large	
white bottles per case	21.00
Kirschwasser, Macholl. Freres	
Bavarian Highland, per case.....	19.00
Cherry Cordial, J. J. W. Peters' per	
case.....	12.00
Gilka Kummel, per case.....	13.50

**WOLF, JAMES & CO.,**

418 Clay street, San Francisco.

Eagle Cin.....	\$2.50
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**SAN FRANCISCO BEERM.**

Lager in barrels, local delivery.....	\$ 9 00
" " export.....	10 50
Steam beer in barrels.....	6 00
Patent Stopper, per case, local.....	1 25
Export, per case, 1 doz. bottles.....	1 75

**BAR COUNTERS,**

All lengths and all prices.

Constantly on hand and made to order  
at the**Baldwin Carpenter Shop,**

321 Sutter street.

**Show Room, - 618 Geary Street,**  
San Francisco, Cal.**The Brightest National  
Weekly Published.****KATE FIELD'S  
WASHINGTON.**The new independent review published at  
59 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.**Full of Bright Things.**

Gossip, Stories, Poems, News and Comment

**KATE FIELD'S LEADERS,**in each issue, handle timely topics without  
gloves. Every**ANTI-PROHIBITIONIST**should read Kate Field on the intemperance  
of prohibition. There is no better adver-  
tising medium in the United States than  
Kate Field's Washington. No other paper  
can guarantee so large a circulation among  
the educated, refined and wealthy people  
of the United States. Write for informa-  
tion and terms. Now is the time to sub-  
scribe, while back numbers can be supplied.  
\$4.00 a year, 10 cents a number.**Subscribe. Advertise.****"Kate Field's Washington."****SEARBY'S PECTORAL BALSAM****Of Wild Cherry and Tolu.**This is a good expectorant, giving speedy relief in all ordinary colds, and in Chronic  
Coughs, Bronchitis, etc.**SEARBY, ZEILIN & CO., Druggists,**

859 MARKET STREET,

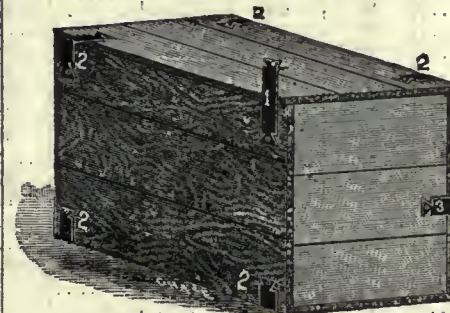
SAN FRANCISCO.

JOHN H. WISE,  
Pres.H. T. SCOTT,  
Vice-Pres.CHAS. H. FROST,  
Gen'l Mgr.O. S. FRENCH  
Sec'y.**Union Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Co.,**Manufacture the finest quality of plain, moulded or ornamented Pressed Brick, Archi-  
tectural Terra Cotta, Fire Proofing, Paving Tile; also, Red,  
Brown and Black Mortar.**WORKS,**

Vallejo, California.

**GENERAL OFFICE,**

Room 31, Flood Building, San Francisco.

**TO FRUIT AND WINE SHIPPERS.****BOX SHIPPING STRAP.**This strap secures cases and crates  
from breakage and loss in shipment, and  
is made of Special Hoop Iron. It bends  
easily around the corners of boxes, binds the sides firmly together, and does away with  
the old way, besides being much cheaper and great saving in labor alone. It beats the  
wire or any other device for securing the case against breakage.**PRICE LIST Per Thousand.**

Including Barbed Wire Nails.

PER THOUSAND.

In Lots of	1,000	5,000	10,000
3/4 in. wide, 3 in. long.	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$3.75
3/4 in. wide, 3 1/4 in. long.	5.00	4.50	4.25

**PACKED IN KEGS AND BBLs.****R. F. OSBORN & CO., Sole Agent.**

715 MARKET ST., S. F.

**PACIFIC  
Wine and Spirit Review.**

The Only Paper Representing

**The Wine Industry of California.**

The Only Journal Representing

**The Wine and Spirit Trade of the Pacific Coast.****It contains:**

Latest news about the Wines of California &amp; other countries.

Full statistics of the exports and imports of  
wines and spirits; reviews of the market  
and other valuable information to the  
trade and producer.Accurate quotations of the current prices of  
wines and brandies, Kentucky bourbons  
and eastern and western ryes.**Enlarged to Twenty-four Pages.****Now is the Time to Subscribe.**

Terms \$3 Per Year, Payable in advance.

Address,

**R. M. WOOD & CO.,**

San Francisco, Cal.



## — CURRENT PRICES. —

**Kentucky Bourbons and Ryes.**

[Quotations in Warehouse and Distillery.]

E. G. B.—Export Gauge Bremen; N. Y.—New York; N. Y. C. H.—New York Custom House; L. P. W. H.—Louisville Public Warehouse; Lou. Louisville; Cin.—Cincinnati;  
**In Bond.** Dist'y—Distillery; C. C. H.—Cincinnati Custom House; St. L. C. H.—St. Louis Custom House. **Tax Paid.**

BRANDS.	Spring. '80.	Fall. '89.	Spring. '89.	Fall. '88.	Spring. '88.	Fall. '87.	Spring. '87.	Fall. '86.	Spring. '86.	Fall. '85.	Spring. '85.	Spring. '84.	Spring. '83.	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Aiken														82 265	NYCH
Anderson			55	57½			67½		195					82 265	NYCH
Anderson Co., Sour Mash.			52½	55			65		200	215					
Ashland			42½				60								
Astor															
Atherton			42½	45			60		175	180		220		*81 245	NYCH
Aurora															
Ballard & Lancaster							65								
Beam, J. H.															
Beargrass	32½		42½	45			57½		167½					82 245	NYCH
Bel-Air			55		65										
Belle of Anderson			47½	50			60	62½	187½					81 260	
" " Co.			50		65						225				
Belle of Marion			55	55	75		70	72½	195					81 265	St. Louis CH
Belle of Nelson	60		67½				90				225			80 400	
Belle of Louisville															
Beechwood															
Bowen, H. O.															
Bslmont															
Berkele, Wm.			45				65		190						
Berry, W. L.															
Berry, E. O.			45				65				195			*81 250	
Big Springs	32½		45	45			57½		175		190			81 245	
Blakemore	50		60						200					81 300	
Blue Grass			42½				57½		175		190	200		81 245	NYCH
Bond & Lillard			77½	80	105		115	120	240	242½	260	275			
Bond, M. S.		35	42½	45			62½		185					81 265	
Boon's Knoll			57½				85		195		225				
Bowen, J. A.	32½		37½		42½		50							80 250	
Brownfield, W. W.															
Buchanan			55	57½			67½		195					*81 275	
Buffalo Spring	40		50				75		200						
Callaghan															
Carlisle			60						200		215			*81 260	NYCH
" Ky. Dis. Co.			47½				60		175					81 265	St. LCH
Cedar Run	40		60	60	75				195						
Chase, E. H.			45											*81 250	Louisville
Chickencock			40		55		65							82 240	NYCH
Clay, Samuel, Jr.			37½		52½		60							81 265	NYCH
Clifton			50	52½			67½		195					*81 260	NYCH
Commonwealth			45		50		55							82 240	
Cook, C. B.			40	42½			57½							81 240	
Coon Hollow	45	47½	55				72½							81 275	
Craig F. J.			40											81 240	
Crab Orchard															
Criterion	30	32½	45		57½		65	65							
Crystal Springs	35		40				60							80 260	LPWH
Cumberland			50	50			70		190					80 285	
Cummins, R. & Co.			50											81 275	
Cream of Anderson			50		60		70								
Cliff Falls	34½	40	45												
Deadman, C. M.					60	60	65								
Dix River Rock Bass	40		50		60										
Dant, J. W.	40		45		57½		70								
Darling	30		42½		50		60								
Davies County Club			47½		60										
Double Spring	32½		40				62½		190						
Durham			45		55		60		185						
Early Times	46		55		65		75		200					81 250	
Edge Cliff	40		50		55		65		185						
Edgewater	40	45	50				70		195						
Elkhorn			40		50		55							81 265	NYCH
Excelsior	31½		40				57½		170		185			81 245	
Elk Run			35				45							81 240	
Freeland															
Fible & Crabb			52½		65										
Fields, J. W. M.			45	47½			65				210				
Frszier, J. W.			52½												
Garland	30		35												
Glenarme		32½	41½				60½	60						82 250	
Glencoe															
Glenmore	37½	42½	50				65								
Glen Springs			40				57½	60						81 260	
Greystone			47½				65		180						
G. W. S.			45		60		65							80 325	
Howard															
Hackley, S. O.	42½		50				75		200		220				
Hanning, Jno.	35	37½	42½	45			65	65							
Harris, N.			45				62½		190					81 265	LPWH
Hawkins			50		70		80		200		225				
Hayden, R. B. & Co.			45				65								
Head, F. M.															
Head, W. H.			45				70								
Hermitage			80	90			125		250		260	270		82 325	Dist'y
Hill & Hill	42½	45	55	60	70		80								
Hume			42½				65		185		215			80 300	
Imperial															
Jessamine	32½													81 125	EGB

All old goods quoted are Spring unless denoted by \* which indicates Fall.



BRANDS.	Spring '90	Fall '89	Spring '89	Fall '88	Spring '88	Fall '87	Spring '87	Fall '86	Spring '86	Fall '85	Spring '85	Spring '84	Spring '83	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Jockey Club.....	37½	40	45	50½			65	70	200		235			81 260	
Kellar, A.....			47½				65		195						
Kentucky belle.....															
Kentucky Club.....	50	55	62½				85½	200	210					82 290	Never Ex
Kentucky Dew.....			40				57½								
Kentucky Comfort.....	32½		42½		57½		60								
" Poteen.....															
" Pride.....			45				65		180						
" Standard.....															
" Tip.....	35	37½	45	50			65	67½	200	225	235			82 265	
Lancaater, R. B.....															
" S. P.....	30		45				65								
Limestone.....			55												
McBrayer, J. A.....			50				70		195						
" J. H.....			50				70		190						
" W. H.....			82½				125		247½	255	265			82 375	Disty
McKenna.....															
Marion Co. Dis. Co.....	35		42½				62½							81 245	LPWH
Mattingly.....			42½	45			65		175			210		*81 235	NYCH
Mattingly & Moore.....			50	52½			75		200						
Mayfield.....			55	57½			80								
Mellwood.....			45	47½	55		62½							82 245	NYCH
Miles, E. L.....	35		42½				57½	57½						81 265	
Milldale.....															
Millett.....															
Monarch, M. V.....	45	50	55	52½			80		205	205		235		82 290	
Monarch, R.....	47½	52½	57½				85	205	225		235	275			
Monarch, T. J.....	37½		50				70		195			225			
Moore, D. L.....	50	50	62½						220						
Moore & Grigaby.....															
Murphy, Barber & Co.....			52½	55							225			81 275	
Nall, A. G.....	40		50				62½					230		81 250	
New Castle.....															
Nelson.....	35	37½	41½	42½			60		170		180			*81 245	
New Hope.....			50				77½		200						
Nutwood.....			45				60								
O. F. C.....	60	65	77½				125		245			275		*80 400	
Old Charter.....			45				60								
Old Crow.....			85	90			140		260		280	295			
Old Jordan.....															
Old Johnson Miller.....			52½		65										
Old Lexington Club.....	37½														
Old Pepper J. E.....	60		70				90		225		250	300	350	82 400	
Old Tarr.....							75		200					81 275	NYCH
Old Time (Pogue's).....			45												
Old Times.....	32½	35	45				65							*80 275	
Parkland.....															
Peacock.....															
Pepper, Oscar.....			77½		90		100		225		250	270	290	*81 240	CCH
Pepper, R. P.....															
Redmon.....															
Rich Grain.....		32½	40												
Richwood.....			42½	45			60		180					81 275	
Rippy, T. B.....			55				72½		205		220				
Rohrer, D.....					42½		47½								
Rolling Fork.....			42½				60		180						
Rose Bud.....							67½			200					
Samuels, T. W.....			52½				70			200				*81 260	
Samuels, W. B. & Co.....			47½				65		185		195				
Searcy, J. S.....							65		195						
Short Horn.....							55				200			82 100	E. G. Bremen
Silk Velvet.....															
Small Grain.....	30	32½													
Snyder.....	32½		37½		45		50								
Southall.....			40				60		175						
Sovereign.....	37½	40	50	52½			70	70	200	215	235			*80 275	
Spring Hill.....	50		57½				82½		200		230	250		82 300	
Springwater.....			50				67½		190						
Smith & Smith.....			45		50		65								
Stone, W. S., New.....															
" Old.....			45	50			72½		195						
Sugar Valley.....							62½								
Sutherland & Murphy.....															
Sweetwood.....		30	35	40											
Sharp.....															
Taylor, G. W.....	35													81 250	St Louis
Taylor, Old.....	55		65		85		100		250		270	300	325	81 400	
Tea Kettle.....			42½	45			90		175						
Thomas, W. H.....														81 265	
Tip Top.....	37½	42½	52½	37½	67½		77½		195						
Tenbreck.....			42½												
Van Aradell.....	35	37½	45				65		185						
Van Hook.....			42½				57½		185						
Walker, F. G.....	32½		45				62½								
Walker, J. M.....										190					
Warwick.....	37½		45				65			185					
Waterfill & Frazier.....			65		87½		90		200			225			
" Dowling & Co.....															
Wathen.....	32½	35	45	47½	60		65		170		180				
Welch, T. J.....	57½		65												
Whitemilla.....	32½	32½	37½		50		57½								
Willis, S. T.....															
Windaor.....			42½				65		175					81 250	
Woodland.....			50				75		200		235				
Yellowstone.....	75		90		110		125	225	240						
Zeno.....	45	47½	55	60	70										



## KENTUCKY RYES.

BRANDS.	Spring, '90.	Fall, '89.	Spring, '89.	Fall, '88.	Spring, '88.	Fall, '87.	Spring, '87.	Fall, '86.	Spring, '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Spring, '84.	Spring, '83.	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Anderson														81 275	
Ashland									175						
Atherton								65							
Beargrass										210					
Belle of Nelson				67½						205	250				
Blue Grass			52½				72½								
Buchanan															
Criterion			52½												
Crystal Springs					52½		57½		180						
Edge Cliff			55												
Edgewater							75								
Greystone			57½				75		195						
Hermitage	85		90	95			140		260	255	280	290	340		
Highland	40		52½	55	60		65								
Hume															
Lancaster, E. P.															
Lynchburg			40	45	47½	52½									
McBrayer, W. H.							75								
Marion County			50												
Maryland			50												
Mellwood								67½							
Miles			50												
Monarch, M. V.		50							225		240				
Monarch, R.															
Nelson		50		70			80	195		210					
O. F. O.			80				135								
Old Pepper	65		75				110		240		275		330		
Old Taylor															
Old Tarr															
Oscar Pepper															
Peacock								180							
Pepper, R. P.															
Rip															
Rohrer, D.					47½		55								
Rolling Fork		45		55			70								
Sovereign		45							225		235			81 275	
Sunny Side															
Van Hook			50				65								
Wathen		47½		57½			70								
Yellowstone			100		115										

## EASTERN RYES.

Bridgeport		50	60	62½	67½	72½	77½								
Dillinger, S. & Sons		50	57½	60	70	75	85								
Dougherty		62½	70	75	85	87½	90		235	285					
Finch's Golden Wed'g.		60	70	72½	80	85	92½		245						
Foust, W.															
Frontier	35	40	50												
Gibson		60	75		97½	105	115			310					
Gnckenheimer		60	67½	70	77½	80	90	215	255	275					
Hannavielle	65	70	80				112½	260	275	200					
Horaey									215						
Jones, G. W.		42½	50	55	65	67½	72½								
Meadville															
Melvale		50	60	65	80		95		220						
Monticello		55	60	75	87½		100			240					
Montrose		43½	47½				57½		180						
Moore, Tom			55		67½										
Mt. Vernon	67½	75	85	95		105	135	235	290	310					
Orient		47½	55				87½		225						
Overholt		55	65	75	95		110		225						
Readock															
Sherwood		60	67½	72½	85		110		250	260	295	325		81 400	
Lippencott															

# "OLD TAYLOR"

## THE PREMIER KENTUCKY WHISKY.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS, - Frankfort, Ky.



## WINES AT DINNER.

In my opinion, here in England, a small glass of fine pale sherry with the soup, instead of in it, tends to stimulate the palate for due appreciation of what follows. If you have fine hock, produce it with the fish; if not fine, it were better omitted, and a glass of delicate dry sherry substituted. With the first *entrée* or *entrément*, a full-sized glass of dry champagne, which has the effect of generalizing the sociability of your guests. From this moment, until the appearance of the game, I would give my friends the choice of continuing any of those wines already produced they preferred, which should be on the table. With the game, red wines may commence by introducing a glass of Burgundy, to be followed by claret and port, at the same time a choice of sherry and Madeira; the ideal liquors, I consider, as an accompaniment to the sweets (if you take them) being a fine specimen of Chateau D'Yquem, or Chateau Coutet, or *petit verre fine Champagne Cognac*. The latter, by-the-by, should always be taken as a whole—that is, in one sup—or, better still, reserve this for the coffee.

On the continent it is the custom to drink Bordeaux wines at the commencement and throughout the dinner. Port, sherry and Madeira are frequently drunk as liquors, and champagne with desert. In the latter case it may be argued that the champagne is drunk as an appropriate confection, and probably highly liquored; but as sugarcandy, which is the foundation of the liquor, would be detrimental to the quality, if fine, and conceal its flavor, the inference may fairly be deduced that the concealment of quality would be the concealment of inferior quality. These are my reasons for objecting to the programme suggesting champagne with desert; in fact the connoisseur of wine is careful, in his selection of the dishes which constitute that category, to avoid anything sweet. In brief, the progress should be from the lighter, and most delicate, to the older, and more pronounced flavor. The number of guests in my opinion should not exceed eight. Brillat-Savarin says twelve is the correct number. —“Wine,” by Webber.

## SOUND SENSE.

For two years past some of our trade have been wrapping themselves in a cloak of security and telling us “we have got the Prohibitionists squelched.” We have replied, you haven't; you have only defeated them in certain localities, but they never sleep, and their fanatical zeal will inspire them to seek new fields for conquest. . . . Some of our prominent patrons have recently said to us, are you not taking up more space in the *Criterion* than is necessary on the subject of Prohibition? We answer, we think not, for our trade needs all the facts on that point possible to warn them against the untiring energy of the misguided enemies of our trade. The ant has for all time been credited with the most untiring energy of any species of existing life. When their castle palace is disturbed or destroyed, they at once set to work with renewed energy to restore their wasted places, or migrate to a new field, hating to meet with less obstructions in carrying out their persistent intentions; such is the history and indomitable perseverance of the misguided and impracticable Prohibitionists or Local Optionists for getting tried results all over the country. . . . Be on your guard at all points, and watch your sleepless enemy. —*Mida's Criterion*.

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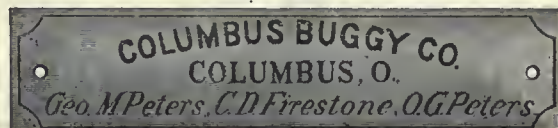
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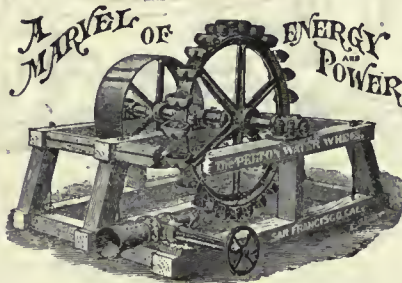
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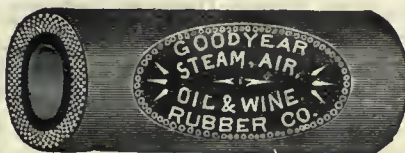
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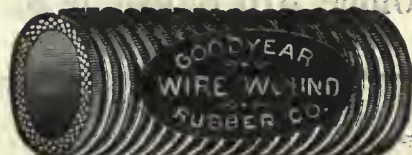
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7.30 A	Sacramento and for Redding via Davis.....	*7.15 P
8.00 A	Martinez, Vallejo, Santa Rosa and Callotoga.....	*8.15 P
8.30 A	Los Angeles Express, for Fresno, Bakersfield, Mojave & East & Los Angeles.....	11.15 A
8.30 A	Niles, San Jose, Stockton, Lone, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville & Red Bluff.....	5.45 P
10.30 A	Haywards and Niles.....	2.15 P
12.00 M	Haywards, Niles and San Jose.....	* 3.45 P
1.00 P	Sacramento River Steamer.....	* 6.00 A
3.00 P	Express for Haywards, Niles, and San Jose.....	*9.45 A
3.30 P	Second-class for Ogden & East Stockton & Milton; for Vallejo, Santa Rosa and Callotoga.....	10.45 P
4.00 P	Sacramento and Knight's Landing via Davis.....	0.45 A
4.30 P	Niles, and Livermore.....	10.45
*4.30 P	Niles and San Jose.....	*8.45 A
*4.30 P	Niles and San Jose.....	*4.15 P
5.30 P	Haywards and Niles.....	7.45 A
	Sunset Route, Atlantic Express, for Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Denning, El Paso, New Orleans, and East.....	8.45 P
6.00 P	Shasta Route Express, for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Puget Sound and East.....	7.45
7.00 P	Central Atlantic Express for Ogden and East.....	9.45 A

### Santa Cruz Division.

3.00 A	Hunter's train to San Jose, Newark, Centerville, San Jose, Felton, Boulder Creek, and Santa Cruz.....	* 5.20 P
8.15 A	Centerville, San Jose, Felton, Boulder Creek, and Santa Cruz.....	5.50 P
* 2.15 P	Centerville, San Jose, Almaden and Los Gatos.....	* 11.50 A
4.15 P		9.50 A

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.  
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OCEANIC.....THURSDAY, JUNE 26th

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# PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

## JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



VOL. XXIV, NO. 4.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 28, 1890.

PRICE 15 CENTS

### WINE LEGISLATION.

#### WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO FURTHER PROMOTE IT.

The San Francisco Wine Dealers' Association Point Out Defects in the Sweet Wine Bill—Interesting Correspondence Bearing on the Important Measure.

During the past two months, the San Francisco Wine Dealers' Association has been doing some active work in connection with the sweet wine bill now pending in Congress, in the way of suggesting amendments which it is thought will strengthen the measure and make it more effective. Below will be found the correspondence which has been carried on between the association and the California congressmen, also the views of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Mason on the suggestions offered. It will be found of interest to the trade and the producer:

#### LETTER TO CONGRESSMAN CLUNIE.

SAN FRANCISCO March 12, 1890.

Hon. T. J. Clunie, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—DEAR SIR: The San Francisco Wine Dealers' Association is composed of the ten largest wine dealers of this city and have invested in the wine industry capital equal to, if not in excess of, any organization interested in this industry. We have not been informed by our representatives of any changes proposed to be made in the laws relating to our industry, but have obtained through other sources a copy of a bill introduced by you (H. R. 5372) and do not doubt, but your omission to send a copy of this bill to us, was due entirely to your ignorance of the existence of this organization.

This bill (5372) we are happy to state meets with our unqualified approval and we desire to thank you most heartily for your exertion in our behalf.

While looking up the act relating to the production of fruit brandy etc, we find another serious defect in the law relating to the exporting of brandy free of tax. We cannot but say that this law was inadvertently so framed, as to give the whisky exporters privileges which the brandy exporters do not enjoy. Article 47 (copy

herewith) gives the exporters the privileges of exporting free of Internal Revenue tax, brandy in quantities not less than one hundred gallons, whereas provision is made elsewhere giving the exporters of whisky the right to export in quantities not less than twenty gallons. This inequality was undoubtedly not made by design but from oversight as there is no reason why the same rights and privileges should not be extended to the exporters of brandy as to whisky exporters. We also call your attention to the provision that no cask containing less than twenty-nine gallons each can be exported. By looking at page 140 compilation (copy enclosed) you will find the twenty-nine gallons should read twenty wine gallons. This was no doubt a clerical error, twenty gallons being made to read twenty-nine gallons. We would kindly ask you to give this your attention assuring you that anything you may do for the wine industry will not only be highly appreciated by this association but by the many thousands engaged in its pursuit.

Respectfully yours,

E. C. PRIBER, Secretary.

#### CONGRESSMAN CLUNIE REPLIES.

WASHINGTON D. C., March 21, 1890.

Mr. E. C. Priber, Secretary Wine Dealers' Ass'n, San Francisco, Cal.—DEAR SIR: Your letter received. I will do anything within my power to promote the wine industry of California. I am glad the bill introduced by me meets with your approval. In relation to the other suggestions contained in your letter they will receive my earnest attention. Yours truly,

(Signed)

THOS. J. CLUNIE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1890.

Mr. E. C. Priber, Secretary Wine Dealers' Ass'n.—DEAR SIR: Since receiving your letter I wrote to the Department and received the enclosed reply. My time is so much occupied that it is impossible to prepare bills. I am working night and day in Congress and committees to secure legislation for our State. I would be glad to do anything within my power to forward the wine industry. You should prepare such bills as you desire and send them on. In that way you would be certain to get the legislation you are so justly entitled to. Any bills which you will forward to me having for their object the fostering of your industry will receive my prompt attention. After my election to Congress, I prepared several bills relating to California. Since the work of Congress commenced it is impossible for me to prepare any more.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

THOS. J. CLUNIE.

#### COMMISSIONER MASON'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1890.

Hon. T. J. Clunie, M. C. House of Representatives.—SIR: Your letter of the 21st inst, enclosing a letter to you from the San Francisco Wine Dealers' Association, San Francisco, has been received. They say:

"While looking up the act relating to the production of fruit brandy, etc., we find another serious defect in the law relating to the exporting of brandy free of tax. We cannot but say that this law was inadvertently so framed as to give the whisky exporters privileges which the brandy exporters do not enjoy. Article 47 (copy herewith) gives the exporters the privilege of exporting free of the Internal Revenue tax, brandy in quantities not less than one hundred gallons, whereas provision is made elsewhere giving the exporters of whisky the right to export in quantities not less than twenty gallons. This inequality was undoubtedly not made by design, but from oversight, as there is no reason why the same rights and privileges should not be extended to the exporters of brandy as to whisky exporters. We also call your attention to the provision that no cask containing less than twenty-nine gallons can be exported. By looking at page 140 compilation (copy enclosed) you will find that the twenty-nine gallons should read twenty wine gallons. This was no doubt a clerical error, twenty wine gallons being made read twenty-nine gallons."

Section 3329, R. S., originally provided that whisky, upon which the tax had been paid, might be exported, with the privilege of drawback, in quantities of not less than one thousand gallons, in casks containing not less than twenty wine gallons.

The act relative to fruit brandy (Section 6, Act of March 3, 1877, 19 Stat. 393) provided for exportation of fruit brandy, with privilege of drawback, in quantities of not less than one hundred gallons, in original distillers' casks containing not less than twenty-nine gallons. Evidently twenty wine gallons was meant. Subsequently, by Section 10, of the Act of May 28, 1880, (21 Stat. 145) Section 3329 was amended by striking out the words "in quantities of not less than one thousand gallons," and Section 3287, R. S., was amended by the same act, making the minimum capacity of casks which could be used at distilleries ten wine gallons instead of twenty.

The provisions in the Act of March 3, 1877, relative to fruit brandy were not changed at the same time, probably through

inadvertence, as there is no reason why there should be any more restrictions upon the exportation of grape brandy than of whisky.

Most grape brandy that is exported is exported before payment of the tax, and it is not necessary in that case that the exportation should be in quantities of one hundred gallons. The letter of the Wine Dealers' Association is returned.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

JOHN W. MASON,  
Commissioner.

#### LETTER TO SENATOR STANFORD.

SAN FRANCISCO March 12, 1890.

Hon. Leland Stanford, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.—DEAR SIR: Knowing that aside from the fact of your having vast capital invested in the wine industry, you take a lively interest in the welfare of this industry, we have taken the liberty of drawing your attention to the enclosed copies of letters addressed to Representatives Clunie and McKenna, and would kindly ask you to give them your attention and the stamp of your approval. These letters we believe are self-explanatory, but, should you desire to have the matter commented upon therein more fully elaborated, we would gladly prepare suitable arguments. Awaiting your reply we are

Respectfully,

E. C. PRIBER, Secretary.

#### SENATOR STANFORD'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1890.

Mr. E. C. Priber, Secretary Wine Dealers' Ass'n, 13 First Street, San Francisco, Cal.—DEAR SIR: Your letter of March 12th, to Senator Stanford, in relation to enclosed copies of letters to Representatives McKenna and Clunie, in relation to wine industry, etc, has been received.

In reply I am directed to inform you that the same will have his careful attention and consideration.

Yours Respectfully,

(Signed)

JOHN B. MCCARTHY,  
Private Secretary of Senator Stanford.

#### LETTER TO CONGRESSMAN MCKENNA.

SAN FRANCISCO March 12, 1890.

Hon. J. McKenna, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—SIR: The San Francisco Wine Dealers' Association, while not in receipt of bill 148, introduced by you, takes the liberty to draw your attention to certain defects in it, confident that the large interest our association has in the wine industry will give our suggestions the proper weight with you.

In the first place Section 1 is ambiguous



and is therefore liable to breed controversies between the Government and producer. We would suggest the elimination of the words "So separated by him in the preparation of such sweet wine." There are no spirits separated from sweet wines. The spirits are taken from wines not intended to be made into sweet wines, and after separation (by distillation) added to the wine which is called sweet wine.

We would also favor the elimination of the words "Provided that the wine spirits to be used free of tax shall not be in excess of the amount required to introduce into sweet wines an alcoholic strength equal to fourteen per cent. of the volume of such wines after such use." We would ask for the eliminating of the provision because some wines require the addition of fourteen per cent. while others require more. The Government can have no object in limiting the quality of spirits used provided the wine after the addition of such spirits does not show a greater alcoholic strength than twenty-four per cent. (see next provision in act).

Again it is in the interest of the producer to use as little spirits as possible, as the addition of any more than absolutely required enhances the cost of the product. The quality of spirits to be used in fortifying can therefore be safely left with the producer, especially as the provision following the one commented on permits the producer after the introduction of spirits to show no more than twenty-four per cent. An additional reason for desiring the elimination of this provision is that it is obscure, involved and ambiguous and must lead to trouble between producer and the Government. It would also be well to add after the words "twenty-four per cent," whenever they occur, the words, "absolute alcohol."

Section 2 and 3 we would leave as they are. In Section 4, we find a clause prohibiting the use of spirits in fortifying wine at a certain distance prescribed by him (the commissioner) from any distillery, rectifying house, winery, etc. The only place wine makers have where they can fortify their wines is in their winery. If the law prohibits this, it virtually interdicts the making of sweet wines. This is a radical defect and unless remedied makes the whole bill valueless to us. Further along this same section (Section 4) provides that fortification can only be done under the immediate supervision of an officer of Internal Revenue. This provision would not meet with any objections, were it possible to secure such an officer where wanted. The fortification must take place at a certain time (when fermentation is to be checked) and unless a Revenue Officer is present at that time, it will be impossible to make sweet wines without violating the law. Besides it would require an army of officers to attend to the duty outlined for them in this supervision.

This is a vital defect, and can be remedied either by eliminating this provision or increasing the number of Revenue officials to several hundred for the months of August, September, October, November, December, January, February, March and April of each year. The defects above enumerated if remedied will make this bill of incalculable benefit to the wine industry. This law as it stands now discriminates against us and in favor of foreign producers of sweet wines and any increase of duty on sweet wines while helping the honest sweet wine producer, would still retain not only the present premium on dishonesty in

the manufacture of sweet wines in this country, but would extend the premium to the exporter of sweet wines.

The Wine Dealers' Association is satisfied to take this bill as amended by us, but rather than loose everything would accept it in original shape, confident though it is, that if carried through both Houses and approved by the President, it would be nullified in some of its provisions by the interpretation the Commissioner of Internal Revenue would necessarily have to put on these provisions.

In conclusion permit us to thank you for your endeavors in our behalf thus far, and we would especially draw your attention to the fact that the changes we suggest are only dictated by the desire to make the bill practicable and without ambiguity, and to show our sincerity in the matter, we would even advise still heavier penalties for the violation of this law.

Respectfully yours,  
E. C. PRIER, Secretary.  
MCKENNA'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3 1890.

MY DEAR SIR: Received yours in regard to the sweet wine bill and reference of it to Commissioner of Internal Revenue. I enclose his reply. Yours truly,  
(Signed) J. McKenna.  
Mr. E. C. Prier.

COMMISSIONER MASON EXPLAINS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1890.

Hon. J. McKenna, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.,—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the San Francisco Wine Dealers' Association, addressed to you on the date of 12th inst, in relation to House Bill No. 148, introduced by you and now comprising sections 12 to 19, of the tariff bill under consideration by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Association complains of an ambiguity in the first section. In enclosed draft of the bill the section has been re-written so as to make the sense more clear.

As truly stated by the Association, it was not intended that the separation of the wine spirits should be made in the preparation of the wine.

In regard to the proposed elimination of the words "Provided that the wine spirits so used, free of tax, shall not be in excess of the amount required to introduce into such sweet wine an alcoholic strength equal to fourteen per cent. of the volume of such wine after such use," I would say that, in the great majority of cases, the addition of fourteen per cent. of alcohol would, added to the natural alcoholic strength of the wine, bring the wine up to an alcoholic strength of twenty-four per cent, the limit fixed in the same section.

I have before me a detailed statement of the composition of wines made at the Viticultural laboratory in California in 1884 and 1886, and of the analysis of wines made at that laboratory in 1885. The statements cover 176 samples comprising varieties of the Bordeaux Burgundy, Southern French and Italian types, American type, dry white wine varieties, Sherry and Madeira varieties and Port wine varieties. Of this number one hundred and twenty-two contain ten or more per cent. of alcohol by volume and of the remaining fifty-four, thirty-four contain nine or more per cent.

When we consider, in connection with these facts, that the alcoholic strength of twenty-four per cent is seldom reached even in the strongest wines, it would seem that the limit of fourteen per cent to be added

is reasonable and fair and that to exceed it would be to invite fraud and encourage laxity in the use of materials and processes.

In regard to the suggestion that the words "absolute alcohol" be inserted after the words "twenty-four per cent" whenever they occur, I would say that the definition of alcohol as given in the bill is preferred as it is in conformity with the word as it is understood in the Internal Revenue laws and for the determination of which special instruments have been devised.

In regard to the provision that fortification can only be done under the immediate supervision of an officer of internal revenue it is admitted that a large number of officers would be needed to attend to the duties required of them in this supervision. In case Congress should fail to make appropriation for necessary officers, reliance must be had upon other safeguards.

The first section provides that the use of the wine must be under such regulations and after the filing of such notices and bonds, together with the keeping of such records and the rendition of such reports as to materials and products as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. See also section 5 and penal provisions.

Perhaps such a system of bookkeeping and accounting might be devised as, with the surveillance which the limited force of officers now appropriated for would permit, would prove effectual in preventing fraud.

In reply to the suggestion that the word "winery" be stricken out of the clause relating to the prohibition of the use of spirits in fortifying wines except at a certain distance, prescribed by the commissioner, from any distillery, etc, I would say that there is no imperative requirement in the bill as to the distances which shall intervene between these various establishments such as is found in internal revenue laws relating to distilleries and rectifying houses, the bill simply conferring power upon the commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to establish these distances whenever he shall deem it to be necessary for the prevention of violations of this proposed law.

In addition to this change made in the first section which is the twelfth section of tariff bill, H. R. No. 9051, fiftieth Congress I have taken the liberty to make certain other verbal changes in sections fourteen, fifteen, seventeen and nineteen, in order to make them conform to that bill as a whole. It is understood that this bill is about to be reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

It is also suggested that the language in section fourteen intended to secure the use of wine spirits on the premises where grapes are grown and to exclude its use in cities where artificial wines are made, would more clearly accomplish its purpose if amended to read as follows:

"The use of wine spirits, free of tax, for the fortification of sweet wines under this act shall be begun and accomplished at the vineyard of the wine grower where the grapes are crushed and the grape juice is expressed and fermented, such use to be under the immediate supervision of an officer of internal revenue, etc." The section has accordingly been so amended. Letter and bill enclosed.

Respectfully yours,  
(Signed) JOHN W. MASON,  
Commissioner.

MR. ESTEE IS CONFIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1890.

MY DEAR PRIER:—I have been shown your letter to Mr. McKenna and some of your criticisms are correct, but do not reach any vital points. This bill has been before some of our people and you doubtless know who, for years and yet for the first time this suggestion is made, but the chief objection is not serious because it is a matter the Department can regulate, and from time to time will regulate, and again it only relates to the making of sweet wine by people who are not producers of brandy or rather who have to take the brandy from a bonded warehouse. Of course I am aware it is impossible to make sweet wine except in a winery; this I think will be fixed. All is being done what can be, but you must be aware that the ignorance of some of the Department officers in these matters is so dense that it is most difficult for our people to do all that ought to be done. I can assure you that every effort is being made and all will be well in the end. Yours,  
(Signed) M. M. ESTEE.

#### FRENCH VINTAGE '89.

#### The Government Figures Showing the Decrease in Yield

According to the report published by the French Minister of France, the number of hectares of land planted in vine grapes in 1889 was 1,817,787. The production of France in 1889 is placed at 23,223,572 hectolitres, and the production in 1888 at 30,102,151 hectolitres. The principal decreases were in the department of Ain from 175,732 hectolitres in 1886 to 118,153 in 1889; Allier 269,420 to 114,093; Ariège 99,642 to 42,040; Aude 2,861,026 to 2,376,601; Bouch 996,035 to 652,057; the Charentes 612,698 to 508,833; Cote d'Or 701,016 to 501,357; Doubs 115,550 to 53,263; Gard 1,465,310 to 1,109,016; Garonne 765,286 to 391,329; Gironde 3,000,000 to 2,148,516; Herault 4,507,775 to 4,418,495; Indre 122,110 to 66,287; Indre et Loire 620,830 to 416,620; Isere 356,107 to 206,961; Jura 308,269 to 94,259; Loire et Cher 724,598 to 519,620; Loire 261,197 to 239,006; Loire (Haute) 96,270 to 46,937; Loire (Inférieure) 1,116,000 to 372,000; Loiret 272,261 to 152,796; Maine et Loire 660,558 to 437,900; Puy-de-Dôme 1,097,680 to 545,755; the Pyrenees 454,242 to 201,497; Pyrenees-Or 1,121,822 to 781,487; Rhone 367,261 to 250,708; Saone et Loire 668,882 to 465,234; Saone (Haute) 144,209 to 70,810; Sarthe 109,926 to 80,380; Savoy 155,202 to 85,848; Savoy (Haute) 96,762 to 80,195; Sevrès (Deux) 70,768 to 50,508; Tarn 100,047 to 55,464; Tarn-et-Gar 254,539 to 217,371; Var 329,740 to 216,473; Vaucluse 168,315 to 103,023; Vendee 223,076 to 179,461; Vienne 247,358 to 157,056.

There was an increase in the departments of Aisne, Ardèche, Ardennes, Aube, Landes, Marne, Marne (Haute), Mayenne, Meurthe, Meuse, Mevre, Oise, Seine et Oise, Vosges and Yonne.

#### GRAPES RESISTANT AND MILDEW.

Grenache, very poor; Carignan, very poor; Petit Bouschet, very good; Aramon, very good; Mourvedre, bad; Alicante-Bouschet, good; Mourastel, very bad; Syrah Noire, passable; Gamay, bad; Aubun, very good; Tevret, bad, Clairette, good; Chas-selas, good; Picardan, good; Ugni blanc, good; Semillon, bad; Colomand, very good; Blanquette de Limoux, good; Syrah blanche, bad; Malvoisie, bad; Jacquez, bad; Othello, bad; St. Sauveur, sufficiently good.



## A PROGRESS REPORT.

## Expert Dowlen Still Wrestling With the Vine Disease.

Following is the full text of the report made by Expert Dowlen to the Viticultural Commission on the progress of the vine disease in Los Angeles county:

In report No. 36 was given a description of the then condition of certain rooted vines and cuttings which had been growing through the year in the experimental hot-house. In November, of last year, many of these were taken out, a few being left in for further treatment, and a fresh lot of vines was planted; by December last, most of the newly planted vines were dead, which necessitated a replanting. In the account given below of the present condition of the vines, dates placed immediately after the serial number refer to the time of planting in the hothouse, those dated December 18th replaced the vines planted in November last, but which did not survive the removal. Where no dates is given, the vines were planted in the hothouse in the early part of last year. All the vines last planted had all their canes green, and were in foliage. They were not pruned until some time after their removal except in one or two instances. Vines marked thus \* were treated with one or other of a number of mixtures at the time of pruning.

No. 1 \* December 18, 1889, Muscat, diseased. By February 24th only one spur was alive. The rest were dead from disease. Everything was then cut close back, leaving only the one spur. This was still alive on March 31st, but had not made any further progress.

No. 2 \* December 18, 1889, Muscat, diseased. By February 24th the whole top was dead, but a few small canes thrown out below the crown were alive. The entire crown was cut off; on March 10th the buds were starting, and by March 31st there were eight small canes from one inch to five inches in length. The growth is small but healthy-looking up to the present.

No. 3 \* Muscat, diseased. December 18, 1889. This vine was the most healthy of the set when put in. It was pruned at once, and drenched with benzine, and a glass tube four feet by one-half inch base was attached to one of the main roots. The tube was filled with benzine. In three days all the benzine was absorbed. By March 19th the whole of the vine above ground was dead from disease.

No. 4 \* Muscat, diseased; December 18, 1889. On February 28th this vine was pruned leaving five small spurs. By March 10th the buds were starting; on March 19th the canes were three inches in length, and on March 31st there were ten canes from four inches to twelve inches in length. No sign of disease showing at present.

No. 5 \* Muscat, diseased; December 18, 1889. On February 28th the vine was pruned leaving seven spurs; the buds were starting at this time. On March 10th there were many small canes from four inches to five inches in length. On March 19th all the canes were growing, and as one leaf showed some suspicious-looking spots, though they were very faint, the vine was again dressed. On March 31st there were twenty-three canes, all small in growth. The leaf above mentioned had regained its color. The proportionately large number of canes, and their small size, are the most unfavorable signs on this vine.

No. 6 \* Muscat, diseased; December 18, 1889. By February 28th all the canes, but one, were dead. Everything was cut back close, leaving the one spur. On March 19th a few buds were starting at the base; on March 31st two buds had each made a growth of one inch.

No. 7 \* Burger, December 24, 1888. In December, 1889, this vine showed some signs of disease; on February 24th it was pruned, leaving two spurs. No growth was made until March 19th, when one very small bud had started. No new growth had been made by March 31st, though the spurs were still green. This vine had been in the worst corner of the house all the time.

No. 8 Muscat, diseased; December 18, 1889. Pruned on February 24th leaving two spurs. On March 10th one bud had started. By March 31st there were two weakly shoots of one inch and two inches

in length. The growth has been very slow and feeble.

No. 9 Muscat, diseased; December 18, 1889. Pruned on February 24th leaving five spurs. On March 10th a few buds were starting; by March 31st there were two canes of five inches and eight inches in length, and two buds starting. The whole growth has been slow and feeble.

No. 10 \* Muscat, diseased; December 18, 1889. Pruned December 23d leaving three spurs; treated at once, and again on December 28th. Since then it has given no sign of growth, though the spurs are still fresh and green. The vine seems to have been overdone.

No. 11 \* Muscat; from Orange, planted February, 1889. Pruned on December 21st leaving four spurs, treated at once. The treatment was repeated every other day during one week. On March 10th the buds were starting. By March 31st two of the spurs had each thrown out two canes, twelve inches to eighteen inches in length, growing strongly. On one spur the buds were starting, and though no buds had started on the remaining spur it was still fresh and green.

No. 12 \* Muscat from Orange; planted in February, 1889. Pruned on February 24th, most of the foliage being still on. On March 10th the buds were starting; by March 31st there were two stout canes twelve inches and fourteen inches in length, and all the buds were making a fair growth.

No. 13 \* Muscat, from Orange; planted in February, 1889. Pruned on February 24th, only one cane eight feet in length being left. On March 10th the buds were starting; by March 31st there were several canes two feet in length.

No. 14 \* Mission, planted February 16, 1889; pruned this year. On February 24th cutting everything back close, except two canes eight feet each in length. On March 8th the buds were starting all along the canes. By March 31st there were twenty-one vigorous shoots, several being fully two feet in length.

No. 15 \* Mission, planted February 16, 1889. Pruned on February 24, 1890, leaving four spurs. On March 10th the buds were starting. By March 31st there were seven well grown canes from twelve inches to twenty inches in length.

No. 16 \* Mission, planted February 16, 1889. Pruned on February 24, 1890, leaving four spurs. On March 10th the buds were starting; by March 31st there were eight strong canes from ten inches to twenty inches in length.

No. 17 \* Muscat, diseased; December 18, 1889. Pruned on February 28. This vine did not show any sign of starting until March 30th, when the buds generally showed signs of moving. Five spurs were left.

No. 18 \* Muscat, diseased; December 18, 1889. Pruned close, on February 28th, leaving only one spur. This vine had thrown out a sucker, within a few days of planting. This was taken off when the vine was pruned. There was no sign of starting until March 19th; by March 31st the buds had fairly opened.

No. 19 \* Mission cutting just in last year. Pruned on February 28th, one cane of two feet in length being left. The leaves were still green at the time of pruning. On March 10th the buds were starting; by March 31st there were three strong shoots from one inch to eight inches in length.

No. 20 \* Mission cutting put in last year. This vine was left untouched until March 18th. All the foliage was still green, and the buds for this year were showing signs of starting. The vine was cut back to two eyes; the sap ran freely for a week. By March 31st there was no sign of starting; though its wood is quite fresh and green. This vine made a large growth during the past year.

No. 21 \* Mission cutting put in last year. This was pruned on December 23, 1889, leaving one cane three feet in length, and one spur with one bud. By March 10th there were four healthy shoots out, one of them being twelve inches in length. The growth has gone on steadily. By March 31st there were four canes from two and one-half to three feet in length.

Of the above vines, No. 7, Nos. 11, 12, 13, Nos. 14, 15, 16, and Nos. 19, 20, and 21, were placed in the hot-house at different periods from December 1888, to the middle of February, 1889, and have remained

there; their state of health is referred to in the last report, No. 39.

Of these ten vines there is only one (No. 7) which does not present a healthy appearance. Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 19 and 21, being particularly strong growing vines.

In addition to the above, there are about 1500 vines and cuttings out of doors, and a number of cuttings in the hot-house under treatment. None of these are yet sufficiently advanced to report upon.

April 1, 1889. ETHELBERT DOWLEN.

## PURE YEAST IN WINE MAKING.

In an address delivered at the last wine congress at Trier, the researches in pure yeast culture of Dr. Hansen, of Carlsberg, Copenhagen, which have attracted so much attention among brewers, were referred to by Dr. Muller-Thurgau, director of the Enological Research Station at Giesenheim, who mentioned some experiments made there of late years. Glasses were filled with sterilised must (must heated to a temperature sufficient to destroy any organisms in it) in the cellars and various other parts of the establishment at different seasons of the year. Out of fifty such glasses exposed only one was found to be infected anew with yeast organisms. The yeast in this case was *Saccharomyces apiculatus*, a species noted by Hansen as occurring on certain garden fruits when they are ripe, and in the subjacent soil at other times, but which is of minor value for wine and beer fermentations. Very few of the glasses escaped atmospheric infection altogether, but the new germs were moulds, amongst which *Penicillium glaucum* and *Botrytis cinerea* predominated, and some bacteria. It therefore appears that even in a wine district *par excellence*, like the Rheingau, where the experiments were made, the wine ferment (*Sacch. ellipsoideus*) is rarely found in the air, and that its introduction into the must is due to its adhering to the husks of the grapes. This is confirmed by other experiments, in which crushed grapes and sterilized must were exposed to the air for days, in open vessels placed side by side. The former were in full fermentation in a day or two; the latter remained undisturbed. Casks of sterilized wort were next infected with parcels of soil from the vineyards, and afterwards examined microscopically. In every case *Sacch. ellipsoideus* was present. In many, but not in all, *Sacch. apiculatus* was present likewise. In all were mould spores and germs of bacteria. Wine yeast (*Sacch. ellipsoideus*) was found on the surface of the soil in the vineyards, and down to eight-inches below it. At the depths of sixteen inches and more none was found. In summer-time the yeast organisms were less abundant at the surface than an inch or two below. On ground that had been left undisturbed for a long time none were found on the surface. Wind, rain and sunlight seem to destroy the organism.

Pasteur was first to observe that yeast organisms generally are met with on ripe fruit. He mentions the case of some early and late Burgundy grapes planted side by side. On a certain August 23rd, the fruit of the former, which was then ripe, was swarming with ferment organisms, whilst the late sort, the fruit of which was still unripe, was wholly free. Dr. Muller-Thurgau suggests that wine ferment (*Sacch. ellipsoideus*) is probably dependent for distribution less on atmospheric movements than on insect action. It may be carried by wasps, ants, etc., which affect the ripe fruit. Mould spores and bacteria are found in ripe and unripe fruit alike, and probably depend on the atmosphere for dissemination. Generally, the number of yeast cells found clinging to the grape husks is not large, but the case is different where the fruit is damaged. In the wounds caused by wasps, maggots, etc., may be found regular yeast cultures, in which the apiculated type abounds. Of course the conditions are there more favorable to the reproduction of the organism than the tough unbroken skin of the sound fruit.

The practical application of these observations to wine making opens up wide issues. We see that the supply of yeast is dependent on the soil, which not only furnished the vinous ferment, *Saccharomyces ellipsoideus*, but other types of yeast as well, besides the germs of various moulds and

bacteria. In brewing, impure yeast is productive of sluggish and imperfect fermentations, whereby the flavor, brightness and soundness of the product are imperilled. In wine, where quality is yet more in demand, pure fermentations are especially requisite. How are they to be obtained? Of course, the most logical proceeding would be to sterilize the must by exposure to a suitable temperature, remove it to the cellar in closed vessels, and when cooled to add to it pure-cultivated yeast of one pure type. But, without going to this length, the careful observance of accepted rules of vinification will do much by excluding any excess of foreign organisms, and so promoting and accelerating the growth of the true ferment *Sacch. ellipsoideus* that it keeps down all others. The greater acidity of grape must renders it less suited to bacterial development than the mashes and worts of the brewer, but certain bacteria, nevertheless, are sources of danger. For example slimy fermentations are known to be caused by the action of a bacterium, but this can be wholly prevented by securing brisk and energetic fermentations. Acetic ferment is very dangerous, but its presence in undue proportions can be prevented by excluding damaged fruit, which is the special breeding ground of the ferment, and observing scrupulous cleanliness in respect of the buildings and utensils employed, not only preparatory to vinification, but at every stage of the process. When the acetic ferment is not present in excess, the wine yeast in sufficient quantity and of due energy and attention to temperature (a certain degree of warmth is requisite to the growth of acetic ferment) will prove efficient safeguards. Mould spores involve more risk to the wine than is often believed and are not dependent on temperature, but Dr. Muller-Thurgau's experiments has shown that their increase in must can be prevented by starting fermentation with yeast in sufficient quantity and at a temperature suitable to its rapid development. The apiculated type of yeast (*Sacch. apiculatus*) to the admixture of which with wine yeast (*Sacch. ellipsoideus*) incomplete fermentations and defective alcoholic strength are referred, can be held in check by due precautions against the known sources of infection and the development of a vigorous growth of the true ferment. It is of course, possible, as in brewing, that particular species or types of yeast may prove specially adapted for the production of particular wines; and it must not be forgotten that brewing experience also shows that a pure type of yeast will sometimes give a very different product to the less pure type previously employed.

Dr. Muller-Thurgau stated that further researches would be carried out at Giesenheim, and promised additional details of the bearing of the foregoing observations on the manufacture of "foam wines."

## A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

The *Wine and Spirit Gazette* indignantly denies the statement made by F. A. Haber of San Francisco "that 100,000 gallons of wine are made every week in New York, and not a drop of it from grape." If the statement be false, what is the number of gallons that are thus made? Will the "organ" give the facts?—*Pittsburg Times*.

There is no artificial wine made in the city of New York at present. Some time ago a certain stuff was manufactured here by soaking raisins in water, adding some spirits and probably a small quantity of cherry wine in order to give the concoction a flavor. This nasty stuff was offered for sale under the title of wine. The experiment proved a total failure, as the mixture would not keep. It soon turned sour and emitted a most offensive smell. The art of artificial wine making is thoroughly discredited in this city. We have not heard for some time of any one in this city making spruious wine and selling it.—*N. Y. Wine and Spirit Gazette*.

An English electrician has discovered how to age wines and liquors by electricity. If he will apply to certain parties in California he will find how, also, to age one's pocketbook in that same process.—*Alta*.



## THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

## An Anti-Prohibitionist Takes Senator Blair to Task.

I have known Senator Hale all his life and like him. He has my political support; but when he tells the people of the United States in *Kate Field's Washington* that Prohibition has benefitted Maine, I am forced by facts to take issue with him. Now what is the truth? For that is what we all want—not theory.

As a member of the Maine Senate in 1858, two years after the original prohibitory statute had been replaced by a license law, I voted for its restoration, being, on the whole, inclined toward the belief in its practicability at that early period of the controversy. The belief has gradually died out, without developing any conscious antagonism toward the idea. However, I have decided views on the question whether mere intellectual education, unaccompanied by moral enlightenment, has any tendency to promote morals in any direction. Incidentally I have had occasion to point out the increase of high crime in spite of the enormously augmented expenditure for popular education, the alleged progress in the suppression of intemperance, and even the diminution of moderate drinking. In this connection it should be remembered that the population of Maine has been nearly stationary for twenty-six years. Indeed, it might be said, since 1850, as the census shows—the first Prohibitory law dating from June 2, 1851. Since 1851 the number of convicts has about trebled—indeed, more than trebled, if it is remembered that in or soon after 1873, five or more jail workshops were built in the several counties into which all felons whose sentences do not exceed three years may be sent. In 1880, or thereabout, I ascertained that about seventy such culprits were actually so imprisoned in jail workshops, who, under the old regime, would have been among the inmates of the State prison; of course their number should be added.

The only answer ever attempted to this fearful revelation has been to point out the unquestioned fact that the war had a demoralizing tendency, and the assertion that there has been a diminution of lighter offenses punishable in jail. I am not aware whether the latter assertion is true or not, but it is proper to remark that, by our law, jail sentences are limited to a maximum of less than one year, and State prison sentences to a minimum of one year; and the former offenses are declared misdemeanors, while the latter are determined felonies. Now the indisputable fact in Maine is, that if misdemeanors have decreased, felonies have enormously multiplied since 1851. And, the higher the crime, the greater the ratio of gain; for instance, murders have multiplied five-fold. It is also true that the number of inmates of our insane hospital at Augusta has also steadily increased, although not in so great a ratio; I refer to the reports since 1840, and a few years previous. Probably a part of that increase may be accounted for by improved ideas of caring for the insane, but nothing can account for the increase of felons but a great multiplication of high crime. My point has been, not that the Prohibitory law or the trebled expenditure for common schools has wrought this moral ruin, but that both have been miserably powerless to arrest or even check its progress. It is also true, I am sorry to say, that the professional leaders of the movement have never shown a disposition to

meet these points fairly; but I am inclined to think that this is about what may be generally expected of reformers in reference to facts adverse to their theories. I regard the disclosures as alarming and worthy of an attempt at explanation.

In reference to the success of the law in its narrowest sense, I am of opinion that probably, in the rural parts of the State, the use of intoxicating liquors has continued to diminish since 1851. But it must not be forgotten that a community must have already approached the practical limit of abstinence, before it will vote for Prohibition.

In the larger towns, and in the cities, I see no progress.

I think the question is largely dependent for its solution upon the sparsity of population; wherever communities are so small as to enjoy regulating other people's affairs more than they do the enjoyment of their own liberty, it will flourish, and nowhere else. I should think that perhaps a majority of our whole population are practically deprived of alcoholic stimulants in health and in sickness; but I am not sure that time will prove this to have been desirable; if so, it is contrary to the experience of the race. In Portland, the City Marshal's reports show that, about once in from three and one-half to five and one-half years, every adult male inhabitant averages to go to jail for drunkenness. The population was less than 35,000 in 1880.

If 100 of our very best citizens from the various trades and professions were selected and taken on an excursion of a week in a steamer along our coast—men whose places could not be filled—I should expect to find, before the week was out, possibly five who might take more than was good for them; possibly ten teetotalers; and eighty-five who would indulge moderately, provided a sufficient variety of drinks was provided to suit all palates.

I think that the law has been productive of perjury, and that the increasing tendency has been to make it the motive power of a political machine. I do not think that the immediate officers of the law—sheriffs, deputies and constables—have, as a rule, much faith in the law, or really feel any particular desire to enforce it effectually. Of course, a law which renders the owner of a building who knowingly allows a glass of sweet cider to be sold and drunk on the premises, liable to imprisonment in the county jail for one year and a fine of \$1,000, is sufficient for the absolute extirpation of the traffic from the State, if it be seriously desired so to do by the authorities.

Whether Prohibition is or is not the logical deduction from the theory of total abstinence, it is clear that total abstinence must be assumed as the necessary postulate to justify Prohibition. The only logical outcome of temperance as distinct from abstinence is license, under suitable restrictions.

The fatal inherent weakness of the Prohibitory law in Maine, and, doubtless, everywhere else outside of Koran-governed countries, is, I am satisfied, that a majority of the voters do not actually believe in total abstinence, at least for themselves. Quite likely, in a vague way, they may believe in it for "their weaker brethren," as it is fashionable to call other people whom you wish to govern, just as a large number of the influential ex-slaveholders of several Southern States evidently do in reference to the ex-slaves; but they do not really believe in it regard to themselves.

I mean to say that they do not even theoretically believe in it, as every decent man, whatever may be his practices, believes in honesty, domestic fidelity, truthfulness, sincerity, honor and the like.

Hence a vein of hypocrisy tinges the whole business from the Legislature to the constable.—*A Long-Life Republican in Kate Field's Washington.*

PORTLAND, ME., March 28, 1890.

B. Pyhr.

A. Beck.

Adolph Beck &amp; Co.



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## KENTUCKY SPIRITS.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 28, 1890.

To the Wholesale Whisky Trade:—The senior member of our firm having been confined to his bed by illness for the past two weeks and being still an invalid, we confine ourselves with supplying the trade with the statistics of production in Kentucky by districts, for the season of 1889-90, to February 28th, inclusive.

## PRODUCTION OF '89-90.

As shown by our last circular, to January 31, '90, inclusive, 12,998,607 gallons.

Production for February, viz:

District.	Gallons.
Second.....	522,730
Fifth.....	1,783,277
Sixth.....	551,037
Seventh.....	662,461
Eighth.....	701,362

Total.....4,220,867

Total produced from July 31st, '89 to February 28th, '90, 17,219,474 gallons.

And the statistics of

BONDED STOCKS, OF '87s, '88s AND '89s.			
There remained in bond Jan. 31, '90, 7,290,085 of '87s, 3,218,410 of '88s, 20,532,399 of '89s, a total of 31,440,894 gallons.			
Unbonded in Jan., '87	Dis.	'88	Total
44,491	8,865	38,539	86,895
368,874	201,230	461,826	1,031,930
47,492	30,129	95,031	172,653
86,661	46,656	22,081	155,378
111,360	240	11,966	123,566
658,878	287,120	624,424	1,570,422
Leaving in bond Feb. 28, '90, 6,631,207, 3,331,290, 19,907,975, 29,870,472			

In this connection, however, with no purpose to elaborate, we reprint an extract from a circular issued by our senior, nearly four years ago, under conditions very similar to those now prevailing.

"There is an additional feature elicited in the reception our circulars have met with, in certain quarters, that is vitally important in connection with the possibility of any fair consideration of the questions of production and consumption, and the trade relations thereto. It is this: Is it allowable in the judgment of the trade papers and distilling interests, for any manufacturer, even at the hazard of his own immediate interests, and looking to the future, to declare his judgment of any prospective crop, to advocate a restriction of production, and formulate statistics necessary to an enlightened consideration of the issues involved, without incurring not only the animadversion of the trade papers, but the actual ill-will and hostility of the producer, who is equally involved with himself in the conservative maintenance of the interest in which he lives, moves and has his being."

This expression was called forth by an apparent hostility to our exposure of the over-production in progress in 1886—from sources very similar to those now putting in an appearance. Our action was denounced and belittled by the very same parties who now undertake to whistle us down the wind and treat with indifference

what they should know to be a most serious and complicated situation—what they must realize now as "fait accompli," and which a little later on will be accepted as an accomplished fact by the entire interest—alike the producer and the dealer—and there will be a common cry from all for cessation of production, a distiller's agreement or some trust or syndicate, as there was in the other notable instance.

It was almost non-production of 1888 that saved the trade from disaster and brought us the short era of prosperity that we have enjoyed, by the restoration of confidence that resulted, and the added values to all antecedent stocks at home and abroad.

We have the best reason to apprehend that we are again upon the highway to more alarming excesses, and with becoming courtesy we have given expression to our opinions, supplementing and sustaining every utterance of facts and figures that cannot properly be disputed, and yet, in spite of all, we have aroused the same old antagonism and are fronted with the same passion, prejudice and short-sightedness.

Whilst we do not doubt that this hot, hasty and inconsiderate element will soon experience a revolution of ideas and be restored to reason, as it was in '88, yet it will be an *ex post facto* restoration and too late for present good or for future atonement.

At the rapid gait we are now traveling in the matter of over-manufacture, say a possible 5,000,000 gallons for the single month of March just closing, (production run mad) it is uncertain how soon we may realize the force of such motion; but it is very sure from past experience and intelligent observation, that something must give way, and, as we have said before, the prudent dealer will stand from under.

Your obedient servants,

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS,  
Frankfort, Ky.

P. S. The tornado, that has wrecked such havoc in Louisville, having delayed communication with that stricken city we have withheld our circular after its preparation that we might verify by mail the large figures furnished us of the unbondings in that district (the 5th) during the short month of February.

They appeared to us so large that we feared to submit them to the trade until after their revision by the competent officer in charge of the Government bonded accounts.

The figures are returned us as correct and they certainly give evidence of great activity in the movement of the bonded product of past seasons in that district, an activity the extent of which we find it difficult to realize.

## WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND.

The overland shipments of wine by the Southern Pacific Company's lines during the month of February were as follows:

San Francisco.....	360,305 gallons.
Oakland.....	2,809 "
Sacramento.....	48,648 "
San Jose.....	4,715 "
Stockton.....	17,140 "
Marysville.....	56 "
Los Angeles.....	3,718 "
Colton.....	7,201 "

Total.....444,592 "

The brandy shipments were:

San Francisco.....	19,234 gallons.
Stockton.....	13,055 "
San Jose.....	192 "
Los Angeles.....	517 "
Colton.....	350 "
Sacramento.....	720 "

Total.....34,868 "

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## TRADE NOTES.

C. Carpy, of Carpy & Co., is in the East on business connected with the firm's big wine trade.

The office of the Los Gatos and Saratoga Wine Company has been removed to 478 Tenth street, Oakland and is in charge of Lamping & Corbin.

Wm. Wolff & Co., report the demand for "Pommery Sec" still increasing steadily. Their importations of this celebrated wine during the fortnight aggregated 810 cases.

S. Lachman & Co., show their appreciation of the value of the REVIEW as an advertising medium by increasing their advertisement to double its former size. Their ad. appears on another page.

The firm of Husson & Drayeur, wholesale dealers in native wines and brandies, has been dissolved, Mr. Drayeur retiring. We understand the business will be carried on by the senior member of the house.

The demand for Inglenook wines is growing at a rapid rate. This is shown by the fact that Mr. Huber, the agent, and the forces at Inglenook, are hardly able to keep up with the orders that are being received for these celebrated goods.

Enterprise and judicious advertising are a mighty good team with which to draw trade. This is exemplified in the success of Naber, Alfa & Brune in pushing the sales of their Phoenix Old Bourbon, and their famous bitters known to the world as "Damiana."

Kohler & Frothing have removed from their old quarters on Montgomery street where they built up their business to its present immense proportions. They are now located in their splendid new wine vaults corner of Folsom and Second streets, which are among the largest in the United States.

Mr. E. L. Spellman, of Marshall, Spellman & Co., sole agents for the San Gabriel Wine Co., spent a few days in Cincinnati recently. He reports trade exceedingly good, having placed orders while there for over three carloads of their celebrated goods.—*Bonfort's*.

The Sonoma Wine and Brandy Company, of New York, have sent out postal cards with the following thereon: "We beg to inform you that on April 10, 1890, our prices on ports, sherries and angelicas will be advanced ten per cent, and on sweet muscats fifteen per cent." This is a good indication of the tendency of the market.

Wolf, Janes & Co. are introducing a new beverage that promises to become generally popular. It is known as "Orange Champagne," and will commend itself to all who like a refreshing and non-alcoholic drink. It is healthful, grateful to the taste, and ought to have a big run, particularly in warm weather.

Joe May, of Livingston & Co., has returned from an extended trip to the East and Kentucky, where he purchased a large stock of whisky to meet the demand of the firm's many patrons. He comes back stocked also, with a new lot of good stories in the recounting of which he has few equals and no superiors.

S. Lachman & Co., the well-known wine merchants, have no reason to complain of the condition of trade in their line. They report their eastern business very brisk and growing at an entirely satisfactory rate.

Orders have been coming in so rapidly of late as to require night work to get the shipments off promptly. In short, their goods are meeting with the increased favor they deserve.

P. J. Cassin & Co. report trade improving, and look for well sustained business throughout the remainder of the year. Their specialty is Golden Plantation whisky, for which the demand is increasing. The business is being conducted by the widow of the late P. J. Cassin, and we believe the local and outside trade will contribute toward making her efforts successful by extending a portion of their patronage.

The fame of that sterling whisky, the "J. H. Cutter," is extending. We are informed that a large shipment was recently made to Mexico, the sale being affected by sample. The buyers were well pleased with their purchase, and another field is therefore opened up for these goods. The J. H. Cutter whiskeys have a very large sale on this side of the continent, a fact which is due partly to their high degree of excellence and partly to the enterprise and business policy of the Pacific coast agents, A. P. Hotelling & Co.

The attention of the trade generally is directed to the advertisement of Wm. Wolff & Co. in which they caution dealers and consumers against bold imitations of "J. & F. Martell" brandy, and warn imitators that they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law if they continue to infringe the Martell trade mark. On another page will be found a synopsis of the complaint in a suit which Messrs. Wm. Wolff & Co. are prosecuting in the interest of E. Martell against the local wine firm of Bamberger & Kaempfer for infringement of trade mark. The suit, which is for an injunction and for \$10,000 damages will be an interesting and important one, and in the event of a verdict for plaintiff ought to accomplish much in correcting fraudulent practices such as are alleged against the firm above referred to.

Kolb & Denhard, who recently established a wholesale and retail wine and liquor house at 422 Montgomery street, are meeting with very flattering success. They make a specialty of handling the higher grades of California wines, champagnes and brandies, and also deal in all kinds of first-class imported goods. Mr. Kolb, the senior member of the firm is an expert in his business and knows how to cater to first-class trade. The motto of the house is good goods at reasonable prices, and they are making it win. They have fitted up their establishment in fine style without regard to expense, and the manner in which they are reaching out for and gathering in trade gives bright promise for the future of the house. Their advertisement, showing the firm's trade mark, appears on another page of this issue, and in calling the attention of the trade thereto, we bespeak for Messrs. Kolb & Denhard their good will.

For an exceedingly artistic advertisement of a vineyard which produced a wine, the merits of which won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1889, we commend the trade to that of Mont-Rouge Vineyard, Livermore, owned by A. G. Chauché, which appears in this issue. Mr. Chauché is among the most successful and enterprising of California producers, and to his victory at the World's Fair is due much of the prominence recently attained by the wines of this State at home and abroad, and he is entitled to much praise for the

aid he has contributed in establishing the fact that the high type wines of California are possessed of merit to capture a gold medal in a contest with the products of the world. Mr. Chauché is now reaping the reward of his industry and enterprise in the shape of a rapidly increasing demand from all quarters for his wines. He is not only a producer, but handles his own products, his San Francisco office being located at 615 Front street.

A decision of particular interest to importers was rendered a few days ago by Judge Sabin in the United States Circuit Court of this city. The case was that of Postal & Schuerr, wholesale liquor dealers of Sacramento, against the Collector of the Port of San Francisco, to recover an alleged excess of customs duty. In March, 1889, the plaintiffs imported via New York a cask marked "bitters containing spirits," upon which the duty was supposed to be \$2 per gallon. When the goods arrived here in bond the collector held that they were medicinal and not a beverage, and were therefore dutiable at fifty cents per pound, or more than double the gallon rate. Messrs. Postal & Schuerr maintained that the bitters were a beverage, and sued the collector for the alleged overcharge. The court decided that as the manufacturer of the bitters claimed for them peculiar medicinal qualities, it was plain that they could not be classified as a beverage, and he therefore decided the case in favor of the collector. This decision will doubtless largely reduce the imports of this kind of goods, as it makes them liable to a duty of over \$4 per gallon.

Major Lewis M. Buford, the able representative of E. H. Taylor Jr., & Sons, Frankfort, Kentucky, called at the REVIEW offices during the fortnight. Since leaving Frankfort he spent several weeks at Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he left a sample of eastern rheumatism and arrived in San Francisco just in time to catch a touch of the kind we produce in the wild and wayward west. The Major is here in the interest of "Old Taylor" whisky, the career of which he says is so eminently prosperous that every barrel in the hands of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons could be disposed of at once. It is their purpose, however, to sell this famous whisky in small lots in order that its distribution may be more regular and cover a wider field. This is a good business policy that can be carried out only with goods that have a high and long-established reputation. Major Buford says that the distillers of Kentucky and the east have awakened to the fact that there is a growing demand on this coast for straight whiskies and that they are looking in this direction for a great market in the future. From this city Major Buford goes to Oregon where he has some lauded interests to look after, but it is among the possibilities that before leaving he will establish a Pacific coast agency for "Old Taylor" whisky.

Outerbridge Horsey, the distiller of that famous "red liker" known as "Old Horsey Rye," is after the assignees of William T. Coleman & Co. of this city for an accounting. Before the failure of the latter firm, Horsey was in the habit of consigning whisky to Coleman & Co. and drawing on them against the consignment. When the firm collapsed their books showed an apparent over-draught of \$8000 against Horsey, but there should have been sufficient whisky belonging to Horsey in possession of William T. Coleman & Co. to pay the

draft and all expenses, and leave Horsey a profit on the consignment. Prior to their assignment, however, William T. Coleman & Co. sold to the Bank of California a lot of whisky, including all of the plaintiff's, at \$60 per barrel, when it was really worth \$100 per barrel in the market.

After the assignees of the firm of William T. Coleman & Co. had qualified and entered upon the discharge of their duties, Horsey demanded the return of the whisky which should have been in the hands of William T. Coleman & Co., and offered to refund the cash drawn on account thereof. The assignees were unable to return the whisky, but offered to give Horsey credit on his account for the market value of the whisky sold to the Bank of California.

The New York Sun has the following to say regarding Lay, Clark & Co., the well-known wine growers and dealers, of Santa Rosa:

## PURE WINES FROM CALIFORNIA.

The heavy duty on all foreign wines, combined with the remarkably low price at which grapes are produced in California, is every day increasing the sale of the California wines. Indeed, it is said that they are now largely sold in Europe in competition with the native wines. Among the enthusiasts for California wines Mr. Lay, of the firm of Lay, Clark & Co., 62 Vesey street, New York, and Santa Rosa, Cal., has a prominent place. He not only believes in the superiority of California wines but also in the value of wine as wine. "The fruit of the vine," says he, "has always had a natural charm for man, and will reach and cure weaknesses that nothing else will."

Lay, Clark & Co. are proprietors of what is known as the Fountaingrove vineyard, containing 450 acres of bearing vines, about sixty miles north of San Francisco. Mr. Lay came here three years ago for the purpose of introducing California wines by selling direct to consumers, and, judging from the crowds that visit his place daily and the large sale of this wine, he has succeeded.

A prominent feature of this establishment and one well deserving of special mention is the large California wine cellars that can be visited at any time without leaving Manhattan Island. Here is to be found an immense stock of the very choicest California wines of all kinds, and when once you are in these cellars you are to all intents and purposes, for the time being, transported to California. Not only that, but you can purchase wines as good in quality and as cheap in price as though you were in that far-off State. The cellars have been established for the purpose of demonstrating the cheapness, quality and genuineness of the wines, and that they are equal to the best French wines that cost twice the money. The prices are much lower than it has been thought these wines could possibly be sold for. Customers can go to the cellars, take advantage of the variety and large stock and try samples from different casks until the taste is exactly suited. Mr. Lay says he will guarantee to suit any one's taste.

Another and rather novel feature of the plan is to sell on the premises a large sample glass of absolutely pure California sweet or dry wine for five cents. A larger building at No. 53 Vesey street has been secured and will be fitted up more elaborately than the present place and occupied about May 1st.

The firm also make a genuine grape brandy distilled from California grapes, which is said to be equal to a French brandy, and which is particularly useful in case of sickness on account of its purity.

Their wines and brandies are sold by the glass, bottle, case, cask, carload, or even hundred carload lots. They have agents in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and other European cities, and their trade extends as far as Japan. The brandies are kept for sale here in bond or free. Orders are taken here for wines to be shipped from the wine cellars in any quantity to any part of the world.

Wine can now be brought from California by rail in sixteen days.



## BUSINESS RECORD.

## Changes and Dissolutions in Partnerships.

P. Schrantz, saloon, Albina, Or., G. Lewis admitted.

Grand Central Hotel, Lakeport, Cal., L. G. Simmons admitted.

Talkington & Childers, saloon, Salem, Or., succeeded by Childers & Davison.

Merrill & Wright, saloon, Santa Cruz, Cal., dissolved.

B. W. Hirsch, hotel, Ukiah, Cal., succeeded by Hirsch & Tence.

Yates & Graham, saloon, San Jose, Cal., dissolved.

Elliott & Fuhr, hotel, Portland, Or., dissolved; J. Elliott continues.

Philips & Campbell, saloon, Portland, Or., L. B. Phillips sold interest to J. K. Flynn.

Sechten & Strobel, saloon, Portland, Or., dissolved; Sechten & Co. continue.

Wilson & Murray, saloon, Whatcom, Wash., dissolved.

Weimers & Shott, saloon etc, Green River, Wyo., dissolved.

Guenther & Frisce, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., dissolved; Wm. Guenther continues.

Loge & Hariavt, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., dissolved; F. Loge continues.

Breen & Lowenstein, saloon, Silverton, Colo., dissolved; M. Breen continues.

Steadman & Constance, saloon, Rocky Bar, Idaho, dissolved.

Lord & Short, hotel, Tolt, Wash., dissolved W. C. Short continues.

Smith & Lincoln, hotel and saloon, Cerrillos, N. M., dissolved; Lincoln continues.

Macondray & Co., importers' agent, San Francisco, Cal., dissolved; J. A. Robinson retires, F. D. Atherton admitted.

McDonald & Kennedy, saloon, Seattle, Wash., dissolved; J. H. Kennedy continues.

McDermott & Maule, saloon, Denver, Colo., dissolved; H. F. Maule continues.

Gardner & Howard, saloon, Silver city, Idaho, dissolved; W. H. Gardner retires, J. M. Johnson, admitted.

Husson & Drayeur, wholesale wines, San Francisco, Cal., dissolved, Husson continues.

Romans & Nelson, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., dissolved; Romans continues.

## Failures Attachments, Etc.

P. Carty, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

C. C. Markle, saloon, Fresno, Cal., attached.

John Belis, restaurant, Portland, Or., assigned.

J. B. Lakune, hotel, Oakland, Cal., petitions insolvency.

R. H. Carr, saloon, Durango, Colo., attached.

Wm. Garrett, saloon, Seattle, Wash., attached.

Sittenfeld Bros, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

S. Simoni, saloon, Bakersfield, Cal., attached.

H. & J. V. Ham, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.

Albert Eicke, hotel, Novato, Cal., attached.

## Sold Out.

Thomas A. Ripperdan, hotel, Madera, Cal., to R. P. Mace.

N. M. Lund, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

J. A. Stewart, saloon, Truckee, Cal.

P. F. Stenger, hotel, Burns, Or., to T. Stevens.

J. B. Natter, brewer, Heppner, Or.

J. R. Dodd, restaurant, Seattle, Wash.

M. A. Blade, saloon, Selma, Cal.

Hutton & Snell, saloon, Aspen, Colo., to Burke & Taylor.

Needham & Co., saloon, Denver, Colo.

John Wittorff, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., to Charles Fauser.

John Mell, saloon, Placerville, Cal., to S. Briggs.

P. J. Lillis, saloon, Seattle, Wash.

H. F. Wright, saloon, Santa Cruz, Cal.

Wm. Dwyer, saloon, San Jose, Cal., to E. Yates.

R. B. Masby, saloon, Ukiah, Cal., to R. Myers.

Mrs. Goslaw, hotel, Boulder Creek, Cal., to J. Downing.

G. W. Gerlach, hotel, San Diego, Cal., to W. Brenleck.

C. J. Palm, saloon, Castle Rock, Colo.

D. T. Bennett, saloon, Denver, Colo.

S. Munro, hotel, Eugene city, Or.

R. D. Ferris, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., to W. D. Rogers.

W. N. Cuddeback, saloon, Tehachapi, Cal., to Z. J. Varney.

Tehachapi Hotel, Tehachapi, Cal., to T. A. Baker.

M. Ryan, saloon, Denver, Colo.

F. L. Stone, hotel, Dillon, Mont., to J. C. Metlen.

W. F. McNatt, saloon, Seattle, Wash., to F. McNatt.

S. Nicoletti, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal.

Albert Akin, saloon, Tacoma, Wash.

Peter Garms, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. J. Brown, restaurant, Eureka, Nev., to Wm. Brown.

Geo. Singleton, hotel, Whatcom, Wash.

John Hays, saloon, Modesto, Cal.

James Wheeler, saloon, Yreka, Cal.

N. Bernardis, restaurant, Salt Lake city, Utah.

Schade & Cranx, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to Peter Krampf.

Dobson Bros, saloon, Tulare, Cal., to W. P. Ratliff.

L. P. Barber, hotel, Latah, Wash., to W. D. Anderson.

A. Mellow, saloon, Central city, Colo.

Charles Youngworth, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to James Neary.

T. C. Donahue, saloon, Flagstaff, Ariz., to J. J. Donahue.

George W. Lashus, hotel, Ogden, Utah.

B. R. Dell, hotel, Leadville, Colo.

C. C. Call, saloon, Mullan, Idaho, to J. P. Hutchinson.

A. S. Parker, restaurant, Roy, Wash., to C. C. White.

John Clendenning, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to Wm. Clendenning.

Fredericks & Stark, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to John Aldrick.

Fredson & McPhee, hotel, Shelton, Wash., to A. Jones.

## Out of Business.

J. Kelly, restaurant, Pasco, Wash.

John Stanley, hotel, Cedarville, Cal.

C. M. Geapper, saloon, Santa Ana, Cal.

Anton Miller, saloon, Denver, Colo.

Minus & Nelson, saloon, Dillon, Mont.

Jos. Campbell, store and saloon, Alexandria, Ariz.

Mrs. L. Racine, saloon and hotel, Burns, Or., closes out saloon.

J. F. Jacobs, saloon, Ketchum, Idaho.

A. L. Wilkie, saloon, Denver, Colo.

H. I. Bartsch, saloon, Santa Fe, N. M.

F. Bouquet, hotel, San Pablo, Cal.

Charles Chevossich, saloon, San Pablo, Cal.

## Burned Out.

J. O. Rooney, restaurant, Oakland, Cal., damaged.

Casino Saloon, San Jose, Cal., damaged.

M. Stewart, saloon, Seattle, Wash., damaged.

Scott Bros, saloon, Fresno, Cal.

Woodworth & Buckmaster, saloon, Aspen, Colo.

## Deceased.

Geo. Schmalzlen, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.

Jacob C. Gundlach, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.

T. N. Thom-Wohrden, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.

Robert Baily, saloon, San Diego, Cal.

## Special Inquiries Advisable.

H. C. Barrows, hotel, Berkeley, Cal.

Ed Maas, saloon, Denver, Colo.

S. P. Okerland, saloon, Visalia, Cal.

W. Bales, saloon, Denver, Colo.

O. Roullier & Co., wines, San Francisco, Cal.

## Deeds and Transfers.

Otto Zeigler, saloon, San Jose, Cal., received deed \$10.

J. Iffland, saloon, Port Townsend, Wash., received deed \$3400 and \$1900.

A. A. W. Tubbs, hotel, Port Townsend, Wash., received deed \$1000, conveyed realty \$100.

Harms & Dickman, wholesale liquors, Seattle, Wash., F. W. Dickman conveyed realty \$900.

F. Hurliman, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., received deed \$600.

John H. Schlesselman, wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

Chris H. Runde, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.

Thomas E. Hughes & Son, hotel, Fresno, Cal., Thomas E. Hughes conveyed realty \$20,000.

B. U. Steinman, restaurant, Sacramento, Cal., received deed \$96,000.

C. Knowles, hotel, Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$15000.

W. R. Wallace, saloon, Portland, Or., received deed \$1300.

H. Trapour, restaurant, Port Townsend, Wash., conveyed realty \$1500.

M. M. Dee, saloon, Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$225.

O. Knowles, hotel, Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$5750.

A. J. Wallace, saloon, Redding, Cal., conveyed realty \$2000.

Store & Homm's, saloon, Portland, Or., A. Store received deed \$400.

R. A. Chrisholm, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., received deed \$710.

Stone & McAuliffe, saloon, San Diego, Cal., J. P. Stone conveyed realty \$750.

San Francisco Stock Brewery, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

Dee & Rowland, saloon, Ogden, Utah, Dee received deed \$16,000.

Maden Bros., saloon, Ogden, Utah, received deed \$24,333, conveyed realty \$13,500.

E. O'Neil, saloon, El Monte, Cal., deeded realty to wife.

V. Bergman, saloon, Astoria, Or., received deed \$500.

Wm. H. Richter, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.

J. J. Hannifin, saloon, Oakland, Cal., received deeds \$10 and \$10.

W. J. Van Schuyver & Co., wholesale liquors, Portland, Or., W. J. Van Schuyver conveyed realty \$25,000.

Lanken & Wildi, saloon, Portland, Or., J. V. Lanken conveyed realty \$600.

H. Weinhard, brewer, Portland, Or., received deed \$5500.

T. E. Hughes & Son, hotel, Fresno, Cal., T. E. Hughes conveyed realty \$2000 and \$1.

S. W. Westfall, saloon, Fresno Flats, Cal., received deed \$1350.

B. Freimann, restaurant, Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$14,000; received deed \$505.

Welhorn & Probst, saloon, Seattle, Wash., A. Melhorn conveyed realty \$2500.

Charles Oechin, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.

Charles Moegling, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.

George H. Eckhard, saloon, Vancouver, Wash., conveyed realty \$1100.

C. Vermason, hotel, Perris, Cal., conveyed realty \$2500.

A. A. Tubbs, hotel, Port Townsend, Wash., conveyed realty \$150.

James Healing, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

V. Dessert, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., conveyed realty \$20,000.

O. D. Batohelder, restaurant, San Diego, Cal., conveyed \$6000.

Tyler Beach, hotel, San Jose, Cal., conveyed realty \$5.

Davis & Harvey, saloon, Seattle, Wash., received deed \$535.

J. J. Hannifin, saloon, Oakland, Cal., received deed \$10.

John H. Schlesselman, wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

J. de Millardo, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., conveyed realty \$1.

E. Lewiston, hotel, Portland, Or., received deed \$8500.

G. G. Ambs, liquors, Spokane Falls, Wash., conveyed realty \$400.

G. A. Tupper, hotel, Santa Rosa, Cal., conveyed realty \$600.

W. E. Freeman, hotel, East Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$3500.

F. Hurliman, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., conveyed realty \$250.

## Realty Mortgages

W. F. Cogswell, hotel, Sierra Madre, Cal., \$800.

Louis M. Schwocer, saloon, Sacramento, Cal., \$2000.

H. F. Guth, saloon, Pommery, Wash., \$1500.

Cornelius Shay, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$700.

Philip Heuer, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$2000.

W. H. Cox, saloon, Stockton, Cal., \$1065 and \$1250.

John Worth, saloon, Helena, Mont., \$1000.

R. J. Bayly, saloon, etc., San Gabriel, Cal., \$5000.

F. Conrad, brewer, Anaheim, Cal., \$10,000.

J. Stanovich, hotel, San Diego, Cal., \$700.

Jacob Fleishman, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., \$3982.

G. Ratto, wines, San Francisco, Cal., \$1700.

J. Tomieich, restaurant, San Bernardino, Cal., \$1500.

James Healing, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$780.

J. J. Hannifin, saloon, Oakland, Cal., \$7240.

Patrick Dooley, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$700.

Daniel Hickey, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$1400.

L. Shappel, saloon, Ballard, Wash., \$150.

G. Marriatto, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$900.

Root & Powers, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$2800.

P. Priet & Co., restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., Pierre Priet \$7500.

Maden Bros., saloon, Ogden, Utah, \$16,333.

E. W. Schilling, saloon, Missoula, Mont., \$7500.

J. M. Lucy, saloon, Missoula, Mont., \$960.

J. J. Hannifin, saloon, Oakland, Cal., \$2000.

John Doyle, saloon, Julian, Cal., \$1000.

P. C. Remondino, hotel, San Diego, Cal., \$1000.

## Chattel Mortgages.

N. P. Wiedrick, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$300.

Chehalis & Vena, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$200.

B. Christman, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$600.

J. Smith, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$200.

Clark & Thompson, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$200.

J. B. De Gregg, saloon, Butte city, Mont., \$150.

Wm. Shanley, saloon, Butte city, Mont., \$1200.

Thomas Geer, saloon, Kibbey, Mont., \$150.

N. P. Widdrick, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$300.

W. H. Kearney, saloon, East Portland, Or., \$717.

J. Louis, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$500.

James A. Donnell, saloon, Leadville, Colo., \$150.

John O'Neil, saloon, Butte city, Mont., \$700.

J. R. Sackrider, saloon, Missoula, Mont., \$3000.

Slanyar & Woodlins, hotel, Townsend, Mont., \$250.

Slack Bros., saloon, Denver, Colo., \$150.

Bovee & Wilkinson, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$906.

M. J. Roche, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1300.

E. Engelkamp, saloon, Leadville, Colo., \$210.

L. Goodman, saloon, Portland, Or., \$450.

H. F. Jones, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$2450.

James Smith, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$500.

O. F. Brown, saloon, Pueblo, Colo., \$300.

Philip Gerlach, saloon, Pueblo, Colo., \$160.

C. York, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$900.

C. Hanson, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$500.

H. Haenel, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$4500.

E. Hartman, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$210.

W. G. Campbell, hotel, Leadville, Colo., \$2180.

G. Chaquette, hotel, Leadville, Colo., \$650.

Frank Sullivan, restaurant, Las Vegas, N. M., \$361.

Charles M. Fox, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$1074.

C. Rojahn, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$5300.

H. F. Maule, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$3800.

P. Bow, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$250.

E. J. Pratt, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$1000.



Menser & Meidig, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1500.  
W. Eschelbacher, saloon, East Portland, Or., \$350.  
W. R. Hartzell, restaurant Portland, Or., \$400.

**Mortgages Released.**

A. Freling, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., \$7000.  
C. Knowles, hotel, Portland, Or., \$10,000.  
Thomas E. Hughes & Son, hotel, Fresno, Cal., Thomas E. Hughes \$35,000 and \$10,000.  
W. H. Cox, saloon, Stockton, Cal., \$1100.  
E. W. Stuart, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., \$140 and \$300.  
P. Priet & Co., restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., P. Priet \$10,000.  
Philip Heuer, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$2600.

Charles Pachin, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$2800.  
B. Frieman, restaurant, Portland, Or., \$2600.

**Judgments, Suits, Etc.**

Highly & Belyea, hotel, Seattle, Wash., sued \$120.  
F. Adam, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., sued \$100.  
Robert Achsner, saloon, Butte city, Mont., liens \$1646 and \$134.  
W. E. Rogers, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., judgment \$1659.  
M. Aldrich, hotel, East Portland, Or., judgment \$110.  
C. F. Clancy, saloon, Seattle, Wash., sued \$150.  
L. J. White, saloon, Portland, Or., sued \$323.  
W. W. Ward, hotel, Santa Ana, Cal., decree foreclosure sale \$14,695.

**Miscellaneous.**

S. Nicoletti, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., advertises to sell.  
Boat & Powers, saloon, Seattle, Wash., stock damaged.  
H. O. Barrows, hotel, Berkeley, Cal., insurance garnisheed.  
D. W. Bateman, liquors, Marysville, Mont., now at Great Falls, Mont.  
E. Heins, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., sheriff's sale.  
W. E. Rogers, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., sheriff's sale.  
Parker Vineyard Co., San Francisco, Cal., incorporated.  
Kentucky Co., wines and brandies, Oakland, Cal., incorporated.  
Spokane Hotel Co., Spokane Falls, Wash., incorporated, capital \$100,000.  
Lewis & Agassiz, wholesale liquors, Seattle, Wash., incorporated.  
J. H. Dolan, saloon, Rockvale, Colo., moved to Canon city

Robert Connell, wholesale and retail liquors Prescott, Ariz., discontinues wholesale business.  
John Armstrong, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., sheriff's sale.  
Charles H. Fox, saloon and hotel, Seattle, Wash., gave chattel mortgage \$1000 and absconded.  
M. & K. Gottstein, wholesale liquors, Seattle, Wash., gave bill of sale of hotel \$5500.  
Louis Godo, saloon and restaurant, Tacoma, Wash., admits Jacob Kampbell.  
H. & J. V. Ham, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., constable's sale.  
S. Strasser, saloon, Ramona, Cal., gives lease to R. Martin.  
R. C. Hillman, saloon, Oxford, Idaho, opens branch at Swan Lake, Idaho.

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# JESSE MOORE WHISKIES,

— DIRECT FROM —

**Louisville, Kentucky.**

We have fully established the reputation of these whiskies on the Pacific Coast, and we guarantee them as represented—

**STRICTLY PURE.**

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# BRANDIES, PORTS, SHERRIES,

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For Prices See Page 16—Discount on Large Orders.

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IMPORTERS OF

# WINES AND LIQUORS.

## J. H. CUTTER

# Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

429 to 437 Jackson Street, San Francisco, Cal.







Issued on the 13th and 28th of Each Month.

R. M. Wood & Co., - - Proprietors.  
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DEVOTED TO THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE  
AND VITICULTURE.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class west of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States. In the territory lying west of the Rocky mountains it has no equal as an advertising medium for the wine and liquor trade.

Contributions solicited on all matters of interest to the trade and the producer. No attention will be paid to anonymous correspondence.

Subscription per year—in advance, postage paid:  
For the United States, Mexico and Canada, .....\$3.00  
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Single copies..... .15

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MONDAY..... APRIL 28, 1890

#### THE MARKET.

**CALIFORNIA WINES.**—There is no notable change in the market for dry wines which still shows a tendency to drag. Prices remain about the same as they were a fortnight ago, but as shown by the statistics of daily receipts in this city considerable young wine is changing hands. However, these transfers largely represent forced sales, and no substantial advance need be expected till the wine now in the hands of the producers who are unable to hold their goods has been sold and gone into consumption. On the other hand those who are in a position to hold may confidently expect an upward movement in prices after these forced sales shall have ceased to control the market. An increased demand and a shortage in product cannot but bring about such a result.

The exemplification of this fact is shown in the case of sweet wines, which owing to a decreased production in '89, and a moderately increased demand are now experiencing a boom. This branch of the market is firm and prices are inclined to go higher.

Receipts of wines in San Francisco average 30,000 gallons daily.

**CALIFORNIA BRANDY.**—The market for these goods remains very firm with an active demand and an upward tendency in values. There are practically no goods in first hands upon the market, and as the bulk of the available stock is in the hands of a few substantial firms, who recognize the fact that there is a bright future in store for native brandies of this State, the prospect that the present satisfactory condition of the market will be sustained is exceedingly promising. The supply is not equal to the demand which is rapidly increasing and that tells the story in short meter.

**KENTUCKY WHISKIES.**—Prices continue to climb without any indications of slackening up the speed with which they have mounted the up grade for the past seven months, and the question which is agitating the trade just now is, where and when is the advance to stop? A glance at our import tables will show that the

dealers are pretty well satisfied that the limit will not be reached for some time to come and they are therefore laying in goods against the day of higher prices.

Trade is improving steadily, but the revival from the unnatural depression of last winter is, in sympathy with general business, somewhat slow. The outlook for spring and summer trade is good, and everything considered, there is no just cause for complaint.

**YES.**—These goods are fast rising in value to an altitude where they will have to be classed among the very costly luxuries. Still, the demand remains fairly good. This remark applies to eastern goods, but should prices go much higher it is quite probable that they may be to a certain extent displaced by western ryes.

Receipts of whisky in San Francisco during the past twenty days aggregated 95,737 gallons, spirits 71,427 gallons, or a total of 3493 barrels.

#### THREE MONTHS' EXPORTS.

The exportations of California wines and brandies for the first quarter of 1890, have reached very satisfactory proportions when compared with those during the same period of 1889, and they indicate a healthy growth in this line of trade. By months, the exports by rail were as follows: January, 251,564 gallons; February, 302,664 and March, 444,590 gallons, making a total for the three months of 998,908 gallons, as against 810,252 gallons for the same period of 1889, or an increase of 188,656 gallons.

By sea the exports were: January, 415,069 gallons; February, 153,377 gallons and March, 403,432 gallons, giving a total of 971,878 gallons, as compared with 873,180 gallons in the first three months of 1889. This shows an apparent gain of 98,698 gallons. Reducing the cased wines which amounted to 2197 cases to gallons, we have a total in sea exports of 977,270 gallons and by rail, 998,908 gallons, making a grand total for the quarter of 1,976,178 gallons. The exportations during the same period of 1889 aggregated 1,687,164 gallons, which indicates a comparative gain of about 300,000 gallons.

The brandy exports for the quarter make even a more flattering showing. In January the exportations by rail were 20,022 gallons; by sea, 45,497; February, by rail, 25,267; by sea, 30,041; March, by rail, 34,068; by sea, 33,170, making totals of 79,357 gallons by rail and 108,708 gallons by sea, and a grand total of 188,065 gallons. In the same months of 1889, the shipments were 109,305, which indicates a gain for the first quarter of 1890, of 78,760 gallons.

The rapid development of the brandy trade during the past two years will be better understood when it is known that during the first three months of 1888, the exports by sea and rail aggregated but 88,145 gallons. In other words the exportations for the first quarter of '90 were 100,000 gallons greater than they were in the same period of 1888. These figures tell a rapidly increasing demand upon which comment is unnecessary. It is only necessary to say in this connection that the brandy business is steadily improving and it is only a question of a few years before it will grow into great proportions and become one of the important wealth-producing branches of the State's varied industries. At the same time distillers should strive to improve the quality of their products each year to the end that their reputation and value may grow greater. There is room for improvement and if they adopt this rule their success will be assured.

#### FACTS AND THEORIES.

Robert Barton, of Barton Vineyard fame has been circulating around among the disease-stricken vineyards of Los Angeles county and like many others has evolved a theory regarding the malady. Mr. Barton thinks and founds his opinion upon investigations made around the Mediterranean, that an occasional frost is needed to send the sap down to the roots of the vine, where it ought to be, thus admitting of pruning without bleeding it to death. Without frost the sap permeates the whole vine, and its escape deprives the plant of vitality. A wound to a vine is like a wound to a human being or an animal. Vines subjected to this experience become sick, and the sickness becomes epidemic. He expresses the belief that frost will kill the vine disease and as the mercury has been below the freezing point twice during the past winter, he hopes that the mal nero has been knocked out, and asserts that the result will be known within a month.

Apropos of the above is an interesting statement that comes from one of the Anaheim papers. It is to the effect that two former vigneroni while plowing upon the sites of their vineyards which had been destroyed by the vine disease and uprooted to make way for other crops, discovered that in several places roots that had been left in the ground were alive and growing. Some of them were in a vigorous condition and preparing to send out shoots to the surface.

These facts indicate that in the case of these vines the mysterious disease had run its course. Furthermore, it appears to effectually dispose of the theory of Government expert Pierce, that the malady is due to diseased sap caused by the presence of bacteria therein. On the other hand these circumstances seem to strongly support the theory that the disease comes from the extremities of the vines and that it is the result of climatic conditions and not chargeable to the soil.

#### A CRITIC CORRECTED.

We notice that our usually correct contemporary, the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, in a recent article, speaks of Haraszthy's champagne as "the only true champagne produced in the United States." We must take exception to this. Being produced in the United States, it is certainly not a "champagne," and, in the second place, Cook's Imperial and the Great Western and other brands of the Pleasant Valley Wine Company are just as true and genuine, and well and legitimately made sparkling wines as any produced in the world.—Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular.

We are surprised to find such a declaration in so able a paper as our New York contemporary, and we respectfully take issue therewith. The Circular says that the wine referred to "being produced in the United States it is certainly not a champagne." We are, of course, aware that "Champagne" is the name of a district in France which produces champagne wine, and that this wine is made from certain varieties of grapes grown in soils having peculiar qualities; but we would like to have our critical contemporary answer this question fairly: Given grapes from vines imported from the famous vineyards of France from which the leading champagnes are made, and grown on soil of the same nature as that which characterizes the Champagne district; a process of production identical with the best French method, including natural fermentation. If the wine

thus produced is not a true champagne, what is it?

Furthermore, we would like to know upon what theory the Circular arrives at the conclusion that a wine of this kind is entitled to be classed with those evolved from the semi-arctic regions of New York. The "sparkling" wines referred to in the foregoing extract have, for numerous reasons, no right to be classed as champagnes. The principal of these is that the Catawba grape from which they are made is not a champagne grape, and what is equally important, the wine produced from this grape is so acid as to require the addition of sugar to promote the necessary saccharins and the resulting required alcoholic strength. Notwithstanding they possess a degree of effervescence, they are not of the champagne type in body, flavors, bouquet and delicacy.

With these facts before us we feel justified in re-asserting that the California wine referred to is a true champagne in all its properties and characteristics, and is so regarded by French experts. It is also the only wine of the kind produced in the United States.

If our New York contemporary has anything further to offer on this subject we would be pleased to hear it.

#### AT LAST.

For a year past we have patiently scanned the columns of the *Spirit of the Times* in the hope of finding something worthy of reproduction. Our quest has finally been rewarded, and we herewith make public Mr. Boruck's effort with the remark that at last he is right on one proposition at least:

"Not less than \$250,000 should be appropriated by the next Legislature in order to properly exhibit the resources of California at the World's Fair that is to be held at Chicago. When the proposition was made to appropriate a similar sum for a so-called exhibit at London, we opposed it, taking the ground that the money should be expended in our own country. Now the opportunity is presented for such an expenditure and we favor it, believing it will be a splendid investment. California should be no niggard in her display. The State is fully able to meet the necessary expense; and if the amount we propose is not sufficient, increase it, with the restriction that it shall not be put into the hands of those who would simply use it for their own personal aggrandizement. Let business men handle it, practical, thorough-going business men; keep it out of the hands of cranks and speakmakers."

We agree with the above declarations and think that with the amount named the State might make a fairly creditable display of her resources. When the time comes we hope the wine and brandy men will make it their business to see that their interests are well represented. In this matter no expense should be spared in giving the State the full benefit of this grand opportunity to show the world the splendid variety of her products.

#### WINE CELLAR FOR RENT.

A fine cemented cellar, well lighted; water and gas, 98x172 feet, extending from Market to Stevenson streets, entrances from both streets; elevator on Market street. Well suited for wine cellar. Can be leased for nine years or less to responsible party. Rent reasonable. Enquire of S. Solomon, Grand Central Market, Market street, near Sixth, San Francisco, Cal.



## LET US GIVE THANKS

The Prohibitionists want the viticultural industry of California wiped from the face of the earth, so to speak. This is shown by the fact that at their convention they adopted resolutions demanding that the coming Legislature cut off the appropriation now set aside by the State for the support of the Viticultural Commission. With Waterman in the Executive Chair, we might reasonably expect the Prohibitionists to accomplish something by this demand, for Waterman is an enemy of the wine industry, and he is also a Prohibitionist; but his Accidency will never get there again, not even so far as a nomination. The railroad company is out of politics and that fact breaks Mr. Waterman's political neck. For all of which, and the early retirement of the Marquis Boruck, let us give thanks.

LATER—A week after the above was written comes the announcement from Dr. Boruck of the discovery of the fact that the political vertebrae of His Accidency has been broken and that Waterman is not in the race for Governor.

## A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.

*Mida's Criterion*, of Chicago, one of the few great trade papers of the world and the handsomest paper published in the interest of the wine and spirit trade, pays the Review the following handsome compliment, which, considering the high order of the journal from which it emanates, is doubly appreciated:

"Among the brightest and most excellently edited journals reaching the *Criterion*, none surpasses in general interest the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, published in San Francisco. For many years past this ably conducted trade publication was known as the MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST, and the change of name has only been adopted in the last issue. The journal is considerably enlarged and in every way gives evidence of its constantly growing prosperity. Upon the wine and brandy interests of the west it is recognized as the standard authority, and there is scarcely a trade paper published in the spirit interests at large that does not refer to and largely quote from its columns. We are pleased to note the unfailing signs of prosperity and success which the last issue bears proof of, and feel assured that the change of name will introduce it into a still wider field and secure for it still more numerous patrons."

## FOOLING A FRENCH EXPERT.

The infallibility of the Municipal Laboratory of Paris has received a sad shock through the practical tests whereby the Paris Chamber of Commerce mystified the head searcher after adulteration, Mr. Girard.

Samples of Chateau Yquem wine drawn from one cask sent by several merchants to the laboratory were declared very good, middling, hurtful, mixed with pomace wine, made of raisins, natural, colored, watered.

Samples of wines colored for the purpose were declared by the laboratory to be natural, while natural wines of one and the same cask were classed by the laboratory people as adulterated wines.

The surprise caused by such blundering was the greater, since a short time ago an expert committee of which Pasteur and other great men were members, had declared the methods of the Paris Municipal Laboratory to be correct and complete.—*Weinlaube*

## BRANDY STORAGE.

The distillers and holders of brandy who desire to store their goods for the purpose of maturing them, will find something of interest and value in the communication from J. D. W. Sherman, which appears in another column. Mr. Sherman is the proprietor of Special Bonded Warehouse, No. 1, of New York, the first of the kind established in this country, and which has long been a great convenience to those who have had brandy which they desired to store in the chief distributing point of the United States. Mr. Sherman's offer is a remarkable liberal one. To those who wish to mature their brandy in his heated special bonded warehouse, he offers to pay the freight and tax on the brandy, ship it to any point named free of extra charge, and store as cheap as cold warehouses. He will also give negotiable warehouse receipts, insure goods at one-fifth of one per cent, and affect loans when requested to do so.

Mr. Sherman is well-known to the producers and dealers of California and needs no commendation from us.

## A NICE CROWD.

The recent Prohibition convention in this city was a disgrace to these reformers who presume to dictate the conduct to be pursued by the general public. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Morris, but notwithstanding this fact, the delegates had hardly settled themselves in their seats before a row was precipitated, which soon developed into the "monkey and parrot" order. These chosen of the elect insulted the Rev. Chair, abused and insulted each other, and generally behaved in a disreputable manner, simply because some of them did not like the temporary chairman. After driving the man of God from the chair, and establishing their right to be classed as a lot of cranks, the convention proceeded to nominate a full State ticket, with General John Bidwell at the head. The ticket will doubtless carry the full vote of the party, but Bidwell is not the man to draw strength from either of the great political parties.

## STILL WE ARE NOT PROUD.

The *Western Broker*, one of the leading wine and spirit trade papers of the United States, has the following kind words to say of the Review for which we herewith express our thanks:

"Our old and valuable friend, the San Francisco MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST, on reaching its twelfth year has taken a new and we think, more appropriate name, the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. Several new features have also been introduced, which will undoubtedly enhance its value to the trade. The principal innovation is a price list of Kentucky and eastern whiskies, similar in style to the one published in the *Western Broker*. This, while extending the usefulness of the paper will at the same time prove beneficial to our eastern distillers by affecting a more general inquiry for these goods on the Pacific coast. The periodical referred to is both ably edited and conducted, justly meriting the success it has achieved. Such a journal is a benefit to the trade which it represents, and the manufacturers especially should take a liberal share in the financial support of these trade papers.

A. G. Chanche announces that he will buy only white grapes this season.

## NEW COMMISSIONERS.

On the 16th ult, the Governor announced the appointment of the following members of the Viticultural Commission to fill vacancies:

Charles Bundschu of San Francisco, from the San Francisco district, vice Charles A. Wetmore, term expired; E. C. Priber of Napa county, from the Napa district, vice Charles Krug, term expired; R. D. Stevens of the Sacramento district, vice, W. S. Manlove; J. De Barth Shorb from the State at large to succeed himself.

Mr. Bundschu is a member of the wholesale wine house of J. Gundlach & Co., Mr. Priber is manager of the Napa Valley Wine Company and Mr. Stevens is a prominent table grape grower and Postmaster of Sacramento.

## PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Geo. H. Bahrs Elected Secretary and Organizer.

At a meeting of the Executive committee of the California Protective Association held on the 18th ult, the resignation of Conrad Hildebrandt was accepted and Geo. H. Bahrs was elected as Secretary and Organizer. Secretary Bahrs will shortly make a tour of the State for the purpose of organizing branches of the State Association in the various counties. As Mr. Bahrs is an able young attorney, his efforts ought to be successful. The intent is to unite all those interested in the wine, spirit and beer trade for self-protection at the coming election.

## A GREAT OFFER.

To Brandy Distillers and Holders of California—Cheap Storage.

EDITOR PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—In the interest of the wine and brandy producers of your State I have spent much valuable time and money in establishing the First Special Bonded Warehouse beyond your State line, in the greatest distributing point in this country—New York—and as you remember against much opposition at the time. This warehouse has proved to be a great boon to the wine and brandy producers, and now wishing to see the better qualities of brandy properly ripened and developed and to induce the distillers and holders to store in the only HEATED SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSE in existence, I make this offer: I will pay their freight, pay their tax and ship to any point directed free of extra charge and store as cheap as cold warehouses. Negotiable warehouse receipt given. Insurance, one-fifth of one per cent, and loans affected when desired.

J. D. W. SHERMAN, Proprietor,

Special Bonded Warehouse No. 1, Second District. 39-43 Water street New York.

The price for a tun of four bafrels holding 268 gallons (67 gallons per barrel) of deep tinted Italian wine of twelve per cent. of alcoholic strength, landed at Buenos Ayres, is \$95. This price of thirty-five and two-fifths cents per gallon comprises however, the value of four barrels, freight, landing, insurance, commission and the uncertainty of the exchange of gold, which at present is so elevated that Italian shippers find it impossible to make an advantageous use of the Buenos Ayres wine market.

C. H. Wentz & Co., of Livermore, recently sold 10,000 gallons of Claret to an eastern firm that purchased 5000 gallons of them last year.

## DAILY RECEIPTS

Of Wine and Brandy, In San Francisco From the Interior.

		Wine Gals.	Brandy Gals.
April	7.....	62,540	5,600
"	8.....	12,680	200
"	9.....	43,090	200
"	10.....	38,060	9,050
"	11.....	11,970	.....
"	12.....	44,560	100
"	14.....	32,160	100
"	15.....	58,720	100
"	16.....	17,250	100
"	17.....	32,340	4,200
"	18.....	56,440	2,650
"	19.....	67,090	1,240
"	21.....	43,050	100
"	22.....	33,570	1,120
"	23.....	25,500	1,520
"	24.....	44,733	100
"	25.....	21,140	100

## PLEA FOR PURE NATIVE WINES.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, the eminent New York city authority on food and drink adulteration, says:

"I know of no more healthful beverage than a native wine, provided it is pure." Of course I am not in the business, but I cannot see any reason why native wine should not be just as good, just as nourishing and just as profitable to manufacture in its unadulterated condition as it is to doctor it up and destroy those very elements that commend it to public approval."

The Winter ranch near Cloverdale known as the Parker Vineyard has been merged into a stock company, incorporated April 5, 1890, and entitled the Parker Vineyard Co., principal place of business San Francisco. Capital stock \$100,000, of 10,000 shares divided as follows: T. P. Winter, 6980; J. D. Winter, 2990; T. S. Winter, 10; R. R. Blake, 10; W. Ashton Frey, 10. Messrs. Winter & Co., have succeeded in establishing a good reputation for their wines and there is no doubt that with increased capital the company will be able to push the enterprise to greater success. There are many other producers in the State who might profit by the example of Messrs. Winter & Son.

Chas. A. Wetmore plants twenty acres of Sauterne varieties of grapes on his Cresta Blanca property, this spring.

J. P. Smith is grafting a considerable area of vines on the Olivina to Sauterne varieties this spring.

## NO QUORUM.

The regular April meeting of the Grape Growers' and Wine Makers' Association was postponed till next month on account of the lack of a quorum.

## ORNAMENTAL WIRE AND IRON WORK.

## FOR SALE CHEAP.

To close out, we offer for sale at 25 per cent below cost the following goods remaining on hand. Priced catalogue sent on application.

SUMMER HOUSES,	FENCES,
FLOWER POT STANDS,	GATES (drive and other),
CHAIRS AND SETTEES,	CRESTINGS & FINIALS,
FRAMES & TRELLISES,	PICKETS (wrought and cast),
PINK FRAMES,	RIDDLES,
HANGING BASKETS,	SIEVES,
FLORAL DESIGNS,	TRAPS (Rat, Mouse and Gopher),
THREE GUARDS,	CAGES (breeding),
FIRE FENDERS AND	SCREENS (Ore, Sand and Coal),
SPARK GUARDS,	SUIT FRAMES,
UMBRELLA STANDS,	
RAILING WIRE AND	
WROUGHT IRON,	

And a variety of other Fancy Wire Work.

CALIFORNIA WIRE WORKS,

Send for Catalogue.

9 Fremont St., S. F.



## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

## EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY April 12, 1890.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
W Bros.	A Netter	25 barrels Wine	1,574	\$ 920
B & S.	A Greenebaum & Co.	2 packages Wine	253	181
N in diamond.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	5 barrels Wine	5,057	1,650
J K.	A Erz	100 barrels Wine	1,263	450
M in diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen	50 barrels Wine	2,512	660
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling	85 barrels Wine	4,317	2,374
F.	B Frapoli & Co.	50 barrels Wine	2,422	703
A V Co.	C Schilling & Co.	170 barrels Wine	8,352	3,300
C in diamond.	C Shattuck & Co.	2 barrels Wine	100	25
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	100 barrels Wine	4,915	2,400
C V C.	"	20 barrels Wine	1,012	500
P in diamond.	"	25 barrels Wine	1,265	625
S S.	C Carpy & Co.	35 barrels Wine	1,750	600
J M C.	Lenorinand Bros.	50 barrels Wine	2,513	862
C S.	California Tran for Co.	16 puncheons Wine	2,390	1,000
P & Bro.	G Migliavacca	100 barrels Wine	5,120	1,400
W F G.	"	15 barrels Wine	763	190
M F & Co.	Arpad Haraszthy & Co.	5 barrels Wine	249	163
S in diamond.	Lachman & Jacobi	25 barrels Wine	1,271	295
A in diamond.	"	20 barrels Wine	1,018	291
A V.	"	15 barrels Wine	775	235
B B.	"	50 barrels Wine	2,577	628
B N P.	"	10 barrels Wine	516	131
W S H.	"	10 barrels Wine	970	3.8
G F.	"	15 barrels Wine	764	193
E V B in diamond.	"	30 barrels Wine	1,537	457
E B & J.	"	75 barrels Wine	3,696	1,232
H.	Overland F & T Co.	44 barrels Wine	2,206	772
E V Co.	Williams, Dimond & Co.	50 barrels Wine	2,402	1,200
Total amount of Wine			63,759	\$ 23,683

## TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

J Z, Champerico	B Dreyfus & Co.	4 kegs Wine	40	\$ 50
N L, Corinto	Thannhauser & Co.	2 kegs Wine	40	30
S S & Cn, Guatemala	J Drosner	1 barrel Wine	50	16
A C J, Champerico	Oliver & Co.	40 cases Wine	327	264
V A.	"	33 cases Wine	264	260
C S & S.	"	25 cases Wine	199	150
A R, Corinto	J Gundlach & Co.	4 barrels Wine	120	78
"	"	12 kegs Wine	8	42
R M, Acapulco	John T Wright	10 kegs Wine	129	154
O & A, Champerico	Cabrera Roma & Co.	24 cases Wine	96	96
L & P, La Libertad	"	1 barrel Wine	27	30
J V, Mazatlan	W Loaiza	4 barrels Wine	40	27
B F & Co.	Williams, Dimond & Co.	1 barrel Wine	50	25
R P, San Benito	Cabrera Roma & Co.	10 kegs Wine	100	115
F V, San Benito	"	51 kegs Wine	612	703
L V, Mazatlan	J Gundlach & Co.	8 kegs Wine	80	56
R I, San Benito	Thannhauser & Co.	8 barrels Wine	31	198
L A, Salina Cruz	"	2 kegs Wine	20	18
K & V B in dia'd, Mazatlan	Ruther & Bendixon	2 barrels Wine	102	61
"	"	22 cases Wine	90	90
B S, Mazatlan	I Gutte	5 barrels Wine	250	110
A E V, Manzanillo	Redington & Co.	30 cases Wine	131	131
"	"	5 half-barrels Wine	75	57
Total amount of Wine 52 cases and			1,585	\$ 1,600

## TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP ABNER COBURN April 10, 1890.

E B & J	Lachman & Jacobi	627 barrels Wine	30,819	\$ 13,869
R in diamond	Sonoma Wine & B Co.	27 barrels Wine	1,318	591
K in diamond	Kohler & Van Bergen	25 barrels Wine	1,250	561
E & H	Arpad Haraszthy & Co.	1 half-barrel Wine	25	11
M in diamond	Marachall, Speil'an & Co.	250 barrels Wine	12,406	5,583
A V Co.	C Schilling & Co.	40 barrels Wine	2,023	910
C in diamond	C Carpy & Co.	265 packages Wine	11,327	5,097
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling	566 barrels Wine	28,708	12,916
A V.	B Dreyfus & Co.	25 barrels Wine	1,242	559
B D & Co.	"	250 barrels Wine	12,150	5,468
S L & Co.	S Lachman & Co.	600 barrels Wine	29,822	13,447
C S.	Chas Stern	96 puncheons Wine	13,440	6,644
B & C.	Louis T Snow	20 cases Wine	144,525	\$ 61,956
Total amount of Wine 20 cases and			144,525	\$ 61,956

## TO VICTORIA—PER STEAMER WALLA WALLA April 10, 1890.

Wm W & Co.	Goldberg Bowen & Co.	6 cases Champagne	93	\$ 100
H B Co.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels Wine	93	56
H V.	A Greenebaum & Co.	5 cases Wine	20	20
H B Co.	A Haraszthy & Co.	12 cases Champagne	147	147
"	"	2 casks Wine	124	81
F S.	California Transfer Co.	1 keg Wine	10	10
Mrs D K H.	"	1 keg Wine	10	7
A S.	"	1 half-barrel Wine	25	37
B I P Co.	"	2 casks Wine	126	44
"	"	2 casks Wine	124	59
Total amount of Wine 5 cases and			512	\$ 314

## TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER SAN BLAS April 23, 1890.

F & Co.	C B Rode & Co.	10 barrels Wine	451	\$ 750
W Z.	C Schilling & Co.	2 barrels Wine	100	75
F H.	I De Turk	50 barrels Wine	2,400	1,000
N in diamond	Kohler & Frohling	25 barrels Wine	1,261	500
J R.	Wm Hoelecher & Co.	1 barrel Wine	48	32
B B.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	50 barrels Wine	2,378	765
A S.	Italian-Swiss Colony	50 barrels Wine	2,550	702
C in diamond	C C Shattuck & Co.	3 barrels Wine	150	33
M S & Co.	"	12 puncheons Wine	2,000	500
"	"	1 keg Wine	1,542	540
S.	Dresel & Co.	30 barrels Wine	1,550	348
"	"	10 barrels Wine	157	83
R.	"	8 barrels Wine	412	204
B.	"	17 barrels Wine	860	574
K.	"	10 barrels Wine	515	295
M.	"	8 barrel Wine	414	215
X.	"	1 barrel Wine	52	40
L.	"	8 barrels Wine	413	207
K & K.	"	10 casks Wine	904	580
M in diamond	B Dreyfus & Co.	50 barrels Wine	2,525	750
S in diamond	"	50 barrels and 1 puncheon Wine	866	180
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling	5 puncheons Wine	792	475
F A.	Lachman & Jacobi	25 barrels Wine	1,271	206
F E.	"	15 barrels Wine	764	206
"	"	15 1/2-puncheons Wine	565	510
H M.	"	10 1/2-puncheons Wine	1,130	758
F V.	Williams Dimond & Co.	10 barrels Wine	1,918	959
J H.	"	1 half-barrel Wine	27	50
S W P.	"	2 barrels Wine	110	75
Rev L M D.	"	1 keg Wine	27	39
Rev C D.	"	3 packages Wine	27	39
Total amount of Wine			27,214	\$ 11,241

## TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

E T, San Jose de Guatemala	Cabrera Roma & Co.	10 cases Wine	10	\$ 40
"	"	1 keg Wine	10	10
F H, Acajutla	"	11 cases Wine	51	51
R E H, San Jose de Guatemala	Bloom Baruch & Co.	20 cases Wine	51	51
S S H, Champerico	Parrott & Co.	2 cases Wine	21	21
Star, Acajutla	Lilienthal & Co.	1 case Wine	10	10
J de O, Champerico	Dieckman & Co.	1 barrel Wine	20	12
J D.	B Dreyfus & Co.	70 cases Wine	300	300
D M A, La Union	"	5 half-barrels Wine	225	260
"	"	4 kegs Wine	10	10
"	"	10 boxes Wine	275	290
P T, Puntas Arenas	"	30 cases Wine	160	160
J C U.	"	10 half-barrels Wine	157	150
L Z.	"	2 barrels Wine	50	50
"	"	10 cases Wine	100	110
G B H, La Libertad	Urruela & Urioste	2 barrels Wine	137	123
Total amount of Wine 152 cases			924	\$ 1,527

## MISCELLANEOUS WINE SHIPMENTS.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	GALLONS	VALUE.
S S Umatilla	W C, Victoria	I De Turk	10 cases	27	\$ 35
"	H M C, "	"	1 half-barrel	12	22
"	V J,	B M & Co	1 keg	8	8
S S City of Sydney	K K, Brussels	A Beck & Co.	8 cases	40	40
S S Alameda	A C, Auckland	H D & Co.	10 cases	44	44
"	P O & Co, Honolulu	D G C.	1 barrel	27	11
Schr Lena Sweasy	P H K, Apia	Hooper & Jennings	6 kegs	60	39
"	D S P,	"	30 cases	203	165
"	Apia	"	4 barrels	200	145
"	"	"	20 kegs	200	150
S S City of Pekin	L, Yokohama	H & Co.	11 barrels	574	195
"	T H K, Tokio	C Schilling & Co.	4 barrels	192	95
"	J C T, Nagasaki	W D & Co.	5 barrels	238	90
"	J C & Co, Yokohama	"	2 barrels	95	75
S S San Juan	A H, Acapulco	Urueia & Urioste	10 cases	37	37
"	"	Redington & Co.	12 half-barrels	67	100
S S City of Puebla	B C, Victoria	G Migliavacca	5 half-barrels	250	125
"	E B,	S Romani	1 half-barrel	45	10
S S Oceanic	J C T & Co, Kobe	Hirschler & Co.	5 half-barrels	250	125
"	R & Co, Yokohama	J Gundlach & Co.	3 casks	189	75
"	"	"	5 cases	15	15
S S Umatilla	P H R, Victoria	"	3 casks	184	74
Total amount Wine 11 cases and				2,610	\$ 1,608

## EXPORTS OF BRANDY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	GALLONS	VALUE
Ship A Coburn	K & V B, New York	Kohler & Van Bergen	30 packages	1,505	\$ 2,257
"	B Bros,	Paul Bieber	15 packages	520	780
"	C S,	C Schilling & Co.	50 barrels	2,430	3,645
"	B D & Co,	Bourne & Wise W Co	209 packages	6,638	9,057
"	K & V B,	Kohler & Van Bergen	77 packages	1,622	2,433
"	E Bros,	Paul Bieber	14 packages	365	547
"	S L & Co,	Jas Dowell	130 packages	4,069	6,163
"	"	S Lachman & Co.	100 packages	3,709	5,563
S S City of Sydney	W F G,	G Migliavacca	1 half-barrel	27	40
"	M T & Co	Arpad Haraszthy	3 barrels	145	240
"	E B & J,	Lachman & Jacobi	5 barrels	122	198
"	B L,	W D & Co.	1 barrel	47	55
"	C M, La Libertad	S F & Co.	2 cases	35	35
Schr Falcon	C in dia'd, Amapala	C D B	1 half-barrel	25	15
S S Alameda	H H, Honolulu	Jones Mundy & Co.	10 cases	15	90
"	N J M, Apia	A C & Co.	3 barrels	148	147
"	"	"	1 keg	10	25
S S San Juan	T & Co, New York	C B Rode & Co.	1 barrel	51	80
"	A S,	Italian-Swiss Colony	2 half-barrels	53	106
"	C in dia'd	C O Shattuck & Co.	2 half-barrels	50	85
"	S,	Dresel & Co.	2 half-barrels	51	102
"	B	"	2 half-barrels	51	97
"	O in dia'd	Kohler & Frohling	2 barrels	160	200
"	F H, Acajutla	Cabrera Roma & Co	1 case	11	11
"	L & Co, Acajutla	Lilienthal & Co.	1 case	5	5
"	P A A, Puntas Arenas	Wilmerding & Co.	4 barrels	104	534
S S City of Puebla	S N H, Victoria	D G Guggenheimer	2 packages	258	258
S S Oceanic	M & K, Iloilo	S Mayers	2 cases	14	14
Total amount of Brandy 112 cases				22,178	\$ 33,651

## EXPORTS OF WHISKY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

April 7, 1890 to April 24, 1890.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	GALLONS	VALUE
S S City of Pekin	E C, Yokohama	Sprague Stanley & Co	22 kegs	125	\$ 237
"	M & R, Kobe	S M.	5 cases	50	50
"	A C, Yokohama	W D & Co.	50 cases	200	200
Schr Falcon	C, Guatemala	C D B	1 barrel	41	97
S S City of Sydney	P B & Co, La Libertad	L S H	3 barrels	121	282
"	J G, Champerico	Wilmerding & Co.	1 barrel	38	135
"	A C J,	O & Co.	1 keg	21	60
"	L C,	H Bros & Co.	30 cases	270	270
"	P B & Co, La Libertad	U P & U	2 barrels	80	178
"	L & P,	C R & Co	1 keg	20	67
"	S H, Salina Cruz	W L	2 kegs	42	110
Str Empire	J M, Nansimo	Moore Hunt & Co.	5 cases	52	52
S S San Juan	R E H, San Jose	Bloom Baruch & Co.	10 cases	90	90
"	T O Puntas Arenas	Castle Bros	2 cases	20	20
"	J S, San Jose de Ouat	Wilmerding & Co.	1 barrel	36	91
"	F H, Acajutla	Cabrera Roma & Co	1 case Vermouth	6	6
"	P H,	Lilienthal & Co.	1 case Vermouth	6	6
S S Oceanic	B Bros, Yokohama	Tilman & Bendel	1 keg	10	52
"	J & F,	Herrman Bros.	50 cases	300	300
Total amount of Whiskey, etc. 369 cases and				532	\$ 2,293

## BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	Cases.	Barrel	1/2 Barrel	1/4 barrel	Bottled lbs.	Bulk lbs.
Sherwood & Sherwood			125	184	41,830	41,830
Wm Wolff & Co			00	148	27,050	27,050
Jones Mundy & Co.	125	85			47,050	24,700
C A Zinkand			115	40		24,400
C A Zinkand			80	100	30,000	20,300
Sherwood & Sherwood		120				
W Wolff & Co.			62	92	21,000	
Total					98,950	138,610



## SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

Brandy, Whiskey and Spirits to San Francisco, from Apr. 4, to Apr. 24, 1890.

CONSIGNEES.	1/4 Barrels	Barrels.	Brandy, Etc. Gallons.	Whiskey, Gallons	ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS, GALLONS.
Lillenthal & Co.		350			14,350
C W Craig	10	330		13,762	
		240			10,050
Jones, Mundy & Co.		190		7,019	
		120			4,790
J S Bowman & Co.		195		8,076	
C Jost & Co.		124			4,720
Livingston & Co.	30	122		5,761	
Moore Hunt & Co.	10	57		3,300	
		5	356		
Vincent Dunn		75		3,550	
G Cohn & Co.		60			2,877
Sieba Bros & Plageman	50	20		2,539	
G A Fisher		48		2,457	
Braunschweiler & Co.		5		181	
O A Harc		2		77	
E Pedrin & Co.		1		43	
A Meingermerger & Co.		3		157	
Heathcote Dexter & Co.			25 cases		
F Mandlebaum & Son		5		202	
J Lubber		5		193	
F Chevalier & Co.		10		410	
A Greenebaum & Co.	20	8		961	
C W Craig		300			14,040
		275		10,344	
Lillenthal & Co.		301			11,695
L Tausig & Co.		64			2,400
		93		3,702	
Jones Mundy & Co.		70		2,725	
		60			2,370
F Mandlebaum & Co.		3		115	
F Chevalier & Co.		65		2,650	
Meyerfeld M & S	47	30		2,464	
F Mandlebaum & Co.	8	11		617	
H Walker		2		80	
J Hoxie		2		86	
E Martin & Co.		64			2,340
C Jost & Co.		60			2,335
Crane Hastings & Co.		50		2,585	
Ass't Medical Purveyor		42 cases			
Total 1086 cases.	175	3,493		95,737	71,427

## IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

S V Fomaris	40 cases Wine	J De Fremery & Co.
"	91 cases Wine	A Vignier
"	375 cases Champagne	Macon'ray & Co.
"	250 cases Champagne	A Vignier
M L & T R R & S S Co.	801 cases Champagne	Wm Wolff & Co.
S V Fomaris	425 cases Champagne	F de Bary & Co.
"	25 cases Cognac	M Walter
"	200 cases Cognac	Wm Wolff & Co.
Anheuser Busch	125 cases Beer	Jones Mundy & Co.

## IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM ANTWERP—PER BR. SHIP ARDMILLAN.

SHIPPERS	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEE.
John P Best & Co.	50 cases Wine	C Me'necke & Co.
Ad Yaeggi	100 cases Absinthe	A Vignier
"	75 cases Wine	"
"	50 cases Wine	"
"	5 cases Brandy	"
"	50 cases Absinthe	"
"	5 cases Rhum	"
"	70 cases Liqueurs	"
Sazeur de Forge Freres	9 cases Brandy	J De Fremery & Co.
Cruse & fils Freres	160 cases Wine	A Vignier
Seignomet Freres	10 cases Wine	"
J A J Nolet	75 cases Geneva	C Meinecke & Co.
	65 octaves Geneva	"
A Van Hohoken & Co.	100 cases Red Geneva	J De Fremery & Co.
D E Kuyper & Son	15 octaves Geneva	Wm Wolff & Co.
	50 cases Red Geneva	"
Y de Kuyper & Son	15 cases Green Geneva	"
Bham & Co.	100 octaves Geneva	J De Fremery & Co.
	30 pipes Geneva	"
Ad Yaeggi	10 half-casks Wine	A Vignier
"	20 cases Liqueurs	"
"	70 cases Cognac	"
"	35 cases Champagne	"

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP W. H. SMITH April 4, 1890.

J R Hardman	2 barrels Whisky	J A Burke
Mrs A Samst	2 barrels Whisky	J W Samst

FROM PANAMA ETC—PER STEAMER COLIMA April 21, 1890.

J Buchanan & Co.	20 cases Whisky	Weatherly Jardin
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## NATIONAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

IMPORTS.	February, 1890.		February, 1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.	73,216	\$ 75,198	201,497	\$ 217,668
Malt liquors bottled, etc., gallons.	69,785	50,500	51,778	43,965
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.	198,103	65,313	147,464	51,354
Brandy, proof gallons.	25,204	67,860	38,444	93,260
All other spirits, proof gallons.	66,897	65,509	82,577	66,872
Champagne, dozen.	15,337	206,532	18,108	242,075
Still wines, bulk, gallons.	148,100	102,092	121,508	90,912
Still wines, dozen.	9,306	48,809	9,100	52,188
EXPORTS.	February, 1890.		February, 1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Malt liquors, dozen.	32,540	\$ 46,446	26,081	\$ 37,879
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.	13,683	4,105	9,556	3,160
Alcohol, proof gallons.	17,171	8,951	20,553	3,721
Neutral spirits, etc., proof gallons.				
Ram	43,837	53,288	107,366	132,083
Bourbon whiskey	17,300	37,736	46,061	31,389
Rye whiskey	1,845	3,300	3,992	32,510
All other spirits	34,011	2,344	2,346	3,071
Wine bottled, dozen.	580	2,602	638	4,130
Wine, bulk, gallons.	35,025	23,888	26,131	19,621
EXPORTS FOREIGN LIQUORS.	February, 1890.		February, 1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.	241	\$ 270	329	\$ 364
Malt Liquors, bottled, gallons.	445	226	862	498
Malt liquors, bulk.	79	24		
Brandy, proof gallons	821	1,341	493	993
All other spirits, proof gallons.	4,417	2,709	6,146	1,809
Champagnes	100	1,062	131	1,700
Still wines, gallons.	3,320	2,004	2,749	1,114
Still wines, dozen.	159	653	213	689

## A New Method of Treating Disease.

## Hospital Remedies.

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors.

## Wine Men, Attention!

Mr. C. F. Oldham, of the firm of Messrs. Grierson, Oldham & Co., 11 Regent Street, London, wine merchants and shippers, will arrive in California early in May with a view to procuring suitable wines for shipment to the English market. Anyone interested in the wine industry of California is invited to communicate with Mr. C. F. Oldham care of Mr. John Edmund Preston, 636 Upper Main St., Los Angeles.

Our wine men are building up considerable trade, in a small way, in the north and east. Last Saturday A. Duval shipped wine to three points in British Columbia, and a case by express to Chicago, while Eugene Paris shipped a barrel to Iowa.—*Livermore Herald.*

CAUTION!

J. &amp; F. MARTELL COGNAC.

We desire to caution the trade and consumers against bold imitations of Martell Brandy, which are offered in this market for the purpose of being palmed off for the genuine article. We have enjoined by virtue of power of Attorney several infringers, suing them for heavy damages and we hereby warn all persons against imitating the trade mark of Messrs. J. & F. Martell, or using their original labels on bottles re-filled, with the intention to deceive, as such proceeding, being against the law, will be promptly dealt with.

WM. WOLFF &amp; CO.,

327-329 Market Street, S. F.,

Sole Pacific Coast Agents.

The genuine one, two and three star "MARTELL BRANDY" bears our firm's name on every bottle.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., APRIL, 1890.



## INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

## California Wine in the Pullman Car Service.

The following correspondence between the San Francisco Wine Dealers' Association and the Chief Commissary of the Pullman Palace Car Company explains itself:

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15, 1890.

Jno. F. Trout, Commissary P. P. C. Co., Chicago, Ill.—DEAR SIR: At a recent meeting of the San Francisco Wine Dealers' Association (an association composed of the ten largest shippers of California wines) a memorial was presented requesting the association to bring to the notice of the Pullman Car Company, the bad quality of Zinfandel wine furnished by that company to its patrons. This memorial is based on the experience of one of its members in a recent trip across the continent and is abundantly certified to by the experience of others. While conscious of the seeming interference with affairs exclusively your own, we cannot help but bring this to your notice as it is a matter of very great importance to us to prevent California wines from getting a bad reputation and as your company most certainly desires to handle good wine in preference to bad. To show you that we are not endeavoring to sell you goods, but actuated by motives alike beneficial to the reputation of our wines and to your business interests, we are willing to ship you free of cost (except freight on same) twenty (20) cases Zinfandel, each firm contributing two cases. We of course know your company requires no gift at our hands, but we are desirous of showing you that the complaints made against the wine you are handling are well founded and that the best way to demonstrate this is by comparison with good wines. Awaiting your reply we are yours truly,

E. C. PRIER, Secretary. CHAS. BUNDSCHU, President.

CHICAGO April 14, 1890.

Chas. Bundschu, President San Francisco Wine Dealers' Ass'n, San Francisco, Cal.—DEAR SIR: In reply to your esteemed favor of March 15th, would say that I have directed our commissary agent at San Francisco, Mr. Fennessy, to receive the twenty cases of wine you refer to and forward them by Pullman sleeper to Chicago, free of freight; will you therefore kindly deliver them to him at Oakland pier.

I have at the same time forwarded your letter to my assistant commissary Ackley, at Omaha, directing him to place your wines on buffet and dining cars west of there. Should they prove satisfactory, I will introduce them throughout the entire service. We would prefer pints as quarts are seldom sold. Kindly let me hear from you.

Respectfully,  
(Signed) JOHN F. TROUT, Commissary.

The wine, twenty cases, has been forwarded by the association.

## CATARRH.

## Catarrhal Deafness—Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate.*

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

## J. &amp; F. MARTELL BRANDY.

Messrs. Bamberger & Kaempfer Sued For Alleged Fraudulent Imitations of the Famous Martell Trade Mark—An Injunction and \$10,000 Asked For.

Edward Martell of France, producer of the famous "Martell" brandy, has, through his Pacific coast agents, Messrs. Wm. Wolff & Co., begun suit in the United States Circuit Court, against Sigmund S. Bamberger and Morris Kaempfer. The defendants constitute the firm of Bamberger & Kaempfer, wine dealers of this city and the action is for an injunction and \$10,000 damages for infringement of the Martell trade mark.

The complaint sets forth that the plaintiff is the sole surviving member of the firm of J. & F. Martell, which has carried on business in France for upward of fifteen years, in the manufacture, preparation and sale in France and elsewhere of cognac or brandy, that plaintiff has by long experience become skilled in this line of business and that by reason of such experience and skill and of the fidelity with which such business has been conducted, said cognac or brandy has been and is now an article of superior grade and quality; that long prior to the wrongful acts of the defendants, plaintiff had succeeded to the sole proprietorship of said brandy and is and has been the exclusive manufacturer and proprietor thereof, and possessed of the exclusive right to manufacture, prepare and sell the same, as well as to the various devices, labels and trade marks used in connection with said cognac or brandy.

The complaint goes on to recite that for upwards of fifteen years plaintiff has been accustomed to export said cognac or brandy under the firm name of J. & F. Martell, bearing the firm's devices, labels and marks and to sell the same extensively in the United States, including the various portions of the State of California, and other States and Territories of the Pacific coast; that they have advertised the same extensively and at great expense in these markets and that by reason of such enterprise, the superior quality of said brandy and the fidelity with which it has always been produced it has become widely known and highly esteemed by the people of the United States and the Pacific coast particularly; that as a result under the labels and marks of J. & F. Martell it has commanded large sales to the great profit and advantage of the plaintiff.

The complaint further sets forth that long before the wrongful acts charged against the defendants, the complainant had established and maintained in San Francisco, an agency for the sale of said brandy, through which large quantities thereof had been sold to the great profit of the plaintiff; that since August 1, 1886, the mercantile firm of Wm. Wolff & Co., at 329 Market street, San Francisco, has been and is now the sole agent on the Pacific coast for the receipt and sale of said Martell brandy, and that no other firm or person in said city has received or now receives or has been authorized to sell the same unless it has been purchased in the first instance from Wm. Wolff & Co., and that such has been recognized by the dealers in brandy on the Pacific coast.

The complaint then describes the marks upon the cases containing the brandy sold by plaintiff through the house of Wm. Wolff & Co., in which it sets forth that the cases are stamped "J. & F. Martell, cognac," that the corks of the bottles containing the brandy are similarly marked, the brand being visible through the neck of the bottle; that the same letters and words are upon a metallic capsule of dark blue, in raised letters in connection with the device which appears on the cases.

Further the complaint states that "about midway of the body of each bottle so containing said cognac or brandy, there has been and is uniformly affixed or pasted on the outside thereof, a paper label printed in white, blue and silver, of which the following is a fac-simile or duplicate."

COMPLAINANT'S LABEL.



"That just below the neck of each bottle so containing said cognac or brandy and where the bottle begins to swell, or enlarge and upon the same side or face of said bottle to which is affixed the label last aforesaid there is affixed or pasted another label crescent shaped and printed in white, blue and silver, of which the following is a fac-simile or duplicate:



"That each of said bottles so containing said cognac or brandy and so corked, cap-suled and labeled as aforesaid, has been and is uniformly protected by and covered with wire netting which is joined below the bottom of said bottle with a disc or circular piece of lead flattened on two sides, in circular form, the words and letters J. & F. Martell, and upon the other of said sides also in circular form, the words and letters Breve S. G. D."

Plaintiff goes on to assert that by reason of the aforementioned marks, labels and devices the dealers and consumers of cognac or brandy have become familiarized with the brandy so put up by J. & F. Martell, that they have always intended and expected and now intend and expect (unless some fraud or imposition be practiced) the one to sell and the other to receive the said articles so manufactured, prepared, put up and sold by plaintiff and none other. Furthermore that by reason of the difficulty of sampling bottled liquors before purchasing they are called for and sold under the name and brand under which they have become generally known and that purchase in this way is upon faith in their quality as before experienced. By reason of this fact another article purporting to be brandy, although greatly inferior in quality, but presenting the same appearance in the package could easily be sold to the uncritical purchaser as the J. & F. Martell brandy if the package containing the same bore the same letters, names, marks, devices and labels as that upon the package used for the genuine article; that by reason of the premises plaintiff has a property in the said letters, names, devices, trade marks and labels adopted for and used in connection with his said article, had become, was and is now entitled to have and to be protected in the exclusive use of the same in connection

with cognac or brandy and to have and receive all profits and advantages to be derived from such use thereof.

The complaint further recites that in the year 1870, the plaintiff through his agents in the United States duly filed and registered with the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, his claim for the said trade marks, labels, etc., and that by reason of said act became entitled to the exclusive use of said trade marks in connection with cognac or brandy in the United States.

"That well knowing the premises, but willfully disregarding the rights of complainant and wrongfully intending and fraudulently contriving to take advantage of the long-established and wide reputation of complainant's said article of cognac or brandy and of the said skill, enterprise and expenditures of this complainant and of the demand for complainant's cognac created and developed as aforesaid and corruptly designing to deceive and impose upon the public and upon the consumers of and dealers in cognac or brandy, and to procure for themselves and for the goods put up and sold by them, custom and trade of persons who were and had been in the habit of dealing in or using complainant's cognac or brandy, and also with the intent and purpose of representing to such persons and inducing them to believe that their (defendant's) article was manufactured and originally put up by complainant, and was and is of the same kind, character and quality as that manufactured and sold by complainant, and thereby to obtain and divert to themselves the gains, profits and advantages to which complainant would be and is justly and exclusively entitled and which complainant might have made and would otherwise have realized from and in the manufacture and sale of said cognac or brandy and the use of said trade marks, labels and marks connected therewith—the said defendants against the will and without the license of complainant and in fraud and violation of complainant's rights in the premises, heretofore, to wit, on or about the first day of January, 1889, began to prepare, put up and sell, and that since said last named day they have been daily and constantly engaged in preparing and putting up at said city and county of San Francisco and in selling thereat to divers liquor dealers, saloon keepers, grocers and other persons and also generally in the markets of California and the Pacific coast and they now have in their possession and are selling and offering for sale and threatening to continue to sell in the markets aforesaid large quantities of an article of brandy inferior to complainant's said article, the same being commonly known as California brandy, having the same put up in bottles of the same size, color and general appearances as those used by complainant for his said article of cognac or brandy.

The complainant further alleges that the defendants have been since the date before mentioned, and are now using upon and in connection with said article and the packages used to contain the same, devices, designs, emblems, imprints, marks, labels and trade marks which not only closely



resemble those used by complainant, but which are exact copies and counterparts thereof, that the defendants have and do now put up and sell twelve of the said bottles containing their said article in cases exactly like those used by the complainant for the J. & F. Martell brandy, including the various marks, devices etc, thereof. Furthermore that defendants also close the bottles of their said article with corks stamped the same as complainants and cover the cork with a capsule with an exact counterpart of those adopted and used by complainant; the defendants have affixed and do now affix upon the bottles containing their article a label of the same form, dimensions and designs, and printed in very nearly the same colors and presenting the same style of type, engraving, characters and general appearance as are presented and shown in complainant's said label, of which said label so used by the defendant the following is a fac-simile:

DEFENDANT'S LABEL.



Complainant further avers that defendants also use a smaller or grade label closely resembling the Martell label, of which said imitation label the following is a fac-simile:



The complaint goes on to state that in order to produce close similarity of appearance between their said article and that of complainant, the defendants are accustomed to cover and fasten each of their bottles with a wire netting put on the same manner and presenting the same general appearance as that used for J. & F. Martell brandy; that the devices heretofore described as being used by the defendants were adopted and are now used for the fraudulent purpose of representing to the dealer and consumer that it is the genuine article of cognac put up and sold by complainant; or if it is sold to jobbers or dealers who might know its fraudulent character, to enable the latter to deceive the consumer into the belief that it was the real J. & F. Martell brandy. Complainant further alleges that defendants have and do now declare that their article is the genuine one manufactured by complainant.

It is further charged that by reason of

the devices, etc, used by defendants in putting up their article it is so artful that only careful examination and comparison can discover the deception; that in fact it has misled many to buy defendant's article in the belief that it is the J. & F. Martell brandy. Complainant alleges that defendant's article is greatly inferior to the J. & F. Martell brandy and that thereby the reputation of complainant's article has been greatly injured and his business impaired; and further, that unless defendants discontinue their said acts, complainant's business in the markets aforesaid will be destroyed, particularly by reason of the alleged fact that defendants sell their article at a price below that commanded by complainant's brandy and thereby induce unscrupulous dealers to purchase large quantities of their article which the said dealers sell to consumers for the genuine complainant's brandy, all to the great loss of complainant.

The complainant concludes with a prayer for a perpetual injunction restraining defendants from further imitating or selling imitations of Complainant's J. & F. Martell brandy; also an accounting of the profits made by defendants in selling their article and for damages in the sum of \$10,000, with costs.

## Cash Registers.

Total Adding—Detail Adding—with or without Check Device.  
Cash Registering Machines for all kinds of business.  
For Further Information call or write to

**PIERCE & CO.,**  
971 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

General Western Agents National Cash Registering Co.

## Directory of Distillers.

### Their Brands and Business Addresses.

**Astor, Belmont, Nutwood,** [Bourbons]—Moore & Selliger, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle of Marion,** [Bourbon]—Baldrick & Callaghan, Lebanon, Ky.

**Belle of Anderson,** [Bourbon]—S. J. Greenbaum, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle-Air, Old Log Cabin,** [Bourbons]—John G. Roach & Co., Louisville, Ky.

**Beargrass, Kentucky Pride, Carlisle,** [Bourbons]—Kentucky Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky.

**Hume,** [Bourbon]—W. S. Hume & Co., Silver Creek, Ky.

**Old Taylor,** [Bourbon]—E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, Frankfort, Ky.

**R. Monarch, Kentucky Club, Glenmore,** [Bourbons], R. Monarch, Owensboro, Ky.

**Zeno,** [Bourbon]—Union Distilling Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Dougherty,** [Rye]—J. A. Dougherty & Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.

**Gibson, Mount Vernon,** [Ryes]—Hannis Distilling Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

**Monticello,** [Rye]—M. Crichton & Co., Baltimore, Md.

**Melvale,** [Rye]—Cummins & Co., Baltimore, Md.

**Overholt,** [Rye]—A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.

### For Dyspepsia and Indigestion



SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

ARIEL LATHROP, Pres. WILLIAM HARNEY, Mgr. and Sec'y. TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Treas.

**GOLDEN GATE WOOLEN MFG. CO.**

—MANUFACTURE—

Blankets, Cashimeres, Tweeds and Flannels

535 Market St., San Francisco

## CALIFORNIA VINEYARDS.

A Directory of Those Prominent in the Wine Industry.



[These cards inserted for \$5 p. r year in advance.]

**El Plural Vineyard.**—Established 1852. Wines and brandies. Geo. West & Son, Stockton, Cal.

**Sierra Vista Vineyard.**—Wines and brandies. Sierra Vista Vineyard Company, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**I. De Turk Vineyards.**—Established 1862. Wines and brandies. I. D. Turk, Santa Rosa, Cal.

**Cresta Blanca.**—Exclusively fine high grade wines in bottle; fine Sauternes and Medoc types. Only cash orders solicited. Charles A. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Tuzlenook Vineyard.**—Established 1880. Wines and brandies. Gustave Niebaum, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

**Sunset Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Webster & Sargent, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**Mont Rouge Vineyard.**—Established 1885. Dry wines. A. G. Chauche, Livermore, Cal. Office 615-617 Front street, San Francisco, Cal.

**Electra Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Dry wines. Clarence J. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Olivia Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Julius P. Smith, Livermore, Cal.

**Linda Vista Vineyard.**—Established 1888. Dry and sweet wines. C. C. McIver, Mission San Jose, Alameda Co., Cal.

**Fresno Vineyard.**—Established 1880. Sweet and dry wines and brandies. Fresno, Cal. L. P. Dr. xler, 409 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

**JAS. O'BRIEN,**  
206 Montgomery street,

Importer of FINEST WINES LIQUORS,  
Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Bass' Ale and Guinness Stout.

Moore, Hunt & Co's Bourbon & Rye Whiskies a Specialty

JOHN D. GALL. JAMES P. DUNNE.

**"The Resort,"**  
NO. 1 STOCKTON ST., Cor. of Ellis,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**DR. JORDAN & CO'S**  
Museum of Anatomy.

751 Market Street, S. F.  
Go and learn how to avoid disease and how wonderfully you are made. Consultation and treatment personally or by letter on weakness and all diseases of men. Send for book.  
Private Office, 211 Geary Street.

**PRUNING PLEASURE**  
BY USING THESE **SCISSORS**  
No Springs to get out of order, or, but the hand. Light, but strong. Can be carried in the pocket, and always handy. Just the thing for Roses, Shrubs and Vines.  
**ALLING & LODGE, MADISON, IND.**





# PRICES CURRENT.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

## California Wines & Brandies

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

### ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

VARIETY.	PRICE PER CASE.	
	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Eclipse Champagne, ex. dry.	\$14.50	\$17.00
Eclipse Champagne, brut.	14.50	17.00
Riesling.	6.00	7.00
Gutedel.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel.	5.00	6.00

### J. GUNDLACH & CO.,

Cor. Second & Market Sts., San Francisco.

Traminer, 82.	\$5.00	\$3.00
Gutedel, 82.	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83.	5.00	6.00

### I. DE TURK,

212 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Port, 1884.	\$6.00	
Port, 1886.	4.00	
Dry Sherry, 1884.	6.00	
Dry Sherry, 1886.	4.00	
Angelica, 1884.	4.50	
Tokay, 1884.	8.00	
Zinfandel Claret, 1884.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1884.	4.00	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.50	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

### GEORGE WEST & SON,

Stockton, Cal., and 252 Market St., S. F.

Brandy, 1879.	\$20.00	
Brandy, 1883.	15.00	
Brandy, 1885.	15.00	
Frontignan.	9.00	
Sherry.	9.00	
Port (old).	12.00	
Port.	6.00	

### SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,

Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.	\$4.75	\$5.75
Gutedel.	4.75	5.75
Port.	5.50	
Angelica.	5.50	
Muscadel.	5.50	
Sherry.	6.00	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

### LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,

3 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	\$3.50	\$4.50
Sauterne.	4.00	5.00
Brandy.	9.00	
Port.	5.00	6.00
Sweet Muscatel.	5.00	6.00
Grape Cordial.	6.50	7.50

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

In cases, per doz. qts.

Claret, 1886.	\$3.00	
Zinfandel, 1885.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1885.	4.00	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884.	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	5.00	
Somlai Hungarian Type, 1885.	3.50	
Szatmari.	3.50	
Szegszardi F6ber Hun' Type.	4.00	
" 1885.	5.00	
Port, 1884.	6.00	
Sherry, 1885.	5.00	
" 1884.	6.00	
Angelica and Sweet Mount'n, 84.	4.50	
Mad'a, Malaga & Sw't To'y '85.	5.00	

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

404 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Brandies, 1883.	\$12.00	
" 1885.	10.00	

### KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,

123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	\$3.25	\$4.25
Zinfandel.	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.	4.00	5.00
Sauterne.	4.50	5.50
Port, Old.	6.00	
Old Sherry.	6.00	

### S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port.	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Zinfandel.	3.50	4.00
Riesling.	4.50	5.00
Madeiras.	8.00	
Malaga.	8.00	
Cognac.	14.00	

## Domestic Champagnes,

### ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

Eclipse.	\$14.50	\$17.00
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### S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Imperial.	7.50	8.50
Carte Blanche.	7.00	8.00
Choice Cuvee.	11.00	12.00

### A. WERNER & CO.,

52 Warren street, New York.

(Carbonating Process.)

Extra Dry.	7.00	8.00
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## Imported Champagnes.

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Pommery Sec.	\$31.00	\$33.00

### W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jouet & Co. "Special"		
Extra Dry.	31.00	33.00
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut.	31.50	33.50

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

### DEUTZ & GELDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.

Gold Lack Sec., per case.	\$31.00	\$33.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums		
per case.	30.00	
Cachet Blanc per case.	30.50	32.50
Cabinet Green Seal, per bkt.	24.00	25.50
DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.		
Carte Blanche, per case.	20.00	21.00
Carte Blanche, extra dry, per case.	21.00	22.00

## Imported Wines.

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux		
Clarets, per case.	\$8.00 to \$28.00	
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux		
Sauternes per case.	12.00 to 26.00	
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits		
Burgundies, white and		
red per case.	15.00 to 21.75	
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,		
Oporto, Port wines		
per case.	15.00 to 20.00	
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,		
Oporto, Port Wines,		
in wood per gal.	2.00 to 4.50	
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries		
in wood per gal.	2.00 to 5.50	
Boord & Son, London Dock		
Sherry, per case.	12.00 to 15.00	
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz		
Rhine Wines per case.	8.50 to 28.00	
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt		
o M Rhine Wines per		
case.	11.00 to 14.00	

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dubos freres, Bordeaux.)		
Chateau de l'Yse, in cask.	\$95.00	
(Journn freres, Bordeaux.)		
Clarets and Sauternes, per		
case from.	\$7.50 to \$30.00	
Mignotte-Picard & Co., Chassagne, Côte de'or		
Burgundy wines from.	\$12.00 to \$25.00	
(Henkell & Co., Mayence.)		
Hock wines from.	\$7.50 to \$36.00	
(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)		
Port and Sherries in wood, per		
gallon.	\$1.75 to \$4.50	
Port and Sherries in cases, per		
case.	\$8.00 to \$15.00	
(Meckenzie & Co., Jerez.)		
Port and Sherries in wood		
from.	\$1.75 to \$4.50	

### W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

### RED WINES.

(H. Cuvillier and Frere of Bordeaux.)

	Quarta.
Pauillac, 1881.	\$10.50
Ducasse Grand Pny, 1878.	14.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.	17.50
Chat. Beychevelle, 1874.	19.50
Pontet Canet, 1874.	19.50
Cos d'Estournel, 1878.	22.00
Chat. Léoville, 1878.	22.00
" Larose, 1870.	22.50
" Latour, 1868.	29.50
" Margaux, 1881.	32.00
" Lafite, 1878.	35.00
" Mouton Rothschild, '80	35.00

### WHITE WINES.

Sauternes.	11.50
Chateau Guiraud, 1884.	27.00
" La Tour Blanche, '84	27.00

### RED WINES.

(Barton & Gueatier, Bordeaux.)		
Chateau Lacroix, 1878.	10.00	
" Le Pian, 1878.	11.50	
Duern Beaucaillou, 1881.	16.00	
Chateau Langoa, 1874.	22.50	
" Latour, 1870.	31.50	

### WHITE WINES.

Baraac, 1878.	11.00
Chateau Yquem, 1874.	30.00

### SHERRIES.

(Sandeman, Buck & Co's Jerez.)		
Pemartin Brut.	19.00	
" Umbrella.	20.00	
" Amontillado.	22.00	

## American Whiskies.

### SPRUANCE, STANLEY & CO.,

410 Front street, San Francisco.

Kentucky Favorite.	\$3.00
Extra Kentucky Favorite.	3.50
O. P. T.	2.50
O K. Old Stock.	5.00
Harries' Old Bourbon.	2.00

### KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,

123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

O K Goldwater Ken. Bourb'n	\$4.00
" " " " pr cs	7.25

### NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,

323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1.	\$2.75
" " " " Old Stock.	3.00
" " " " A1, 90 pf.	2.50
" " " " OK, 100 pf.	3.50
" Pony, Private Stock.	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old.	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf.	2.50
Union Club.	2.25
Superior Whisky.	1.75
" BB Whisky.	1.50

### LIQUORS—In cases.

	Per Case.
Phoenix Bourbon, OK, in 5s.	\$10.50
" " " " A1.	7.50
" " " " A1, 24 pts.	8.00
" " " " A1, 48 1/2 pts.	9.00
Union Club Bourbon, 24 pts.	7.50
" " " " 48 1/2 pts.	8.50
Rock and Rye Whisky, in 5s.	7.50
Rum Punch Extract.	8.00
Blackberry Brandy.	7.50

### SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN,

322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

### PER GALLON.

O K Extra.	\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale.	2.50 to 3.00
Ilvain.	2.75
Golden Pearl.	2.25
Marshall.	2.25
Old Family Bourbon.	1.75
Old Bourbon.	1.50

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Johu Gibson's Son & Co.,	
Philadelphia, Bourbon	
and Rye Whiskies.	\$1.90 to \$3.50

### A. P. HOTALING & CO.,

429-437 Jackson street, San Francisco:

### J. H. Cutter Old Bourbon Whisky.

A.	\$3.00
A, No. 1.	3.25
O K.	4.00
O K, No. 1.	5.00
O. P. S.	8.00
R (Old Rye).	4.00
A, No. 1, per case.	8.25
O. P. S.	20.00
O K.	11.25
Pure Old Rye.	11.25

### CRANE HASTINGS & Co.

316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

### BOURBONS.

	Per Gallon.
Pony Cabinet.	\$6.00
Old Crown Cabinet.	3.50
Old Crown Cabinet, Old Stock	4.00
Old Monarch A.	2.75
Old Monarch AA.	3.00
Premium Old Bourbon.	2.75
Premium Old Bourbon—O. K.	3.00
O. K. Kentucky Bourbon—A	\$2.75 & 3.00
and AA.	
Cedar Valley.	2.50
Peerless.	2.00
Occidental.	2.00
Wheat.	1.50
Magnolia.	1.50

### RYE WHISKIES.

Old Hermitage.	4.50
Old Freeport.	3.50
Old Horsey.	3.50

### MOORE, HUNT & CO.,

404 Front street, San Francisco.

	Per gal.
Extra Pony in bbla. or 1/4-bbla.	\$6.00 to \$8.00
A A " " " pf.	4.00
B " " " "	3.50
C " " " "	3.00
No. 1 " " " "	2.50
Rye in bbla. and 1/4-bbla from.	3.50 to 5.00
A A in cases, 1 dozen to case,	
5 to gallon.	\$11.00
A A in 5 case lots, 1 dozen to	
case, 5 to gallon.	10.50
A A in 10 to 25 lots, 1 dozen to	
case, 5 to gallon.	10.00
A A in pint flint flasks, 2 doz.	
to case.	12.00
C in cases 1 doz. 5 to gal.	8.50
C in 5 case lots, 1 dozen, 5 to	
gallon.	8.25
C in 10 to 25 case lots, 1 doz.	
5 to gallon.	8.00
No. 1 in case, 1 dozen to case,	
5 to gallon.	8.00
Bedford, Belmont and Astor in bond or	
duty paid in our warehouse in Louis-	
ville or in San Francisco.	

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

W. H. McBrayer, 1885.	\$2.75
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### HENCKEN & SCHRODER



WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.

Peerless A A A.....	\$4.00
" A A .....	3.50
" A .....	3.00
" O K .....	2.50
Peerless .....	2.25
Imperial Cabinet.....	2.25
Club House.....	1.75

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,  
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco

Native Pride, Old Bourbon, (per bbl.) per gal.....	\$2.50
Native Pride, Old Bourbon (per 1/2-bbl.) per gal.....	2.75
Old Rip Van Winkle, hand made Sour Mash, per gal.	2.50
Nevilles Old Bourbon .....	1.50

### Imported Whiskies.

WM. WOLFF & CO., 329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Lone Highland.....per case	\$11.50
Connaught, Irish....."	11.50
Wm. Jameson & Co....."	11.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO., 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Boord & Son, London Finest Irish Malt Whisky .....	\$10.50
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky.	10.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt Scotch Whisky .....	11.00

### Imported Brandies.

WM. WOLFF & CO., 329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Martell's Brandy, X per case	\$15.00
" " XX .....	17.50
" " XXX .....	20.00
" " VSO .....	28.00
" " WSOP .....	50.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO., 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co., Bontelleau & Co. man- agers Cognac, in Oc- taves, per gal .....	\$5.00 to \$8.50
The Vineyard Proprs Co. Bontelleau & Co. man- agers Reserve Vintages	10.50 to 14.00

WOLF, JAMES & CO., 418 Clay street, San Francisco.	
Pioneer Brandy, XXX .....	\$5.00
" " XX .....	4.00
" " X .....	3.00

CRANE, HASTINGS & CO. 316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Sazerac ds Forge & Sons.....	6.00 to 16.00
Otard Dupuy .....	5.50 to 9.00
Bisquit du Bouche & Co.....	4.50 to 6.00
La Grand Marque.....	4.50 to 12.00
E. Alusse.....	22.50
Marett & Co.....	4.00
Pellevoisin.....	4.00
Pinet Castillon.....	5.00

W. B. CHAPMAN, 123 California street, San Francisco.	
H. Cu villier & Frère Cognac.	
Quarts.	
Fine Champagne, 1870.....	\$32.00
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860	36.00

### Malt Liquors.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO., 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Guinness' Extra Stout, pints, Ihlers and Bell bottling	
Red Bull Brand per doz.	\$1.75
Bass & Co's Pale Ale, pints, Ihlers & Bell bottling	
Red Bull Brand, per doz.	2.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.

J. Shanks & Co's (D'blin) Banner Brand, Guinness Stout, per dozen pints.....	1.75
Read Bros. Dogshhead Bottling Bass Ale.....	2.00
Banner Bottling Bass Ale, per doz. pints	2.00
Bass Als (in wood) Hogshheads .....	50.00
" " 1/4 " .....	28.00
" " Kilderkins.....	21.00
" " Firkins .....	12.00

### Imported Goods, (Miscellaneous.)

WM. WOLFF & CO., 329 Market street, San Francisco.	
A. Houtman's Gin, large bottles.....	20.00
" " med. " .....	16.50
" " small " .....	8.50
Evan's Belfast Ginger Als per barrel.	13.50
" " " per cs. 4 doz.	6.00
Theo Lappe's Genuine Aromatique per case.....	13.50
Gilka Kummel per case.....	13.50
Vermouth Francesco Cinzani pr case	6.25

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

(BOORD & SON'S, LONDON.)	
Old Tom Gin, per case.....	9.50
Pale Orange Bitters, per case	10.00
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur .....	12.00
Jamaica Rum, Old " \$12.00 to 14.00	
IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in cases of 15 large black bottles per case .....	20.00
" " in cases of 15 large white bottles per case	21.00
Kirschwasser, Macholl Freres Bavarian Highland, per case.....	19.00
Cherry Cordial, J. J. W. Peters' per case.....	12.00
Gilka Kummel, per case.....	13.50

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.

Eagle Cin.....	\$2.50
----------------	--------

### SAN FRANCISCO BEERS.

Lager in barrels, local delivery.....	\$ 9 00
" " export.....	10 50
Steam beer in barrels.....	6 00
Patent Stopper, per case, local.....	1 25
Export, per case, 1 doz. bottles.....	1 75

### The Brightest National Weekly Published.

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WASHINGTON.

The new independent review published at  
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Gossip, Stories, Poems, News and Comment

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gloves. Every

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Of Wild Cherry and Tolu.

This is a good expectorant, giving speedy relief in all ordinary colds, and in Chronic  
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859 MARKET STREET, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO.

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Alfalfa, Timothy, Garden, Field, Clover, Rye Grass, San-  
foin, Blue Grass, and Flower Seeds.

Guano and Superphosphate Lawn Fertilizers.

General Agents for Manhattan Food.

Catalogue free.

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SUCCESSORS TO

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

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Vice-Pres.

CHAS. H. FROST,  
Gen'l Mgr.

C. S. FREULE  
Sec'y.

## Union Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Co.,

Manufacture the finest quality of plain, moulded or ornamented Pressed Brick, Archi-  
tectural Terra Cotta, Fire Proofing, Paving Tiles; also, Red,  
Brown and Black Mortar.

WORKS,  
Vallejo, California.

GENERAL OFFICE,  
Room 31, Flood Building, San Francisco.

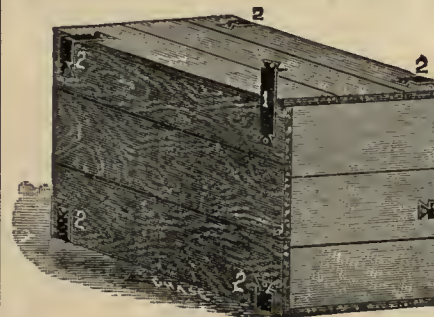
## TO FRUIT AND WINE SHIPPERS.



### BOX SHIPPING STRAP.

This strap secures cases and crates  
from breakage and loss in shipment, and  
is made of Special Hoop Iron. It bends

easily around the corners of boxes, binds the sides firmly together, and does away with  
the old way, besides being much cheaper and great saving in labor alone. It beats the  
wire or any other device for securing the case against breakage.



### PRICE LIST Per Thousand.

Including Barbed Wire Nails.

PER THOUSAND.

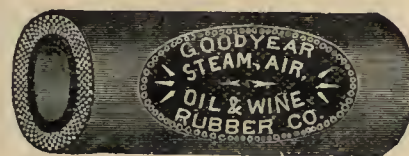
In Lots of	1,000	5,000	10,000
5/8 in. wide, 3 in. long.	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$3.75
3/4 in. wide, 3 1/4 in. long.	5.00	4.50	4.25

PACKED IN KEGS AND BBLs.

R. F. OSBORN & CO., Sole Agent.

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"GOLD SEAL"

WINE HOSE

Is the Best Made.



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Goodyear Rubber Co.,

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R. H. PEASE, Jr.,  
S. M. RUNYON. } Agents



Rubber Lined Cotton Hose



## — CURRENT PRICES. —

**Kentucky Bourbons and Ryes.**

[Quotations in Warehouse and Distillery.]

E. G. B.—Export Gauge Bremen; N. Y.—New York; N. Y. C. H.—New York Custom House; L. P. W. H.—Louisville Public Warehouse; Lon. Louisville; Cin.—Cincinnati;  
**In Bond.** Dist'y—Distillery; C. C. H.—Cincinnati Custom House; St. L. C. H.—St. Louis Custom House. **Tax Paid.**

BRANDS.	Spring, '80.	Fall, '89.	Spring, '89.	Fall, '88.	Spring, '88.	Fall, '87.	Spring, '87.	Fall, '86.	Spring, '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Spring, '84.	Spring, '83.	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Aiken							75		195					82 265	NYCH
Anderson		50	55	60			70		200	215				82 265	NYCH
Anderson Co., Sour Mash			52½	55			60							*81 265	NYCH
Ashland			42½												
Astor							65		177½	180		225		*81 245	CCH
Atherton			47½	47½											
Aurora							65								
Ballard & Lancaster															
Beam, J. H.															
Beargrass	35		45	45			60		175					82 245	NYCH
Bel-Air	10		55		65		65		190					81 265	
Belle of Anderson			52½	55											
“ “ Co.			50		65		70			230					
Belle of Marion			55	55	70				195					81 265	St. Louis CH
Belle of Nelson	55	55	67½				95			225				80 400	
Belle of Louisville															
Beechwood															
Bowen, H. C.															
Belmont							75								
Berkele, Wm.			50				65		195						
Berry, W. L.															
Berry, E. O.			50				80							*81 265	
Big Springs	32½		50				70		180		195			81 245	
Blakemore	50		60											81 300	
Blue Grass			47½				65		185		195		250	81 265	NYCH
Bond & Lillard	57½		80	82½	105		115		240	242½	265	275			
Bond, M. S.		35	45				65		195					81 265	
Boon's Knoll			60				85		200						
Bowen, J. A.	32½		40		50									80 250	
Brownfield, W. W.															
Buchanan	45		55	60			75		195					*81 275	
Buffalo Spring	40		50				75		200						
Callaghan															
Carlisle	50		65						200		225			*81 265	NYCH
“ Ky. Dis. Co.			47½				60		180					81 265	St. LCH
Cedar Run	40		60	60	75				200						
Chase, E. H.			50											*81 250	Louisville
Chickencock			45		57½		65							*82 250	NYCH
Clay, Samuel, Jr.			40		55		60							81 265	NYCH
Clifton			52	55			70		195					*81 260	NYCH
Commonwealth			45		50		62½							82 245	
Cook, C. B.	32½		40	42½			60							81 240	
Coon Hollow	45	47½	60				75							81 275	
Craig F. J.	35		47½											81 245	
Crab Orchard															
Criterion	30	32½	42½		60		65								
Crystal Springs	35		42½				60							80 260	LPWH
Cumberland		45	50	50			70		190					80 285	
Cummins, R. & Co.			50											81 275	
Cream of Anderson			52½		62½		70								
Cliff Falls	40	42½	50												
Deadman, C. M.					60	65	65								
Dix River Rock Bass	40		50		60										
Dant, J. W.	40		47½		60		70								
Darling	30		45		52½		60								
Davies County Club			50		62½										
Double Spring	32½		40				62½		190						
Durham			45		50		65		185						
Early Times	45		55		65		75		200					81 250	
Edge Cliff	45		55		60		70		190						
Edgewater	42½	45	50				70		195					81 265	NYCH
Elkhorn			40		50		65							81 260	NYCH
Excelsior	32½		45				60		175		185			81 245	
Elk Run			35				45								
Ferncliff	25	30													
Freeland															
Fible & Crabb			52½		65		67½								
Fields, J. W. M.			50	55			85			225					
Frazier, J. W.			57½				87½								
Garland	30		37½												
Glenarme		32½	45				62½							82 250	
Glencoe															
Glenmore	37½	42½	50				65								
Glen Springs			40				57½							81 260	
Greystone			47½				65								
G. W. S.			50		65		75							80 325	
Howard															
Hackley, S. O.	42½		50				75		200		220				
Hanning, Jno.	42½		52½				80	185							
Harris, N.			50				70		195					81 265	LPWH
Hawkins			50		70		80		200		225				
Hayden, R. B. & Co.	35		42½				70								
Head, F. M.															
Head, W. H.	32½		45				70								
Hermitage			85	90			135		250		260	270		82 325	Dist'y
Hill & Hill	42½	45	55	60	70		80		195		225			80 300	
Hume			50				70								
Imperial															
Jessamine	32½													81 125	EGB

All old goods quoted are Spring unless denoted by \* which indicates Fall.



BRANDS.	Spring, '90.	Fall, '89.	Spring, '89.	Fall '88.	Spring '88.	Fall '87.	Spring '87.	Fall '86.	Spring '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Spring, '84.	Spring, '83.	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Jockey Club.....	42½	45	55	60			80	190	215	225	250				
Kellar, A.....	35		47½				65		195						
Kentucky belle.....															
Kentucky Club.....	50	55	62½				85	200	220					82 290	Never Ex
Kentucky Dew.....			42½				60		185						
Kentucky Comfort.....	35		45		57½		62½								
"    Poteen.....															
"    Pride.....	40		55				65		180						
"    Standard.....															
"    Tip.....	35	37½	50				70		200	225	235			82 265	
Lancaster, R. B.....															
"    S. P.....	32½		45				65								
Limestone.....			50												
McBrayer, J. A.....			52½				70		200						
"    J. H.....			52½				70		195						
"    W. H.....			90				125		247½	255	265			82 375	Disty
McKenna.....															
Marion Co. Dis. Co.....	35		47½				62½							81 245	LPWH
Mattingly.....	32½		47½				67½		180			225		*81 245	NYCH
Mattingly & Moore.....			50	52½			75		200						
Mayfield.....			55	57½			75								
Mellwood.....			47½	52½	60		65							82 245	NYCH
Miles, E. L.....	35		45				60							81 265	
Milldale.....															
Millet.....															
Monarch, M. V.....	50	52½	65	65			90		225	250				82 290	
Monarch, R.....	47½	52½	62½				87½	205	225		235	275			
Monarch, T. J.....	40	45	57½				80		225		250				
Moore, D. L.....	50	50	62½						220						
Moore & Grigsby.....															
Murphy, Barber & Co.....			52½	55							225			81 275	
Nall, A. G.....	40		50				65					230		81 270	
New Castle.....															
Nelson.....	35	37½	47½				65		177½					*81 245	
New Hope.....			50				77½		200						
Nutwood.....			45				62½								
O. F. C.....	60	65	77½				125		245			275		*80 400	
Old Charter.....			45				65								
Old Crow.....			85	90			140		260		290	295			
Old Jordan.....															
Old Johnson Miller.....			52½		65										
Old Lexington Club.....	37½														
Old Pepper J. E.....	60		70				95		225		265	300	350	82 400	
Old Tarr.....							75		200					81 275	NYCH
Old Time (Pogue's).....			45												
Old Times.....	32½	35	45				65							*80 275	
Parkland.....															
Peacock.....									175						
Pepper, Oscar.....			77½		92½		110		230		250	275	290	*81 250	CCH
Pepper, R. P.....															
Redmon.....															
Rich Grain.....		32½	47½				70								
Richwood.....			42½	45			65		185						
Ripy, T. B.....	45	47½	55	60			75		205		225			81 275	
Rohrer, D.....					45		52½								
Rolling Fork.....			45				65		185						
Rose Bud.....							67½				200				
Samuels, T. W.....			55	55			72½				225			*81 260	
Samuels, W. B. & Co.....			47½				67½		200		215				
Searcy, J. S.....							70		195						
Short Horn.....							55				200			82 100	E G Bremen
Silk Velvet.....															
Small Grain.....	32½	35													
Snyder.....	32½		40	60	50		55								
Southall.....			45				60		175						
Sovereign.....	42½	45	60		60		80	210	225	250				*80 275	
Spring Hill.....	50		60				95		225		250			82 300	
Springwater.....			50				67½		190						
Smith & Smith.....			45		50		65								
Stone, W. S., New.....															
"    Old.....			55	52½			75		210					81 250	NYCH
Sugar Valley.....							62½								
Sutherland & Murphy.....															
Sweetwood.....		30	35	40											
Sharp.....															
Taylor, G. W.....	35													81 250	St Louis
Taylor, Old.....	55		65				110		255					81 400	
Tea Kettle.....	35		45	45	87½		65		185		270	300	325		
Thomas, W. H.....														81 265	
Tip Top.....	37½	42½	52½	57½	67½		77½		195						
Tenbroeck.....			42½												
Van Arsdell.....	35	37½	45				65		195						
Van Hook.....			45				62½		195						
Walker, F. G.....	35		45				65		200						
Walker, J. M.....										195					
Warwick.....	37½		50				67½			105					
Waterfall & Frazier.....	52½	55	70		87½		95		210			225			
"    Dowling & Co.....															
Wathen.....	32½	35	47½		60		67½		185						
Welch, T. J.....	57½		45												
Whitemills.....															
Willis, S. T.....															
Windsor.....			50				67½		175					81 250	
Woodland.....			50				75		200		235				
Yellowstone.....	75		90		110		125	225	240						
Zeno.....															



**KENTUCKY RYES.**

BRANDS.	Spring, '90.	Fall, '89.	Spring, '89.	Fall, '88.	Spring, '88.	Fall, '87.	Spring, '87.	Fall, '86.	Spring, '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Spring, '84.	Spring, '83.	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Auderson.....														81 275	
Ashland.....															
Atherton.....			52½						185						
Beargrass.....															
Belle of Nelson.....				67½						225					
Blue Grass.....			55				72½	187		210	250				
Buchanan.....															
Criterion.....			50												
Crystal Springs.....					52½		57½		180						
Edge Cliff.....			55				75								
Edgewater.....			57½				75		195						
Greystone.....			95	100			140		260	255	280	290	340		
Hermitage.....	85			55	60		65								
Highland.....	40		52½												
Hume.....															
Lancaster, E. P.....															
Lynchburg.....	35		42½	45	50	52½									
McBrayer, W. H.....															
Marion County.....			50				75								
Maryland.....			50												
Mellwood.....															
Miles.....	50		55												
Monarch, M. V.....		55							240		240				
Monarch, R.....		50		70			80	195		210	245				
Nelson.....		50	60												
Normandy.....			85				135						330		
O. F. C.....	65		75				110		240		275				
Old Peper.....															
Old Taylor.....															
Old Tarr.....															
Oscar Pepper.....															
Peacock.....									185						
Pepper, R. P.....															
Rip.....															
Rohrer, D.....					47½		55								
Rolling Fork.....	35	45		55			70							81 275	
Sovereign.....		50							225		235				
Sunny Side.....															
Van Hook.....			50				65								
Wathen.....		45		60			70								
Yellowstone.....			100		115										

**EASTERN RYES.**

Bridgeport.....		55	60	65	70	75	80								
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....	47½	50	62½	67½	75	80	85								
Dougherty.....	65	70	80	87½	95	100	105		260	310					
Finch's Golden Wed'g.....	60	62½	77½	82½	90	95	100		255						
Foust, W.....															
Frontier.....	35	40	50												
Gibson.....	60	70	85	100	110	120	130			310					
Guckenheimer.....	60	65	75	80	87½	90	100	215	255	275					
Hannsville.....	70	75	80		87½		275	290	310	335					
Horsey.....									200						
Jones, G. W.....		45	55	60	65	70	75		220						
Meadville.....															
Melvale.....		50	65	75	90				220						
Monticello.....	57½	65	75	80	92½	100	105			245					
Montrose.....		43½	47½				57½		180						
Moore, Tom.....			55		67½										
Mt. Vernon.....	72½	75	90	100	115		200	300	325	350					
Orient.....	45	50	55	65			95	210	225						
Overholt.....			57½	65	80		110		225						
Readock.....															
Sherwood.....	57½	60	75	80	90		110	230	260	260	295	325		81 400	
Lippencott.....															

# "OLD TAYLOR"

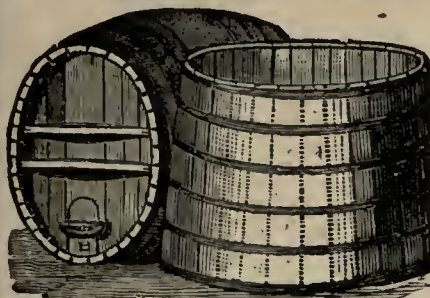
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**Wine and Water Tanks**

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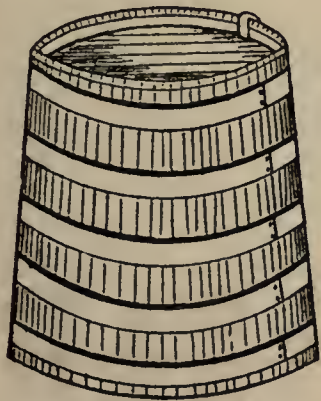
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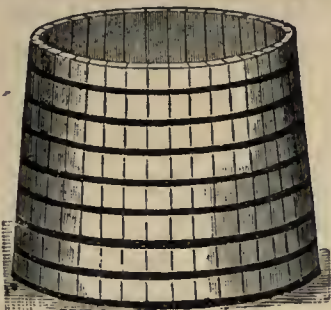
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Wooden Bungs, Taps, Plugs, etc., Oak Bungs, Soft and Hard Wine Plugs, Soft and Hard Tap Plugs, Wine Samplers, Bung Starters, etc.

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**Wood & Steel**  
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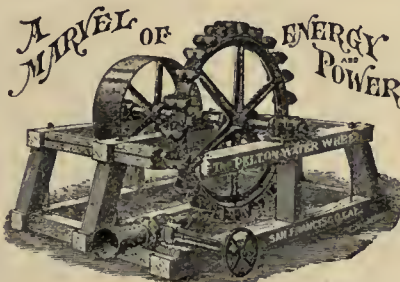
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These motors are made of varying sizes, with capacities ranging from the fraction of 1 up to 15 and 20 H. P., enclosed in iron cases, all ready for pipe connections, and are warranted to develop a given amount of power with one-half the water required by any other wheel. The cost, considering capacity and efficiency, fully 50 per cent less.

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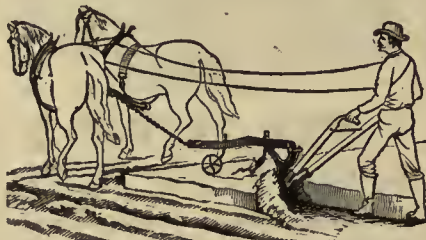
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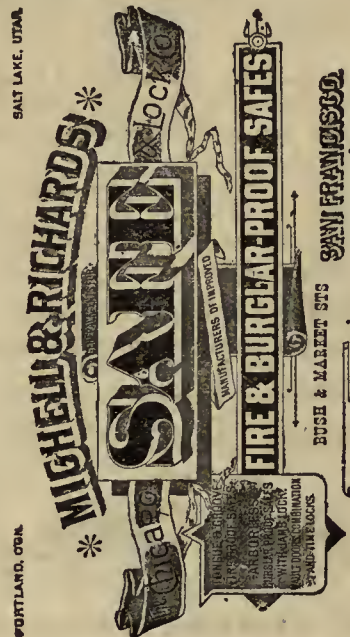
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8.30 A	Los Angeles Express, for Fresno, Bakersfield, Mojave & East & Los Angeles.....	11.15 A
8.30 A	Niles, San Jose, Stockton, Lone, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville & Red Bluff.....	5.45 P
10.30 A	Haywards and Niles.....	2.15 P
*12.00 M	Haywards, Niles and San Jose.....	* 3.45 P
* 1.00 P	Sacramento River Steamers.....	** 6.00 A
3.00 P	Express for Haywards, Niles, and San Jose.....	9.45 A
3.30 P	Second-class for Ogden & East (Stockton & Milton; for Vallejo, Santa Rosa and Calistoga.....	10.45 P
4.00 P	Sacramento and Knight's Landing via Davis.....	9.45 A
4.30 P	Niles and Livermore.....	10.45
*4.30 P	Niles and San Jose.....	*8.45 A
5.30 P	Haywards and Niles.....	†4.15 P
	Sunset Route, Atlantic Express, for Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Deming, El Paso, New Orleans, and East.....	7.45 A
6.00 P	Shasta Route Express, for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Puget Sound and East.....	8.45 P
7.00 P	Central Atlantic Express for Ogden and East.....	7.45
8.00 P		9.45 A

### Santa Cruz Division.

3.00 A	Hunter's train to San Jose.	† 7.20 P
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OCEANIC.....	THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th	
GAELIC.....	SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th	
BELGIC.....	TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st	
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# PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

## JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



VOL. XXIV, NO. 5.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 13, 1890.

PRICE 15 CENTS

### A DEATH BLOW.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT GIVES  
ONE TO PROHIBITION.

The States Have No Power to Interfere With Interstate Commerce By Prohibiting Importations of Liquor.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHICAGO April 29.—The decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court yesterday is regarded as a death blow to Prohibition as it nullifies all statutes prohibiting the sale of liquors in the several States where Prohibition is in operation. The case was that of Gus Leidy & Co. vs. A. J. Hardin. It came up from the State of Iowa. The firm which composes the plaintiffs in error is doing business in Peoria, Ill. and shipped a certain quantity of beer amounting to about \$500 in value, in kegs, to Iowa to be sold. The beer was there seized on the charge that it was in violation of the latest law of Iowa to sell it there, in that it was an intoxicating beverage. The case was decided in favor of the Iowa statutes by the lower courts, and came to the Supreme Court on appeal. The Supreme Court has reversed the decision and remanded it for further proceeding not inconsistent with the opinion which is given. There was a dissenting opinion by Mr. Justice Gray, which is concurred in by Justices Harlan and Brewer.

The effect of the decision of the court is perhaps best illustrated by a paragraph in the dissenting opinion, which defines it and indicates what the consequence will be from such a determination of the law. Mr. Justice Gray, in commenting on the decision of the majority says: "If the statutes of a State restricting or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within its territory shall be held in operative and void as applied to liquors sent or brought from another State and sold by the importer in what are called original packages the consequence must be that the inhabitants of any State may, under the pretext of interstate commerce, and that without license or supervision of any public authority, carry or send into or sell in any or all of the other States of the Union intoxicating liquors of whatever description, in cases, or even in single bottles or flasks, despite any legislation of those States on the subject,

and although his own State should be the only one which had not enacted similar laws."

Yet that is exactly what the decision of the majority of the United States Supreme Court has affirmed. It has decided that it is violation of that provision of the Federal Constitution relative to the commerce between the States for the State of Iowa to prohibit the sale in original packages or flasks of beer, which were shipped from Peoria, Illinois, to be sold within the State of Iowa. In other words it is impossible for any State to enact a prohibitory law under the police power of the State or under any other supposed power of the State which shall prevent the bringing into that State packages of intoxicating liquor from without the State, no matter what the size of the package and irrespective of the character of the liquor. The constitutional function of the State to regulate the sale of liquor, and its police power to prescribe what shall or shall not be sold, does not take effect until after the liquor so imported into the State shall have passed from the hands of the person to whom it was consigned and offered for sale to some other person. In other words it is not possible for any State of this Union to enact a prohibitory law which will prevent any person from bringing in by any mode of conveyance which it will carry any quantity of liquor which the person ordering it may desire to have for his own use.

The decision of the court by which this principle is affirmed, was drawn by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller. It is concurred in by all the judges of the court except Messrs. Gray, Harlan and Brewer, who join in the minority decision. Mr. Brewer's confirmation was opposed by the Prohibitionists upon the theory that he was not sufficiently sound on Prohibition and the temperance question to suit them. Mr. Brewer, in this minority decision, has heaped coals of fire upon their heads. He follows Justice Gray and Justice Harlan in assuming that the police power of the State is exactly what the Prohibitionists have claimed that it was.

These are some of the essential points of the majority decision. The court, after reviewing a long series of decisions upon the subject, says: "The conclusion follows that as the grant of power to regulate commerce among the States is regarded as exclusive, and the States can not exercise that power without the sanction of Congress, in the absence of legislation it is left for the courts to determine when State action does or does not amount to such exercise; or, in other words, what is or is

not a regulation of commerce. When that is determined the controversy is at an end." Reviewing the decisions of the United States Supreme Court upon different questions relating to this general subject, the court concludes: "These decisions rest upon the undoubted right of the States of the Union to control their purely internal affairs, in doing which they exercise powers not surrendered to the General Government; but whenever the law of a State amounts essentially to a regulation of commerce with foreign nations or among the States as it does when it inhibits, directly or indirectly, the receipt of an imported commodity or its disposition before it has ceased to become an article of trade between one State or another, or another country and this, it comes in conflict with the powers, which, in this particular, have been exclusively vested in the General Government and is therefore void."

The court further in its decision says: "Undoubtedly it is for the legislative branch of a State government to determine whether the manufacture of particular articles of traffic, whether for the general use or for the personal use of the maker and the sale of such articles will injuriously affect the public; and it is not for Congress to determine what measures the States may properly adopt for the protection of the public morals, the public health, the public safety, and notwithstanding it is not vested with supervisory power over matters of local administration, the responsibility is upon Congress, so far as the regulation of interstate commerce is concerned, to remove the restrictions upon the State in dealing with imported articles of trade within its limit, which have not been mingled with the common mass of property therein, if in its judgment the end to be secured justifies and requires such action." The court continues: "The plaintiffs in error are citizens of the State of Illinois. They had the right to import this beer into Iowa, and in the view which we have expressed they had the right to sell it, by which act alone it would become mingled in the common mass of property within this State. Up to that point of time, we hold that in absence of Congressional permission to do so, the State had no power to injure by seizure or in any other action to prevent the importation and sale by a foreigner or non-resident importer." The court concludes: "Whatever our individual views may be as to the deleterious or dangerous qualities of particular articles, we cannot hold that any articles which Congress recognizes as subjects of interstate commerce are not such;

or that whatever are thus recognized can be controlled by State laws amounting to regulations while they retain that character, although at the same time, if directly dangerous in themselves, the State may take proper measures to guard against injury. To concede to the State the power to exclude directly or indirectly articles so situated without Congressional permission is to concede to the majority of the people of a State, represented in the State Legislature, the power to regulate the commerce between the States by determining what shall be its subjects when that power was distinctly granted to be exercised by the people of the United States, represented in Congress, and its possession by the latter was considered essential to the more perfect union which the Constitution was adopted to promote. Undoubtedly there is difficulty in drawing the line between the municipal powers of one government and the commercial powers of another, but when that line is determined in any particular instance accommodation to it, without serious inconvenience, may readily be found, to use the language of Mr. Justice Johnson in *Gibson vs. Ogden*, 'in a frank and candid co-operation for the general good.' The judgment of the Supreme Court of Iowa is reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion."

The effect of this decision is very far reaching. It is the general opinion, as expressed by the most eminent counselors practicing at the bar, that this decision renders nugatory all of the prohibitory laws in all of the States as applicable to liquor brought into the United States from without those States in original packages and designed for consumption by the persons to whom they are consigned. The Prohibition leaders who have carefully read the opinion state that there is no remedy against this decision but to make Prohibition a national question and to have Prohibition incorporated in the Federal Constitution as an amendment. They admit that the effect of the decision is what the dissenting judges in their opinion say it is.

Justice Gray delivered a dissenting opinion in behalf of himself and Justices Harlan and Brewer. It says: "The power of regulating or prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors appropriately belongs as a branch of the police power, to the Legislatures of the several States, and can be judiciously and effectively exercised by them alone, according to their views of public policy and local needs; and can not



practically, but it can constitutionally be wielded by Congress as part of a national and uniform system. The statutes in question were enacted by the State of Iowa, in the exercise of its undoubted power to protect its inhabitants against the evils physical, moral and social, attending the free use of intoxicating liquors. They are not aimed at interstate commerce, they have no relation to the movement of goods from one State to another, but operate only on intoxicating liquors within the territorial limits of the State; they include all such liquors without discrimination, and do not even mention where they are made or whence they come. If the statutes of a State restricting or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within its territory, are to be held inoperative and void as applied to liquors sent or brought from another State, and sold by the importer in what are called original packages, the consequence must be that an inhabitant of any State may under the pretext of interstate commerce, and without license or supervision of any public authority, carry or send into, and sell in, any or all of the other States of the Union intoxicating liquors of whatever description, in cases or kegs, even in single bottles or flasks, despite any legislation of those States on the subject, and although his own State should be the only one which had not enacted similar laws. We would require affirmative and explicit legislation on the part of Congress to convince us that it contemplated or intended such a result."

The court also reversed the decision of Michigan, in the case of Henry Lyng, an agent for a Wisconsin brewery, who was fined for selling liquor without a license. Lyng attacked the constitutionality of the law on the ground that it would compel agents for outside brewers to pay \$300 a year license, while brewers within the State could, under their manufacturers' license sell at wholesale after paying \$65 annual license. He contended that this was practically a regulation of interstate commerce, and the court decides in his favor. The opinion rendered by the Chief Justice in this case concludes as follows: "The same rule that applies to the sugar of Louisiana, the cotton of South Carolina, the wines of California, the hops of Washington, the tobacco of Maryland and Connecticut, applies to all commodities in which a right of traffic exists recognized by the laws of Congress, the decisions of courts and the usages of the commercial world. It devolves on Congress to indicate such exceptions as in its judgment a wise discretion may demand under particular circumstances."

#### A HANDSOME SEND-OFF.

Our esteemed contemporary, the MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST, of San Francisco, announces a change in its title; it will henceforth be known as the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. This bright little paper consistently and very zealously advocates the cause of true temperance as opposed to fanatical intolerance on the Pacific coast, besides representing the California wine growing interests and like the good wine it praises, it improves with age. It will doubtless continue to prosper under its new title—for we understand that its management, which has our best wishes, remains unchanged.—*Australasian and South American.*

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

#### SPANISH GRAPE BRANDY.

The truth of the old adage, that it is an ill wind that blows no one any good, has seldom received a more forcible illustration than in the results which have attended the devastation by phylloxera of the Charente vineyards. For some years past, in fact ever since the short yields of the Cognac district and the gradual reduction of existing stocks, combined to raise the prices of pure brandy to a pitch which precluded its consumption by the larger section of the public, attempts have been made in various other wine growing centers to produce an article which would supply the want thus created. Specimens of grape spirit from other parts of France, from Hungary, Italy and elsewhere have been placed upon the London Market, but from divers causes, have not met with an amount of favor which warranted the impression that any extensive business in them would develop. The principal of these causes have apparently been that the prices asked in the first instance were too high to induce merchants on this side to take them up—or, if to commence with, a low figure was quoted, an inability to guarantee a continuation of the supply at the same rates in merchantable quantities—and secondly, an absence of that cleanness which has always been the characteristic of pure Cognac, and which by many has been looked upon as the monopoly of the Charentes. It has, however, been reserved for our friends in the south of Spain—somewhat late in the day it is true—to show that such is not altogether the case, and that they are in a position to produce an article which, if not equal in quality to genuine French brandy, is decidedly superior to and cleaner than most grape spirit made outside the Charente district, and that it can be distilled in a quantity and at a price which should make the industry capable of development. Considering the amount of grape spirit which is manufactured annually in Andalusia for fortifying and rearing purposes, and moreover that there is some sort of affinity between lighter Mostos of that district and those of Charente, it seems somewhat remarkable that attempts at distillation on the French principle were not made much earlier than has been the case. It is only, however, within the last five or six years that much serious attention has been paid to the question by the Jerez shippers, whilst the introduction of Spanish brandy upon the English market has necessarily been of later date. In January of last year, referring to a recent visit to the Sherry Capitol, we alluded to the new industry, and predicted its speedy development. That we were right in this opinion we have, during the past month, had ocular demonstration, for whereas on the occasion of our former visit we found the business practically restricted to the two houses who may be called its pioneers, many shippers and Almacenistas are now erecting stills, whilst a company has been established under the auspices of a well-known financial house in London, which intends devoting its energies entirely to the manufacture of grape brandy.

As to the quality and style of the brandy itself, there can be no doubt, if somewhat deficient in body as compared with the Charente product, it possesses considerable vinosity, and moreover, shows great cleanness which alone should make it extremely serviceable to the trade if only for blending purposes. Inasmuch, however, as it is claimed by those interested, that it develops rapidly, there is no reason why it

should not make a future for itself with the public as a single spirit. As a basis for Cognac brandy it will have a demand, which would, however rapidly diminish when once the Charente vineyards are again in full bearing order. With its distinctive character, however, we see no reason why it should not obtain a share of popular favor on its own merits, quite independent of, and without any detriment to, its great Charente rival. With reviving trade and increasing population there should be plenty of room for the new industry without displacing any other, and although its development in this country may not be so rapid as possibly would have been the case, had it been put upon the market before the Cognac shippers had risen to the occasion and had met their difficulties with the improved article they are now supplying, yet at the same time we fully believe that it has a good future before it. That no attempt will be made to sail under French colors we sincerely trust, as in that case those interested in the Charente trade will have just cause for complaint. Brandy being the generic term for spirit distilled from wine, is of course admissible, but Cognac, on the other hand, which refers only to the produce of that district, should not be employed unless in combination, such as "style" or "character." "Pure Grape Spanish Brandy" is the formula adopted by one house without any reference to Cognac at all, and to our mind this is the most desirable, although so long as no attempt is made to deceive the trade or the consumer it is entirely a matter of opinion.—*Ridley's Wine and Spirit Circular, London.*

#### NEW TREATMENT FOR PHYLOXERA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "Wine drinkers will have some reason to rejoice if the experiments recently made by M. Ville, a professor of chemistry in Paris, turn out to have any practical value. M. Ville states that he has discovered a new chemical manure—intense and almost miraculous in its effects on the vine. It consists of a mixture of phosphate of chalk, carbonate of refined potash and sulphate of chalk, which, if placed around vine-growths, will enable them to defy the onslaughts of the phylloxera. Nitrate of potash may be used instead of carbonate, which is dear; but in order to make the manure efficacious in its results the vines should be fumigated in the late autumn or in January or February, M. Ville has tried his experiments on French vines at Vincennes, but he is of the opinion that his manure will be of equal use in America or Australia. He furthermore predicts that his chemical concoction will not only destroy the phylloxera, but lead to an abundance of grapes, which are nowadays so scarce in this country that Spanish and Italian vines of inferior quality have to be drawn upon for the fabrication of French wines. M. Ville's views, however, are considered too sanguine by some of the experts but should he succeed he will undoubtedly have deserved well of all lovers of the refreshing, exhilarating and vivifying juice of the genuine Gallic grape."

Is it not time that Americans began to drink honest American wine at American prices? We are drinking it anyway under foreign labels.—*Boston Pilot.*

#### IN TUNIS.

#### What Wine Growers Are Doing in That Country.

[Translated from *La Vigne Francaise*, for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.]

The wine yield of Tunis of 1889, was upwards of 32,600 hectolitres, distributed as follows: Tunis, 21,743; Nabeul, 1550; Souk-el Arba, 3084; Beja, 1934; Bizerte, 650; Sousse, 3433; Sfax, 93; Kairouan, 34; Djerba, 100.

The official statements made in accordance with the law of May 1, 1888, show that about 5200 hectolitres of land are devoted to vines, of which 4064 hectolitres are planted to European, and 1232 hectolitres to native wines. Of the 4064 hectolitres, French colonists own 3300, thus possessing three-fourths of the European vineyards. The vines are distributed as follows:

	European Hectolitres	Native Hectolitres
Tunis	2,454	152
Nabeul	331	258
Bizert	133	564
Kef	20	22
Sfax	217	4
Kairouan	23	....
Sousse	389	....
Souk el Arba	273	152
Djerba	4	80
Beja	220	....

The native vines are mostly devoted to producing table grapes. In the vicinity of Bizerte, a white wine of excellent quality is made of them.

Many rich Arabs have commenced planting vineyards by the European method. Comparing the quantity of land planted to vines in 1888 and 1889, the vintage statistics show that the vintage increased from 15,000 hectolitres in 1888 to 32,600 hectolitres in 1889, and that there was 758 hectolitres of land more in grapes. If to these 758 hectolitres is added the large increase in December and January, it will be easily seen that the European colonists are well repaid for their time and investments of money.

The spring and summer rains assure the success of all ventures and give the vines a remarkable vigor. No trace of any animal or vegetable parasite has ever been observed though snow and floods have damaged two of the most important vineyards.

The vintage commences in the first few days of August and is general by the 16th of the month. The fluctuations of temperature during the vintage vary from 34 to 41 degrees and in September from 34 to 38 degrees. The prevailing winds at the same time are north, northeast and southeast.

Such are the conditions which prevail at the time of the vintage. They make rather delicate all the processes of vinification. It is not necessary however, to exaggerate the evils which exist. If all viticultural operations are conducted with wisdom and by experienced men, nature will produce a good and pure wine for the vintner's cellar.

We need not say that results of the first order are obtainable in Tunis for the conditions are the same as in Algeria; but any theoretical or scientific experiments are likely to meet with dolorous failure.

#### WINE CELLAR FOR RENT.

A fine cemented cellar, well lighted; water and gas, 98x172 feet, extending from Market to Stevenson streets, entrance from both streets; elevator on Market street. Well suited for wine cellar. Can be leased for nine years or less to responsible party. Rent reasonable. Enquire of S. Solomon, Grand Central Market, Market street, near Sixth, San Francisco, Cal.



## GRAND WINE VAULTS.

## The New Quarters of Messrs. Kohler &amp; Frohling

Messrs. Kohler & Frohling are now located in their new quarters at the southwest corner of Second and Folsom streets. The building is a magnificent structure, of three stories and a basement, with a frontage of 137½ feet on Folsom street, and 275 feet on Second, richly finished in pressed brick, granite and terra cotta, and is a striking ornament to that section of the city. It was erected upon the plans and under the supervision of Mr. Charles Kohler, and is one of the most complete and commodious of the wine vaults of the United States. The exterior and interior arrangements are perfect, and designed for handling and storing great quantities of wine in large or small packages with ease and facility.

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## THE LEATHER BOTTLE.

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"How oft the Black Jack to his lips doth go."  
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The idea of employing skins as vessels for holding liquids is as ancient, at all events, as the Hebrew Scriptures, where the hide of the goat is described as applied to this purpose. In Italy and Spain they employ the gourd or calabash, which becomes as hard and impervious as wood; and in the latter country the sherry is brought to market by the peasants in pigs' skins, which communicate a peculiar flavor to the wine. Bottle makers, or manufacturers of leathern bottles, are mentioned in some proceedings between the Corporation of London and one Nicholas Burle (1 Richard II. A. D. 1378). This Burle was a dealer in hides, and sold them, among other customers to bottle makers. The contention was raised by certain cordwainers or boot makers, who pleaded that he hides were not only useless to them, but to all other employers of the same material, and two bottle makers, William Kartille and Thomas Tyold, who deposed that the hides were raw and forfeitable, and were unfit for their business and any other alike, so that the goods were declared forfeited. The leather bottle was made in a series of sizes, variously designated, from the *bombard* of one and one-half gallons to the pint or half-pint. In the time of Charles I., when Thomas Heywood published his "Dissection of a Drunkard," 1635, the plain bottle is stated to have been chiefly in use among shepherds and country folk; but they had them also mounted in silver in ale-houses, both in the city and suburbs, while at the court there were the black jack and the bombard, which led to the notion of the Frenchman that we drank our wine and beer out of our boots. In the reign of James I., the lieutenant of the Tower was entitled to two bombards of wine out of every ship which came freighted therewith to the Thames. A writer of that day, comparing the bottle and the jack, says:

When the bottle and jack stand together,  
O fie on't,  
The bottle looks like a dwarf to a giant;  
Then have we not reason the jacks to choose,  
For they will make boots when the bottle mends shoes.

Among the curious tunes formerly in vogue was that of "The Bottle Makers' Delight," and it was to this that we are directed to set "A Song in Praise of the Leather Bottle," published about 1700 on a broad-sheet. The sign of the "Leather Bottle" is still associated with Messrs. Hoares' Bank, in Fleet street, London, over which it used to be seen suspended. In the play of "Mucedorus," 1598, the clown says that he shall go to Thomas the butler for a jack of beer. In the "Serving-Man's Comfort," by J. M., 1598, where the writer is deploring the decline of ancient hospitality he inquires, among other points: "Where are the great black jacks of double beer?"—showing, as we have said, not only that the leathern vessel, like that of glass, was made of various capacities, but that the jack was probably the next size to the bombard. The late Mr. Thomas Willement, of Davington, Kent, used to show a jack, which was thought by him to have belonged to Oliver Cromwell. But whether it was strictly a jack or a bottle, we cannot determine, as we never saw the relic. No doubt, even after the general introduction of glass

and hardware for drinking vessels and liquid measures, the fragility of both led travelers, soldiers, officers on the march and others who had not much room to accommodate their stores, to retain the old leathern cases, of which we yet preserve some trace in our flasks. Archdeacon Nares, who published his "Glossary" in 1821, observes, in reference to various meanings of the word *jack*. "A kind of pitcher, made of leather, was similarly called a jack, even within my memory." This is, however, not quite explicit, as originally, at all events, the jack was one of the larger vessels of a series. We see that Mr. Chappell in his "Popular Music of the Olden times," assigns the composition of the famous ballad of the "Praise of the Leather Bottle," on account of its metrical structure, to a very early period. It was certainly written on the model of the more ancient school of ballad poetry, and is by no means deficient in literary merit. The author is not known, but he was presumably a layman, who parodied in the exordium and burden of his production the style of many of the familiar effusions of the wandering minstrel of these long by-gone days.

## CORK EATING INSECTS.

This subject has been engaging the attention of Belgian and Dutch entomologists. Heylaerts notes a small moth of the family of *Pyralides*, or pearl moths. It is known as *Ephesia passulella* Barr. The grub burrows through wine corks from top to bottom. A similar species frequents flower stores. Snellen (*Tijdschrift Voor Entom. van Nederlands Entom. Ver.* vol. XIX. (describes another foe of wine corks. It is a moth of the family of *Tinece*, to which also belong the honeycomb moth, the clothes moth and other domestic pests. It is named *Enophila V-fluvum* Hu. The appellation *enophila* (wine loving) is a misnomer, as neither in its earlier phases of existence nor as a perfect insect (when it is distinguished by a V mark on the upper wings) does it touch the wine. But the grub makes its abode in the wine corks. Grubs supposed to belong to this species did serious damage to some Burgundy in a cellar at Fleury by perforating the corks (*Comp. Rend. Soc. En. Belge* 1887). Heylaerts believes that the grubs feed on the mould that forms on old wine vats in damp cellars, and on mouldy corks. Preudhomme de Borre reports numerous cases observed in wine cellars in the neighborhoods of Mons and Charleroi. Preudhomme believes that these tiny insects levy a heavy annual tax on Bordeaux and Burgundy wines in bottle. Dampness appears to be an essential condition, for in dry cellars the insects are not to be found. Boiling the corks before use, and carefully covering with wax at once, to prevent the corks becoming a receptacle for the eggs of the female insect, are the best precautions. The same observer also mentions *Rhizophagus bipustulatus* Fab., a tiny beetle of the family of *Nitidulidae* var *longi collis*, as mischievous to wine corks, in which it has been found. Whether it is in quest of lignivorous grubs, which feed on wood and cork, is uncertain; but, whatever its object, it burrows and forms galleries in the corks, chiefly near the glass, to an extent that entails risk to the contents of the bottles. It probably attacks the corks through some flaw in the wax. Careful waxing before capsuling is recommended as a precaution.



practically, but it can constitutionally be wielded by Congress as part of a national and uniform system. The statutes in question were enacted by the State of Iowa, in the exercise of its undoubted power to protect its inhabitants against the evils physical, moral and social, attending the free use of intoxicating liquors. They are not aimed at interstate commerce, they have no relation to the movement of goods from one State to another, but operate only on intoxicating liquors within the territorial limits of the State; they include all such liquors without discrimination, and do not even mention where they are made or whence they come. If the statutes of a State restricting or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within its territory, are to be held inoperative and void as applied to liquors sent or brought from another State, and sold by the importer in what are called original packages, the consequence must be that an inhabitant of any State may under the pretext of interstate commerce, and without license or supervision of any public authority, carry or send into, and sell in, any or all of the other States of the Union intoxicating liquors of whatever description, in cases or kegs, even in single bottles or flasks, despite any legislation of those States on the subject, and although his own State should be the only one which had not enacted similar laws. We would require affirmative and explicit legislation on the part of Congress to convince us that it contemplated or intended such a result."

The court also reversed the decision of Michigan, in the case of Henry Lyng, an agent for a Wisconsin brewery, who was fined for selling liquor without a license. Lyng attacked the constitutionality of the law on the ground that it would compel agents for outside brewers to pay \$300 a year license, while brewers within the State could, under their manufacturers' license sell at wholesale after paying \$65 annual license. He contended that this was practically a regulation of interstate commerce, and the court decides in his favor. The opinion rendered by the Chief Justice in this case concludes as follows: "The same rule that applies to the sugar of Louisiana, the cotton of South Carolina, the wines of California, the hops of Washington, the tobacco of Maryland and Connecticut, applies to all commodities in which a right of traffic exists recognized by the laws of Congress, the decisions of courts and the usages of the commercial world. It devolves on Congress to indicate such exceptions as in its judgment a wise discretion may demand under particular circumstances."

#### A HANDSOME SEND-OFF.

Our esteemed contemporary, the MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST, of San Francisco, announces a change in its title; it will henceforth be known as the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. This bright little paper consistently and very zealously advocates the cause of true temperance as opposed to fanatical intolerance on the Pacific coast, besides representing the California wine growing interests and like the good wine it praises, it improves with age. It will doubtless continue to prosper under its new title—for we understand that its management, which has our best wishes, remains unchanged.—*Australasian and South American.*

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

#### SPANISH GRAPE BRANDY.

The truth of the old adage, that it is an ill wind that blows no one any good, has seldom received a more forcible illustration than in the results which have attended the devastation by phylloxera of the Charente vineyards. For some years past, in fact ever since the short yields of the Cognac district and the gradual reduction of existing stocks, combined to raise the prices of pure brandy to a pitch which precluded its consumption by the larger section of the public, attempts have been made in various other wine growing centers to produce an article which would supply the want thus created. Specimens of grape spirit from other parts of France, from Hungary, Italy and elsewhere have been placed upon the London Market, but from divers causes, have not met with an amount of favor which warranted the impression that any extensive business in them would develop. The principal of these causes have apparently been that the prices asked in the first instance were too high to induce merchants on this side to take them up—or, if to commence with, a low figure was quoted, an inability to guarantee a continuation of the supply at the same rates in merchantable quantities—and secondly, an absence of that cleanness which has always been the characteristic of pure Cognac, and which by many has been looked upon as the monopoly of the Charentes. It has, however, been reserved for our friends in the south of Spain—somewhat late in the day it is true—to show that such is not altogether the case, and that they are in a position to produce an article which, if not equal in quality to genuine French brandy, is decidedly superior to and cleaner than most grape spirit made outside the Charente district, and that it can be distilled in a quantity and at a price which should make the industry capable of development. Considering the amount of grape spirit which is manufactured annually in Andalusia for fortifying and rearing purposes, and moreover that there is some sort of affinity between lighter Mostos of that district and those of Charente, it seems somewhat remarkable that attempts at distillation on the French principle were not made much earlier than has been the case. It is only, however, within the last five or six years that much serious attention has been paid to the question by the French shippers, whilst the introduction of Spanish brandy upon the English market has necessarily been of later date. In January of last year, referring to a recent visit to the Sherry Capitol, we alluded to the new industry, and predicted its speedy development. That we were right in this opinion we have, during the past month, had ocular demonstration, for whereas on the occasion of our former visit we found the business practically restricted to the two houses who may be called its pioneers, many shippers and Almacenistas are now erecting stills, whilst a company has been established under the auspices of a well-known financial house in London, which intends devoting its energies entirely to the manufacture of grape brandy.

As to the quality and style of the brandy itself, there can be no doubt, if somewhat deficient in body as compared with the Charente product, it possesses considerable vinosity, and moreover, shows great cleanness which alone should make it extremely serviceable to the trade if only for blending purposes. Inasmuch, however, as it is claimed by those interested, that it develops rapidly, there is no reason why it

should not make a future for itself with the public as a single spirit. As a basis for Cognac brandy it will have a demand, which would, however rapidly diminish when once the Charente vineyards are again in full bearing order. With its distinctive character, however, we see no reason why it should not obtain a share of popular favor on its own merits, quite independent of, and without any detriment to, its great Charente rival. With reviving trade and increasing population there should be plenty of room for the new industry without displacing any other, and although its development in this country may not be so rapid as possibly would have been the case, had it been put upon the market before the Cognac shippers had risen to the occasion and had met their difficulties with the improved article they are now supplying, yet at the same time we fully believe that it has a good future before it. That no attempt will be made to sail under French colors we sincerely trust, as in that case those interested in the Charente trade will have just cause for complaint. Brandy being the generic term for spirit distilled from wine, is of course admissible, but Cognac, on the other hand, which refers only to the produce of that district, should not be employed unless in combination, such as "style" or "character." "Pure Grape Spanish Brandy" is the formula adopted by one house without any reference to Cognac at all, and to our mind this is the most desirable, although so long as no attempt is made to deceive the trade or the consumer it is entirely a matter of opinion.—*Ridley's Wine and Spirit Circular, London.*

#### NEW TREATMENT FOR PHYLLOXERA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "Wine drinkers will have some reason to rejoice if the experiments recently made by M. Ville, a professor of chemistry in Paris, turn out to have any practical value. M. Ville states that he has discovered a new chemical manure—intense and almost miraculous in its effects on the vine. It consists of a mixture of phosphate of chalk, carbonate of refined potash and sulphate of chalk, which, if placed around vine-growths, will enable them to defy the onslaughts of the phylloxera. Nitrate of potash may be used instead of carbonate, which is dear; but in order to make the manure efficacious in its results the vines should be fumigated in the late autumn or in January or February, M. Ville has tried his experiments on French vines at Vincennes, but he is of the opinion that his manure will be of equal use in America or Australia. He furthermore predicts that his chemical concoction will not only destroy the phylloxera, but lead to an abundance of grapes, which are nowadays so scarce in this country that Spanish and Italian vines of inferior quality have to be drawn upon for the fabrication of French wines. M. Ville's views, however, are considered too sanguine by some of the experts but should he succeed he will undoubtedly have deserved well of all lovers of the refreshing, exhilarating and vivifying juice of the genuine Gallie grape."

Is it not time that Americans began to drink honest American wine at American prices? We are drinking it anyway under foreign labels.—*Boston Pilot.*

#### IN TUNIS.

#### What Wine Growers Are Doing in That Country.

[Translated from *La Vigne Francaise*, for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.]

The wine yield of Tunis of 1889, was upwards of 32,600 hectolitres, distributed as follows: Tunis, 21,743; Nabeul, 1550; Souk-el Arba, 3084; Beja, 1934; Bizerte, 650; Sousse, 3433; Sfax, 98; Kairouan, 34; Djerba, 100.

The official statements made in accordance with the law of May 1, 1888, show that about 5200 hectolitres of land are devoted to vines, of which 4064 hectolitres are planted to European, and 1232 hectolitres to native wines. Of the 4064 hectolitres, French colonists own 3300, thus possessing three-fourths of the European vineyards. The vines are distributed as follows:

	European Hectolitres	Native Hectolitres
Tunis	2,454	152
Nabeul	331	258
Bizert	133	564
Kef	20	22
Sfax	217	4
Kairouan	23	....
Sousse	389	....
Souk el Arba	273	152
Djerba	4	80
Beja	220	....

The native vines are mostly devoted to producing table grapes. In the vicinity of Bizerte, a white wine of excellent quality is made of them.

Many rich Arabs have commenced planting vineyards by the European method. Comparing the quantity of land planted to vines in 1888 and 1889, the vintage statistics show that the vintage increased from 15,000 hectolitres in 1888 to 32,600 hectolitres in 1889, and that there was 758 hectolitres of land more in grapes. If to these 758 hectolitres is added the large increase in December and January, it will be easily seen that the European colonists are well repaid for their time and investments of money.

The spring and summer rains assure the success of all ventures and give the vines a remarkable vigor. No trace of any animal or vegetable parasite has ever been observed though snow and floods have damaged two of the most important vineyards.

The vintage commences in the first few days of August and is general by the 16th of the month. The fluctuations of temperature during the vintage vary from 34 to 41 degrees and in September from 34 to 38 degrees. The prevailing winds at the same time are north, northeast and southeast.

Such are the conditions which prevail at the time of the vintage. They make rather delicate all the processes of vinification. It is not necessary however, to exaggerate the evils which exist. If all viticultural operations are conducted with wisdom and by experienced men, nature will produce a good and pure wine for the vintner's cellar.

We need not say that results of the first order are obtainable in Tunis for the conditions are the same as in Algeria; but any theoretical or scientific experiments are likely to meet with dolorous failure.

#### WINE CELLAR FOR RENT.

A fine cemented cellar, well lighted; water and gas, 98x172 feet, extending from Market to Stevenson streets, entrance from both streets; elevator on Market street. Well suited for wine cellar. Can be leased for nine years or less to responsible party. Rent reasonable. Enquire of S. Solomon, Grand Central Market, Market street, near Sixth, San Francisco, Cal.



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Then have we not reason the jacks to choose,  
For they will make boots when the bottle mends shoes.

Among the curious tunes formerly in vogue was that of "The Bottle Makers' Delight," and it was to this that we are directed to set "A Song in Praise of the Leather Bottle," published about 1700 on a broad-sheet. The sign of the "Leather Bottle" is still associated with Messrs. Hoares' Bank, in Fleet street, London, over which it used to be seen suspended. In the play of "Mucedorus," 1598, the clown says that he shall go to Thomas the butler for a jack of beer. In the "Serving-Man's Comfort," by J. M., 1598, where the writer is deploring the decline of ancient hospitality he inquires, among other points: "Where are the great black jacks of double beer?"—showing, as we have said, not only that the leathern vessel, like that of glass, was made of various capacities, but that the jack was probably the next size to the bombard. The late Mr. Thomas Willement, of Davington, Kent, used to show a jack, which was thought by him to have belonged to Oliver Cromwell. But whether it was strictly a jack or a bottle, we cannot determine, as we never saw the relic. No doubt, even after the general introduction of glass

and hardware for drinking vessels and liquid measures, the fragility of both led travelers, soldiers, officers on the march and others who had not much room to accommodate their stores, to retain the old leathern cases, of which we yet preserve some trace in our flasks. Archdeacon Nares, who published his "Glossary" in 1821, observes, in reference to various meanings of the word *jack*. "A kind of pitcher, made of leather, was similarly called a jack, even within my memory." This is, however, not quite explicit, as originally, at all events, the jack was one of the larger vessels of a series. We see that Mr. Chappell in his "Popular Music of the Olden times," assigns the composition of the famous ballad of the "Praise of the Leather Bottel," on account of its metrical structure, to a very early period. It was certainly written on the model of the more ancient school of ballad poetry, and is by no means deficient in literary merit. The author is not known, but he was presumably a layman, who parodied in the exordium and burden of his production the style of many of the familiar effusions of the wandering minstrel of these long bygone days.

## CORK EATING INSECTS.

This subject has been engaging the attention of Belgian and Dutch entomologists. Heylaerts notes a small moth of the family of *Pyralides*, or pearl moths. It is known as *Ephestia passulella* Barr. The grub burrows through wine corks from top to bottom. A similar species frequents flower stores. Snellen (*Tijdschrift Voor Entom. van Nederlands Entom. Ver.* vol. XIX. (describes another foe of wine corks. It is a moth of the family of *Tinece*, to which also belong the honeycomb moth, the clothes moth and other domestic pests. It is named *Enophila V-fluvum* Hu. The appellation *enophila* (wine loving) is a misnomer, as neither in its earlier phases of existence nor as a perfect insect (when it is distinguished by a V mark on the upper wings) does it touch the wine. But the grub makes its abode in the wine corks. Grubs supposed to belong to this species did serious damage to some Burgundy in a cellar at Fleurus by perforating the corks (*Comp. Rend. Soc. Eén. Belges* 1887). Heylaerts believes that the grubs feed on the mould that forms on old wine vats in damp cellars, and on mouldy corks. Preudhomme de Borre reports numerous cases observed in wine cellars in the neighborhoods of Mons and Charleroi. Preudhomme believes that these tiny insects levy a heavy annual tax on Bordeaux and Burgundy wines in bottle. Dampness appears to be an essential condition, for in dry cellars the insects are not to be found. Boiling the corks before use, and carefully covering with wax at once, to prevent the corks becoming a receptacle for the eggs of the female insect, are the best precautions. The same observer also mentions *Rhizophagus bipustulatus* Fab., a tiny beetle of the family of *Nitidulidae* var *longicollis*, as mischievous to wine corks, in which it has been found. Whether it is in quest of lignivorous grubs, which feed on wood and cork, is uncertain; but, whatever its object, it burrows and forms galleries in the corks, chiefly near the glass, to an extent that entails risk to the contents of the bottles. It probably attacks the corks through some flaw in the wax. Careful waxing before capsuling is recommended as a precaution.



## THE SICILIAN VINTAGE OF 1889.

The following is extracted from a report by M. W. Stigand, British Consul at Palermo:

The new wine was running out of the horn of plenty last autumn throughout the length and breadth of the island, and the vintage has, with the exception of one or two districts such as Vittoria and Terranova where the phylloxera is raging and where the sirocco was unusually destructive, been abundant—so abundant that, on the first reports of the harvest in September, when it was commencing, prices fell rapidly. The official returns, however, from Northern Italy, which gave the results of the winter harvest there as being, owing to storms and bad weather forty-three per cent. below the average, sent prices up again, and at present they are fairly good, prices having been further raised by an increase of export from Riposto. It was feared during the summer that owing to the spring siroccos, which scorched the young buds, and the summer drought the yield would not be so great, so that many proprietors were taken by surprise with its abundance, and in some districts, such as Alcamo, the proprietors had to buy or order casks at a moment's notice. It was a good time for the coopers, who were working hard throughout the island day and night to get casks ready for the new juice. Sicily, on account of its equable climate, and the absence of such thunder-storms as ravage the Neapolitan districts from time to time, can generally rely on a long spell of fine weather for its vintage operations, the chief enemy both in spring and summer being the withering sirocco; and those who did not rely on Sicilian sunshine this year had general cause to regret. In some districts the proprietors, fearful of rain after the long rainless summer, began their vintage too soon, and paid dearly for their mistrust in loss of juice, while those who did not were rewarded by overflowing vats and casks. The equability of the climate indeed, added to the natural fertility of the soil, gives Sicily special advantages in the way of viticulture, so that while the vineyards of North Italy were being ravaged with hailstorms and excessive rains, the wine harvest here was being carried on under cloudless skies, in a windless atmosphere, without break or stop.

The regular official statistics as to quantity of produce will not appear till next April; meanwhile, we have to rely on the separate reports of syndics of the separate communes for information. It is impossible to obtain reports from all the syndics, but from comparing a good number of them together it would appear that the whole result for Sicily amounts to about eighty-five per cent. of the average, although in some places we are informed that the produce was the double of last year. We have too, to rely on the same authorities for information as to the quality, and these reports are conflicting, some reporting the produce as excellent, some as good and some as middling; the same influences which have modified the quantities in different districts have, naturally, also had a modifying effect on the qualities. On the whole, however, it may be said that about one-half is returned as very good, and the other half is divided between good and middling.

The area devoted to viniculture in the province of Palermo exceeds 105,000 acres, and the number of vines is about 150,000,000 and perhaps more. The average produc-

tion is close upon 1,500,000 hectolitres. This year's production has varied owing to the prevalence of south-east winds and other atmospheric influences. Some places such as Corleone, Geraci, Partinico, Roccapalumba and Termini have suffered more while at other places the yield has exceeded last year's. Taking the production of the whole province together, there has been an increase over last year, but yet under the average; the quality, however, is slightly inferior. The yield is given at 1,250,000 hectolitres. The production for the whole island would therefore be:

	Hectolitres.
Province of Palermo .....	1,250,000
District of Messina .....	750,000
“ Catania .....	1,200,000
“ Syracuse .....	542,000
“ Terranova .....	30,000
“ Scoglitti .....	600,000
“ Mazzara .....	300,000
“ Marsala .....	400,000
“ Trapani .....	91,000
“ Milazzo .....	100,000
Total .....	5,263,000

Equal to .....

115,786,000  
These figures can only be excepted as approximate until the publication of official statistics. Comparing them with the average production of the whole island, given at 168,543,400 gallons, there has been a decrease this year of 52,762,400 gallons.

Mr. Vice-Consul Gray reports that the quantity of wine produced in Marsala may be calculated, roughly speaking, at 400,000 hectolitres (8,800,000 gallons), or about one-half more than the production of last year, and on an average can be considered an abundant one, and much more so than was expected on account of the dry summer; and in consequence proprietors found themselves at the last moment unprovided with sufficient casks to store their “mosto” the surplus of which they were only too glad to sell to speculators even at a ridiculously low price. The increase is, however, to a considerable extent due to the great number of recently planted vines. The quality, as far as can be judged, as it is too early to form a really correct opinion, is very considerably inferior to that of last year, as it is deficient in saccharine matter, or, in other words, in alcoholic strength. The trade prospects are good, owing to the scarcity of the vintage in most parts of Italy, and it is very probable that high prices will be obtained for an inferior quality of wine. The area of vineyards in this district may be roughly calculated at about 15,700 hectares (about 40,000 acres), and the number of vines at about 56,250,000.

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## THE WHISKY INTEREST.

## George T. Stagg's Testimony Before The Ways and Means Committee.

During the recent inquiry made by the Committee on Ways and Means, in Washington, on the proposed revision of the tariff, among other national industries, concerning which voluminous evidence was submitted before the committee, those relating to the distillery interests of the country were also included and subjected to review. The information given to the committee on the important matters involved by Messrs. Herman Beckarts, Julius Barkhouse and George T. Stagg, of Louisville, was regarded by the committee as of the utmost interest and value. We have much pleasure in reproducing those portions of the testimony calculated to prove of special interest. Mr. Stagg, who was chosen as spokesman of the occasion said:

Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the Ways and Means Committee, I appear before you as one of a committee representing Kentucky distillers. There are in Kentucky about three hundred and fifty registered distilleries. Nearly all of these distilleries are now being operated, consuming daily about 40,000 bushels of grain and producing about 160,000 gallons of whisky, the market value of which, I estimate is \$64,000.

I estimate the value of the distillery plants, their trade marks, and good will to be at least \$20,000,000. The product during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, was, in round numbers, 25,000,000 gallons, worth, at the market price, about \$10,000,000, using 4,460,186 bushels of corn, brought from Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa; 935,528 bushels of rye, from Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin; 615,580 bushels of barley-malt, from Minnesota and Wisconsin, besides wheat, etc., between 8000 and 9000 bushels. Total, 6,053,661 bushels of grain, a very small proportion of which was grown in Kentucky; 555,000 barrels contain the product. To make the barrels, 11,100,000 staves, the product of Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri and West Virginia forests were used; bound by 8,890,000 pounds of hoop-iron, the product of Ohio and Pennsylvania rolling mills, and about 9,000,000 rivets, also the product of Pennsylvania iron mills were used; about 5,000,000 bushels of coal from Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky mines furnish power. The number of animals fed on the slops were as follows, viz: Cattle, 20,394 head, increased weight, 4,339,890 pounds; hogs, 15,237 head, increased weight, 648,363 pounds.

The amount of wages paid I cannot state with any degree of certainty, but will say they are quite liberal, ranging from \$1 to \$1.25 per day for common laborers, to \$10 for skilled labor, and in some cases even higher wages being paid for distillers, or as they are sometimes termed yeast makers. In some instances as much as \$5000 per annum is paid. Good engineers get from \$1000 to \$1200 per annum and millers and beer runners from \$2.50 to \$3 per day; mash hands and laborers from \$1 to \$1.50 per day according to their intelligence and experience. Coopers make from \$2 to \$3.50 per day, being paid by piece work.

These figures show that we pay as liberal wages as any industry requiring the same class of labor. We paid during the last fiscal year the sum of \$16,000,000 into the treasury of the United States on spirits withdrawn from our bonded warehouses.

We are not dissatisfied and will not com-

plain with the rate of taxation, 90 cents per proof gallon, but would gladly see it reduced to 50 cents; and believe it ought to be reduced, not repealed, as we regard that spirit manufactured in this country are used principally as a beverage, and being so used may be regarded as a luxury which should bear a fair share of the burdens of taxation.

We believe that a repeal of the internal revenue law would very largely increase our business, and would for a time increase our profits, but in the end would result in overproduction and possibly disaster. We do not, therefore ask for a repeal, and are not clamoring for a reduction, but would welcome it. What we do ask is intelligent, enlightened legislation, such as a free people should have the right to expect from intelligent, well-informed and unbiased legislators. Special taxes, we think, might be repealed. The amount collected is not large, and is not necessary, and we can see no good purpose to be subserved by continuing them.

A majority of Kentucky distillers are in favor of and earnestly ask for an extension of the bonded period, and believe that justice and right demand that it be indefinite, and the tax collected only on withdrawal and on the amounts withdrawn, and that the tax be collected on the proof gallon alone, and not as now on the wine gallon when below proof, limiting the entry into bond to 90 or 100 per cent proof spirits.

Proof sometimes decreases from dampness, and the distiller should not be made to pay a penalty for something he could not guard against. We think the unlimited bonded period should be applied to customs as well as internal revenue bonded warehouses.

I have said no other country limits the bonded period. I believe this is true; but neighbor, the Dominion of Canada, does not allow spirits withdrawn from her distillery warehouses before they are one year old, and after July 1, 1890, none can be withdrawn until two years old. This is done to prevent the use of unmaturing goods and we believe is sound legislation as applied to spirits used as a beverage.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Forty-seventh Congress, first session, un-animously reported a bill indefinitely extending the bonded period and providing for annual instead of monthly bonds, limiting the amount, I believe to \$200,000. This bill passed the House under suspension of the rules, on Monday, April 3, 1882, by a vote of 123 to 29. The Senate adopted a substitute which failed to pass the House, and the measure failed to become a law.

The bill I refer to was prepared in the Internal Revenue office and was indorsed and recommended by the Commissioner, General Raum.

Since that time there has been an occasional request made for some limited extension of the bonded period, and maybe one bill was reported for an indefinite extension without any result. There are even some distillers who say they do not want anything done so far as taxes are concerned; others, again want a reduction, and some do not want an extension of the bonded period.

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GEO. V. GRAY & CO.  
252 Market St., San Francisco.




# Louis Roederer Champagne.

THE HIGHEST GRADE CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD.

WHITE LABEL, BROWN LABEL,  
"CARTE BLANCHE," "GRAND VIN SEC,"  
A Magnificent Rich Wine, Perfection of a Dry Wine.

See that every Bottle bears the private label of  
MACONDRAY & CO.,  
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

# A. WERNER & CO., New York.



SPARKLING WINE

# ONLY.

# CALIFORNIA WINE GROWER'S UNION,

— PURE! —

# California Wines and Brandies

116 BATTERY STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# TO WINE-MAKERS!

The undersigned beg to call the attention of Wine Makers, Dealers, etc., to Mr. Chevallier-Appert's

# "OENOTANNIN"

As a corrective and a purifier to all light Table Wines, White and Red.

— AND —

# PULVERINE

FOR CLARIFYING WHITE AND RED WINES.

— And to —

# A. Boake Roberts & Co's

## LIQUID ALBUMENS.

For clarifying, preserving, restoring and correcting both White and Red Wines.

Directions for Use on Application.

For sale by  
Charles Meinecke & Co., Sole Agents,  
314 Sacramento St., San Francisco.



## TRADE NOTES.

Beringer Bros. of St. Helena, recently shipped two car-loads of wine to Chicago.

A. Lachman, of the firm of Lachman & Jacobi, has gone to Europe on a pleasure trip to be gone four months.

G. Ginnochio & Co., wholesale liquor dealers of Portland, Oregon, have sold out to Meyerfield & Ganz.

The negotiations for the purchase of the Philadelphia Brewery, San Francisco, by the British are still in progress.

Max Asch has been admitted to membership in the firm of Oppenheimer & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, Helena, Montana.

Geo. V. Gray, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia is now convalescing at Menlo Park, and will soon be again attending to business.

Wine growers or dealers who want cooperation that is "wine-green" and ready for use, should read the advertisement of Alfred Grenebaum & Co., in this issue.

Members of the trade who are looking for '87 brandy in large or small lots, would do well to consult the advertisement of Wm. Kerckhoff, which appears in this issue.

The Napa Valley Wine Company recently purchased 50,000 gallons of red wine from the Hastings cellar, and it is now being shipped to the company's vaults in this city.

W. B. Chapman, the importer, is opening up a market for the popular Perrier-Jouet champagne in Honolulu. The royalty down there evidently know a good wine when they meet it.

Adolph Beck & Co., report their business as growing at a fine rate. They are gathering in trade from all quarters and their success is an illustration of what can be accomplished with a combination of enterprise and meritorious goods.

S. Lachman & Co. have, during the past four weeks, received 80,000 gallons of wine from Frank Scioroni of St. Helena, comprising a purchase recently made by them from that gentleman. Mr. Scioroni is said to have received a very good price for his wine.

The viticultural interests of the Natoma Water and Milling Company have become so extensive that it was found necessary to make the wine business a separate enterprise, and this change will be effected during the present month. The wine business will be in charge of Manager Ward.

Joseph Melzer & Co., are meeting with great success in their business, particularly in pushing the sales of their wines and brandies, the aggregate of which is rapidly growing to proud proportions. Among their exports during the fortnight was one lot of 135 barrels or 6445 gallons of wine.

There is a strong probability that there will be a demand among wine growers for sulphur as a remedy for mildew of the vines and to those who may require the article, we would commend the San Francisco Chemical Works as a very reasonable and desirable firm to deal with. Their advertisement and address will be found in another column.

Talk of the English syndicate and the purchase of the Oakland breweries has again begun. Recent offers have been made to the proprietors of the Oakland

brewery, and possibly others, but they were rejected. However, it is said that after an expert's inspection of the books of the East Oakland brewery and the Hofburg brewery of West Berkeley, the syndicate bonded both properties.

Macondray & Co., report that they are meeting with most satisfactory success in the handling of "Lonis Roederer" champagne. They are the sole agents on the Pacific coast for this fashionable high grade wine and wish the trade to understand that every bottle of the genuine article bears their private label. The firm's advertisement will be found in another column.

Imported beers are steadily growing in popularity on this coast and their consumption is very large. In this connection we desire to call the attention of the trade to the advertisement of Frederick Hollender & Co., of New York, in this issue. This firm is the sole agent in the United States for Kaiser, Culmbach, Erlanger, Pilsen, München, Augustiner and Tivoli beers, famed for their purity and excellence. They have a branch in Chicago and are represented in San Francisco by Charles A. Zinkand, of the Louvre Branch.

J. F. Plageman, of Siebe Bros. & Plageman, of San Francisco, was here recently with his family and the guests of Mr. Abe Hoffheimer, of Hoffheimer Bros., of Cincinnati. Mr. Plageman has not been in the east since 1859, but has now taken his family to Europe, where they will spend several months in enjoyable rest and pleasure. The firm of Siebe Bros. & Plageman is one of the old and most reliable, and prominent houses on the Pacific coast. We wish Mr. Plageman and family a safe return to their home.—*Criterion*.

Pineapple wine, a new and enticing beverage from sunny Mexico, is fast gaining public favor in this city and throughout the coast, by reason of its appetizing and healthful qualities, and its peculiarly pleasant flavor. It is certain to become quite popular as a bar beverage among those who like a light drink and is a wine that the ladies will be particularly pleased with. C. Holtum & Co., of this city are the Pacific coast agents. Their advertisement bearing the pineapple trade mark will be found elsewhere.

A dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyoming territory, announces that Sam Rosenblatt, of the Rosenblatt Wine Company of this city, was seriously mangled by a freight train at Rawlins on the 9th ult. He attempted to board the train but slipped and was drawn under the caboose, a wheel of which passed over his left arm, crushing it so badly as to render amputation necessary. He also received slight bodily injuries. Mr. Rosenblatt is one of the popular young men in the trade, and will have general sympathy in his misfortune.

The Council of Federated Trades is working away industriously to promote the boycott of "Jesse Moore" whisky and of the firm of Moore, Hunt & Co. At the same time Moore, Hunt & Co., are as industriously engaged in promoting the sale of "Jesse Moore" and notwithstanding the boycott they report a very gratifying increase of trade. This is one more proof of the fact that the respectable portion of an American community will not countenance or support a boycott that is a palpable injustice. The latest move of the Federation is to declare a boycott against "Jesse Moore of Kentucky."

Messrs. Martell & Co., the French cognac makers who are now prosecuting a suit against a local firm for infringement of trade mark, guard their brand with jealous care. Messrs Wm. Wolff & Co., their agents on this coast report that Martell & Co. have lately obtained confiscation by municipal authorities of Buda Pesth of a stock of brandy offered by two local firms under the description, "G. & P. Dubois, Cognac," with an imitation of the registered trade mark of Martell & Co. Some lots of the brandy which had been purchased by other firms in that city and the stock of imitation labels in a local printing house were also confiscated and the act legally affirmed.

The St. Helena Wine Company, W. H. Castner manager, had a grand opening of their new wine cellar, corner of Turk and Taylor streets on the 3rd ult. Handsome invitations were issued to friends and acquaintances, and unlimited hospitality was extended to those who attended, good wine, etc, an elegant lunch being served. The new quarters of the company are commodious and have been fitted up in a first-class manner and at heavy expense. They are among the best equipped vaults in the city and are a credit to the enterprise and good taste of the company. The business of the St. Helena Wine Company has developed very rapidly of late, a fact largely due to the excellence of the goods handled by the company, and a continuation of the present policy is certain to bring continued prosperity.

R. A. Buckner, senior member of the firm of Buckner Bros. & Requa, the well-known wine firm of Santa Rosa, was in the city recently and called at this office. He expressed himself as being much encouraged over the situation in the wine industry and believes that the wines of California are destined to achieve an enviable fame. "We have the climate, soil and vines that produce great wines in other countries and proper knowledge of the art is all that is required for their production here in California" said Mr. Buckner; "this is evidenced by the rapid improvement in the quality of the vintage of '89 as compared with those of several years previous. We are confident that the business of wine growing in this State will continue to improve from now on and we are showing that confidence by steadily enlarging our facilities for producing good wine. We are in the business to stay."

The vineyards of Messrs. Buckner & Requa are planted to the very best varieties of imported vines and the product therefrom is not only excellent but improves each year and gives promise of future greatness.

Major Lewis M. Buford, representing E. H. Taylor Jr., & Co., of Frankfort, Kentucky, spent about ten days in San Francisco and departed during the fortnight for Oregon enroute home via the Northern Pacific. The Major came here for the purpose of substantially placing the only "Old Taylor" whisky upon the Pacific coast market, and notwithstanding his brief stay was highly successful. As might naturally be supposed, in placing these goods which are heralded as "The Premier Whisky of Kentucky," he selected two first-class houses, namely, Wilmerding & Co., and Spruance, Stanley & Co., to whom he made good sales of "Old Taylor." Major Buford expressed himself as highly pleased with the result of his trip and particularly in having placed his goods with such prominent

dealers. "The distillers of Kentucky have too long neglected this market" said he to the writer, "and having discovered that fact they are going to give it proper attention in the future. Why there are nearly three million people on the Pacific coast—about one-twentieth of the population of the United States—and if they are not entitled to special attention at our hands, I would like to know the reason why. I shall return here again next fall."

F. A. Haber, who recently retired from the firm of Alfred Grenebaum & Co., (of which he was a member for ten years), for the purpose of taking the agency for the world, of the celebrated Inglenook wines, is now located at 122 Sansome street, this city, where in addition to the Inglenook agency he conducts the business of wine and spirit commission merchant. The demand for the fine old table wines, white and red, and the old grape brandies produced at Inglenook vineyard has increased so rapidly of late, that Mr. Haber is now 1600 cases behind his orders, and will have great difficulty to catch up. The high character of these goods, which are being steadily improved, without regard to the labor, time and money required to produce them, has given the Inglenook vintages a wide and enviable reputation which is constantly extending, as proved by the growing demand for them. Mr. Haber has been identified with the Inglenook wines since 1883, and their successful introduction to the wine drinkers of America has been largely due to his efforts which have been so ably seconded by the broad-gauge enterprise of Captain Gustave Niebaum, the producer of these wines. In connection with the Inglenook agency, Mr. Haber conducts the business of wine and spirit commission merchant, making a specialty of handling only the choicest vintages of dry and sweet wines produced in California. His offices are the pink of elegance and are unsurpassed by any in the San Francisco trade, for refinement of taste and completeness of detail in furnishing. They consist of a suite of three apartments, the first containing handsome show cases displaying the various wines and brandies in glass, produced at Inglenook. Back of this is the counting room and from which opens Mr. Haber's private office. This is fitted up in admirable aesthetic taste, which has provided all the comforts and luxuries, a striking feature of the furnishing being a fine and perfectly equipped side-board. A large and well-appointed cellar calculate for the storage and handling of choice wines completes the establishment. Mr. Haber's circular to the trade and the producers, and his advertisement appear in this issue.

## A New Method of Treating Disease.

## Hospital Remedies.

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors.



## VINE GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

## A French Paper on the Future of the Industry.

[Translated from *La Vigne Française* for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.]

Since the Bordeaux Exposition of 1882, when the Australian wines received such marked attention, the production of Victoria has doubled, nearly 7000 hectares are now under cultivation, and the vine produces the third year after planting.

Much care is given to-day to the vinification, showing that the criticisms passed on Australian wines not long ago were not justified. In Victoria great efforts are being made to improve the quality of the wine by the employment of better methods than were formerly in vogue. Experienced vignerons from France, Italy and Germany have been secured to take charge of the vines; first-class apparatus is used and excellent results are being obtained.

Victoria may be taken as a type of all the colonies, as it is there that viticulture, agriculture and manufacturers are most advanced. What is true of Victoria is, however, true of all the other colonies.

The Australians have been careful to plant only the best vines. The estimated average production is about 300 gallons of wine to the acre. Valued at two shillings a gallon, it is thus worth 600 shillings or about thirty lire, of which the viticulturist makes twenty lire. Adding the cost of transportation from Melbourne to Paris, the total cost of new wine at Paris can be placed at one franc, ninety-five centimes per gallon. Consequently Australia is in a position to take its place in the wine markets of the world.

In 1886 about 6629 acres were planted to vines, producing 895,000 gallons of different qualities of wine, most of it marketable and all very high in alcoholic strength. This wine was all consumed in Australia or exported to London.

It is proposed at the present time to establish a school of viticulture in Adelaide. The vineyardists of Australia are not without some practical experience, for vine growing is not a thing of yesterday. There were 14,000 acres in vineyard in 1867. It increased regularly to 17,000 acres in 1870, and then to 1877 there was a decrease. At that time there was not as great an acreage as ten years before. But since then there has been a steady increase, greatest in Victoria where the vineyards have doubled since 1881. In New South Wales, in the south, the increase has been at least fifty per cent.

The acreage is as follows:

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Victoria.....	7826	9,042	9,771	10,310
New S. Wales.....	4,478	4,584	5,247	5,840
Queensland.....	1,198	1,286	1,483	1,517
West Australia.....	725	687	624	649
Total.....	13,727	15,599	17,125	18,316
Elsewhere.....	4,280	4,590	4,750	5,100
Total.....	18,007	20,189	21,875	23,416

Allowing West Australia the same increase in 1887 as elsewhere, the colonies possessed 5590 acres (about 2200 hectares) of young vines.

The vintage in gallons has been as follows:

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Victoria.....	990,009	980,011	.....
New South Wales.....	441,612	555,470	601,917
Queensland.....	95,358	133,208	147,410
West Australia.....	81,753	50,488	97,350
Elsewhere.....	473,585	.....	.....
Total.....	2,081,853	.....	.....

It is reasonable to believe that in any country where the vine yields in such abundance, and the grapes so well devel-

oped as in Australia, the vineyards are certain to increase. Australia is favored with these advantages, and has in some parts all the characteristics of climate which will produce light wines similar to those of France and Germany, and others having more alcohol than the wines of Spain, Portugal and Italy.

## FRENCH COGNAC BRANDY PRODUCT.

Messrs. Jules Bouchet & Co., of Cognac, France, in a recent circular have the following to say regarding the production of Cognac brandy last year:

The vintage of 1889 in the Charente district has been the cause of great disappointment to all interested in the trade in brandy. The replanted vineyards promised a fair return for the trouble and expense bestowed upon them, but the unusual occurrence of frost in September, when the grapes were almost ready for gathering, was a surprise and serious disappointment to the growers, destroying as it did one-third of the vintage. The remaining grapes produced good wine, the very quality of which led the farmers to ask extravagant prices, ranging from 350 to 500 fcs. per tonneau. Such prices for wine rendered it impossible to purchase for distillation. We, like others, refused to buy, hoping the absence of buyers would force the farmers to be more moderate in their pretensions. It was not, however, until early in the year that we succeeded in obtaining the quality necessary for the making of good brandy, at what we considered a reasonable figure. The result of distillation has been brandy of good quality and flavor. The cost, however, is unfortunately more than 1888's, and thus the hopes of increased business are delayed for another year.

## A GREAT OFFER.

To Brandy Distillers and Holders of California—Cheap Storage.

EDITOR PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:

—In the interest of the wine and brandy producers of your State I have spent much valuable time and money in establishing the First Special Bonded Warehouse beyond your State line, in the greatest distributing point in this country—New York—and as you remember against much opposition at the time. This warehouse has proved to be a great boon to the wine and brandy producers, and now wishing to see the better qualities of brandy properly ripened and developed and to induce the distillers and holders to store in the only HEATED SPECIAL BONDED WAREHOUSE in existence, I make this offer: I will pay their freight, pay their tax and ship to any point directed free of extra charge and store as cheap as cold warehouses. Negotiable warehouse receipt given. Insurance, one-fifth of one per cent, and loans affected when desired.

J. D. W. SHERMAN, Proprietor,  
Special Bonded Warehouse No. 1, Second District, 39-43 Water street, New York.

## CELLAR-MASTER.

A thoroughly competent cellar-master and wine maker with European viticultural college diploma, who was employed over a year as cellar-master in a Bordeaux wine cellar, and has had two years practical experience in a large California vineyard, seeks employment in a wine cellar or vineyard. Address, PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

## For Dyspepsia and Indigestion



SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

## CALIFORNIA VINEYARDS.

A Directory of Those Prominent in the Wine Industry.



[These cards inserted for \$5 per year in advance.]

**El Pinal Vineyard.**—Established 1852. Wines and brandies. Geo. West & Son, Stockton, Cal.

**Sierra Vista Vineyard.**—Wines and brandies. Sierra Vista Vineyard Company, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**I. De Turk Vineyards.**—Established 1862. Wines and brandies. I. De Turk, Santa Rosa, Cal.

**Cresta Blanca.**—Exclusively fine high grade wines in bottle; fine Sauternes and Medec types. Only cash orders solicited. Charles A. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Inglennook Vineyard.**—Established 1887. Wines and brandies. Gustave Niebaum, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

**Sunset Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Webster & Sargent, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**Mont Rouge Vineyard.**—Established 1885. Dry wines. A. G. Chasche, Livermore, Cal. Office 615-617 Front street, San Francisco, Cal.

**Electra Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Dry wines. Clarence J. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Olivina Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Julius P. Smith, Livermore, Cal.

**Linda Vista Vineyard.**—Established 1858. Dry and sweet wines. C. C. McIver, Mission San Jose, Alameda Co., Cal.

**Fresno Vineyard.**—Established 1880. Sweet and dry wines and brandies. Fresno, Cal. L. P. Drexler, 400 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Now is the time to subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

## FULDA BROS.,

—Manufacturers of—

## Wine and Water Tanks



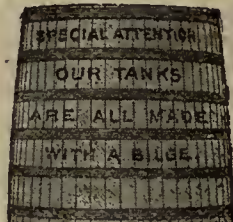
All of our tanks are made of best quality two inch surfaced redwood, in complete readiness to be put together. No imperfect work leaves our establishment, and no further hand work is necessary to finish before putting together. Material and finish guaranteed first-class.

FULDA BROS.,  
39-40 Spear Street, - San Francisco.

## C. A. HOOPER &amp; CO.

—Agents for—

## Excelsior Redwood Co.



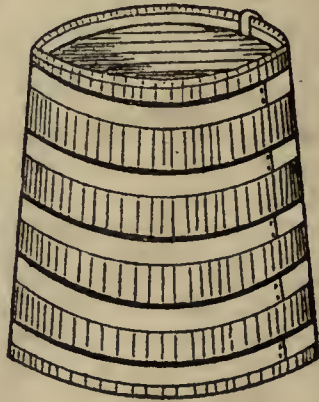
—Manufacturers of and Dealers in—

## TANKS,

Lumber, Wooden Pumps and Pipe, Mouldings, and all kinds of Huse Finish.

Lumber Yard and Mill Office,  
Fourth and Channel Streets.  
Down Town Office,  
No. 4 California Street.  
Send for Price List and Catalogue of Mouldings and House Finish.

## REDWOOD TANKS.

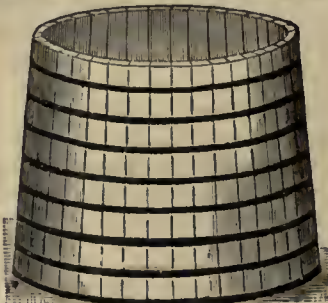


## F. KORBEL &amp; BROS.,

821 Bryant street, S. F.

Or at NORTH FORK MILL, Humboldt Co., Cal.

## WINE and WATER TANKS.



F. W. KROCH & CO.,  
51 Beale St., - San Francisco.  
Send For Price Lists and Circulars.



## PINEAPPLE WINE.

Delicious

Appetizing,

Wholesome.



For Sale by

All First-class

Dealers &amp; Grocers

PEDRO A. VALDEZ, - - ACAPULCO, MEXICO.

Sole Agents Pacific Coast,

C. Holtum &amp; Co., - - 409 Sansome St., S. F.

## Frederick Hollender &amp; Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1865.

— SOLE AGENTS FOR —

Imported Kaiser, Culmbach, Erlanger, Pilsen,  
Muncheu Augustiner and Tivoli Beer.115 and 119 Elm Street, New York, and  
179 and 181 Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill.

P. S.—If desired, our goods can be ordered in small lots from Chicago and shipped together with earload shipments of beer by Milwaukee and St. Louis breweries.

Chas. A. Zinkand, Sole Agent for San Francisco.



## JESSE MOORE WHISKIES,

— DIRECT FROM —

Louisville, Kentucky.

We have fully established the reputation of these whiskies on the Pacific Coast, and we guarantee them as represented—

STRICTLY PURE.

— When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit at —

LOUISVILLE OR SAN FRANCISCO BY

MOORE, HUNT &amp; CO.,

SOLE AGENTS PACIFIC COAST,

404 Front Street, - - San Francisco, Cal.

## GEORGE V. GRAY &amp; CO.,

252 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Coast Agents for Geo. West &amp; Son's celebrated

BRANDIES, PORTS, SHERRIES,

— Guaranteed Fully Matured. —

EL PINAL VINEYARDS, STOCKTON, CAL.

For Prices See Page 18—Discount on Large Orders.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

GEO. V. GRAY &amp; CO., 252 MARKET ST., S. F.

"OLD TAYLOR"

THE PREMIER KENTUCKY WHISKY.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR. &amp; SONS, - Frankfort, Ky.





Issued on the 13th and 28th of Each Month.

R. M. Wood & Co., - - Proprietors.  
Office, 402 Front street, S.F. Postoffice Box, 2366

DEVOTED TO THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE  
AND VITICULTURE.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class west of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States. In the territory lying west of the Rocky mountains it has no equal as an advertising medium for the wine and liquor trade.

Contributions solicited on all matters of interest to the trade and the producer. No attention will be paid to anonymous correspondence.

Subscription per year—in advance, postage paid:  
For the United States, Mexico and Canada.....\$3.00  
For European countries.....3.75  
Single copies......15

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##### BY THE YEAR.

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Three-quarter page.....	380
One-half page.....	260
One-quarter page.....	140
One-eighth page.....	72
One-twelfth page.....	60

TERMS—Payable quarterly in advance.

Readers, single insertion, brevier, per line, twenty cents; per month, thirty cents.

Checks, drafts and money orders should be made payable to R. M. WOOD & CO.

Entered at the San Francisco Post Office as second class matter.

TUESDAY.....MAY 13, 1890

#### THE MARKET.

**CALIFORNIA WINES.**—The situation with reference to dry wines has not materially changed during the fortnight and the market therefore remains in the same unsettled condition that has characterized it for many weeks past. A great deal of young wine is changing hands, but with some exceptions prices are still regulated by those realized on forced sales, and must be until these transactions have had their day. Good, well-made, sound wines, however, do not go begging for buyers and the prices commanded by such goods are fairly satisfactory. There is a steadily-increasing demand for the better grades of wines and the tendency of values, with respect to these goods must naturally be upward in the future. The average value of exports for the first four months of the year, notwithstanding the shortage in the vintage, has been larger than for the same period of the preceding year, a fact which indicates the growing demand for California wines in the east and abroad.

The receipts of wines in San Francisco from the interior during the fortnight have been very heavy, averaging over 44,000 gallons per day, or at the rate of 1,300,000 gallons per month.

Well-sustained activity and firmness has characterized the market for sweet wines and it is evident that prices have not yet reached the top figure and that they will not do so till the result of the '90 vintage is approximately known. The fate of the sweet wine bill in Congress will no doubt largely govern the product of these wines this year, and whether it is favorable or

otherwise, the shortage in the '89 crop and the present remunerative prices will certainly encourage an enlarged production this fall.

**CALIFORNIA BRANDY.**—The demand for good California brandy remains active, particularly in the case of goods that have reached the unbonding period, and the supply of these is considerably short of the demands that are being made upon it. Inquiries for the highest grades are growing more numerous and holders are so confident of the future of such brandies that they are beginning to ask prices that approach a fancy figure. Exports to the East have been very heavy thus far this year, and the receipts from the interior at San Francisco, which have hitherto kept pace therewith, are beginning to show a marked falling off.

The outlook for California brandies was never so cheering as at present and there is every prospect that the increased demand for these goods will necessitate a greatly enlarged output in the season of '90 and '91.

**KENTUCKY WHISKIES.**—The usual advance in the prices of Kentucky whiskies has not been maintained during the fortnight and this fact leads some to believe that in the case of a great many standard brands the limit of the upward movement has about been reached. We are not ready to accept this view at present and think the dealer who proceeds on this line of policy will discover a little later in the season that he has "sized up" the situation with a biased eye.

Trade is improving every week. Although collections are somewhat slow, owing to a temporary tightness in the money market, which is fast disappearing, the demand is fairly good. There are few legitimate causes for complaint at the condition of business, and every indication of a prosperous season.

**YES.**—There has been no noteworthy change in the market for these goods in the past fortnight, with the exception of a slight advance in values. The demand remains steady and would be greater were it not for the loftiness of prices.

Importations are holding up well, the total for the fortnight being 2283 barrels and 400 casks, of which in bulk, 44,367 gallons were whisky and 15,275 gallons spirits.

#### VALE PROHIBITION.

The era of common sense has at last dawned in Southern California as shown by the fact that in the "dry" towns at the recent elections Prohibition has been given a black eye after having been tried and found wanting. Pasadena, which passed two years ago a law so stringent that even the serving of dry native wines to guests at the hotels was prohibited, and by so doing lost five thousand of population and went to the verge of financial ruin, has come to her senses and returned to the license plan. Redondo Beach, a popular watering place that tried the same experiment and found it disastrous has also cast off Prohibition as a snare and a delusion and has gone back to first principles.

Riverside has long been held up to public gaze as a brilliant example of the good that can be accomplished in places where the majority of citizens demand Prohibition, yet Riverside as a "teetotaler" town is a whitened sepulcher, for no man who thirsteth for spirituous beverages need "spit cotton" and suffer thereof. Our authority for this

statement is that able paper, the *Citrograph*, which has heretofore been a staunch supporter of the cause of Prohibition in that section. In a recent issue that journal says:

The Prohibition vs. high license question is stirring Riverside up from center to circumference. Prohibition prohibits there just as it does in any isolated community—it prohibits open saloons, and opens the way for unlimited back room and drug store saloons. No one who is at all posted but knows that liquor is fully as easily gotten in Riverside now as it ever was. There are as many drunks—but not as many arrests. The burdens of taxation are much heavier on the business men, as a heavy license is now imposed on every business in Riverside—not excepting newspapers—and this is done in order to lighten the burdens of taxation in other ways.

There is no better illustration of the utter failure of Prohibition to accomplish the purposes for which it is intended, than in the case of the three places above mentioned. In each instance public sentiment, as expressed at the ballot-box, demanded that Prohibition be given a trial. The experiment was given a thorough trial and in the foregoing statement of facts we have the net result, which is nothing less than a repudiation of the Prohibition doctrine.

There was a time when Prohibition appeared to have a formidable and growing power in the southern portion of this State, but that power is a thing of the past and its resurrection is among the impossibilities. Verily our Prohibition friends seem to have fallen upon hard times. What with Iowa deserting them, Kansas preparing to follow suit, California's model "dry" towns going "wet" and on top of all, a decision by the United States Supreme Court, which renders nugatory the Prohibition laws in the several Prohibition States, there seems to be nothing left but for the Third Party to swallow itself and vanish from the face of the earth.

#### FRESNO'S DANGER.

The Fresno papers are doing some very robust "kicking" over the fact that a carload of Riverside vines has been imported and is being distributed throughout the county. The complaint is upon the ground that the deadly vine disease is rampant in the Riverside district and that vines from that section are almost certain to transmit the dread malady to the healthy vineyards of Fresno. We join in protesting against the importation of these vines which presumably contain the germs of disease. The Horticultural Society of Fresno county should lose no time in examining the suspected vines and if any taint of the disease is discovered the heroic remedy of destruction should be applied. The vine disease has well-nigh ruined the viticultural industry of southern California, and its introduction into the counties north of the Tehachapi, might be followed by the same disastrous results.

#### A WINE PROBLEM SOLVED.

We have received a communication from a subscriber asking us to explain why, in the face of a heavy shortage in the '89 vintage and a growing demand, the market for native wines has not continued to improve and prices rise beyond the thirty-five per cent advance that has thus far been realized. Our correspondent evidently regards the problem he has propounded as being beyond comprehensive solution, but it is not. It is merely a business situation in which the price of wine, like that of any other commodity is regulated by the relations of buyer and seller. In the present

instance, a rising market has been tied down by a dead weight in the shape of producers whose financial necessities forced them to sell at almost any price offered and these forced sales have regulated the market, notwithstanding a short crop and enlarged demand. The proof of this assertion will be found later in the season when producers of the class above mentioned will have no wines to sell. When that time comes prices will take another advance and it will take something more than an average vintage to start them on the down-grade, and considering the great destruction of vineyards by various diseases such a result is hardly to be expected. The wine industry is all right and prosperity is in store for it.

#### THE OAKLAND BOOMERANG.

The latest move of the Women's Christian Intemperate Union, of Oakland, is an attack on the Board of Supervisors of Alameda county for the purpose of forcing that body to pass a high license and restrictive ordinance, similar to the Oakland measure and applicable to the county at large. The only comment we have to make upon this fact is that our misguided sisters across the bay are unwise beyond their day and generation. They are putting on the screws too tight. Bye and bye there will be an election in the birthplace of the "doom-sealers" that will seal the doom of their pet scheme to drive the wine and liquor place from Alameda county; and when it is all over they will be wandering around seeking information as to what struck them. They may not know it, but they are fooling with a boomerang, and it is loaded to the muzzle, so to speak.

THE PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is an old friend under a new name—that is to say, the enterprising journal which has hitherto been known as the San Francisco MERCHANT AND VITICULTURIST. The scope of the journal has been rapidly widened, and the new name seems to be more appropriate and more adequate than the old one.—*Wine trade Review, London.*

#### DAILY RECEIPTS

Of Wine and Brandy in San Francisco From the Interior.

		Wine Gals. Brandy Gals.	
April	7.....	62,540	5,600
"	8.....	12,680	200
"	9.....	43,090	200
"	10.....	38,060	9,050
"	11.....	11,970	.....
"	12.....	44,560	100
"	13.....	32,160	100
"	14.....	58,720	100
"	15.....	17,250	100
"	16.....	32,340	4,200
"	17.....	56,440	2,650
"	18.....	67,090	1,240
"	19.....	43,050	100
"	20.....	33,570	1,120
"	21.....	25,500	1,520
"	22.....	44,733	100
"	23.....	21,140	100
"	24.....	72,200	200
"	25.....	62,660	200
"	26.....	26,030	100
"	27.....	67,260	2,500
Total for April		1,088,169	25,660
May	1.....	63,780	6,600
"	2.....	51,140	760
"	3.....	40,810	200
"	4.....	3,930	600
"	5.....	36,360	2,800
"	6.....	31,300	530
"	7.....	52,530	3,400
"	8.....	28,080	.....
"	9.....	63,670	280



## NOTES.

The Portland, Maine, *Press* sorrowfully admits that prohibition as well as license, in their restraining force upon the drinker, are a failure.

They drink some champagne in Europe, the importations thereof during 1889, according to the *Whisky Trade Review*, having been 700,000 dozen.

In London society it is now correct to present sweet wines at afternoon teas. The decanters are placed in pairs on a tray covered by a pretty embroidered napkin.

The business of Veuve Pommery, Fils & Co., will be continued under the same style as heretofore. The present partners are M. Luis Pommery, son of the late Madame Veuve Pommery, the Comtesse de Polignac, daughter, and M. Henry Vassier.

Reports from Livermore and Fresno vineyards are to the effect that the grapes are setting better than last season, the bunches promising to be large and well shouldered. Only the early varieties on light soils are far enough advanced to indicate the crop.

By reason of the action of the Lower House, Iowa will have two more years of depression and untaxed drinking places, in the place of renewed progress and reasonable license regulations. Evidently the Prohibition fanatics would rather accept State ruin than abandon their false position.

An Italian experimentalist maintains that the immersion of platinum electrodes in wine secures all the results claimed for the electro-magnetic treatment, with weaker currents. He also believes that the woody flavor of the precipitates produced in electro-magnetic ageing of wine is due to the principles extracted from the staves and carried into the wine.

The vine growers of New Zealand are alarmed at the danger which threatens their new industry through the appearance of phylloxera in Auckland. As no law exists in New Zealand empowering the destruction of the diseased vines, the Government have applied to the several Australian colonies for copies of their acts and regulations on the subject with a view of adopting similar measures.

Some beer contained in bottles was lately found walled up in the cellars of a brewery at Burton-on-Trent. This beer was brewed nearly one hundred years ago, as the records of the firm showed, and as was proved by the old style of the bottles. The beer was brilliant, and quite drinkable, but it had lost its bitterness, and had assumed the character of sherry. Dr. Morris read a paper on this curious discovery before the Laboratory Club, London, and said that in examining the sediment of this antiquated beverage microscopically he was led to suspect the presence of a few yeast cells which still retained their vitality.

The French authorities are making things tropical for those who manufacture wine from dried grapes. M. Jamais gave notice in the Chamber of Deputies the other day, of a resolution to establish a tax on all dried raisins intended for wine making. He asked for urgency, and after some discussion M. Rouvier said the Government would not oppose the demand. The proposition was consequently referred to a committee already named. Meanwhile the *loi griffe*, compelling the application of the words *vin*

*de raisins secs* to wines in which dried raisins have been employed, is being vigorously carried out.

Geo. C. Buchanan, a whisky broker of Louisville, has begun the publication of monthly circulars giving comparative statistics of the whisky production of Kentucky in past years, with estimates of the product during the season which closes with June. The total product of the season of 1889, from July 1888 to June 1889, was 25,130,501 gallons. From July 1st to March 31st '89, the production was 22,014,09 gallons and Mr. Buchanan estimates that the whisky to be made by June 30th of this year, will bring the total up to 34,514,527 gallons, or more than 900,000 gallons greater than the season of '88, '89.

The *Bulletin des Viticulteurs d'Algeria* describes an adaptation of the Chamberland filter to wine, which is in use in Algeria, it is said, with the most satisfactory results. The Chamberland filter, it will be remembered, consists of a number of tubes of very porous earthenware. The lower extremities of the tubes are closed, and the liquor filters into them through the porous porcelain walls. In the wine filter, the wine is first passed through a receiver containing suitable filtering materials to remove the grosser impurities; thence it percolates into the Chamberland tubes, in which an exhaust action is produced by a siphon. Twelve such filters, each containing 500 Chamberland tubes, will filter 6000 to 8000 gallons of wine in a day. The writer of the description believes that it is possible therewith to remove all the germs productive of secondary fermentation.

## OUR WINES FOR THE BRITONS.

Charles F. Oldham, of the firm of Grierson, Oldham & Co., London, England, who came to this State recently for the purpose of inspecting the young wines in the cellars of the producers in the various districts, with a view to establishing an extensive trade in California wines in England, is highly pleased with the result of his visit thus far. He has visited all the prominent cellars in the counties of Los Angeles, Fresno, Livermore and Santa Clara, and will continue his tour of inspection till he has become familiar with the wines of every section. Mr. Oldham is an expert wine taster and frankly states that he has found numerous wines that are well suited to the English market. He has been quite successful in handling California wines in a small way, and is convinced that he can dispose of several hundred thousand gallons annually. It is understood that he intends making contracts for the high-type wines of certain vineyards for a term of years at a fixed price, and that before leaving he will appoint a representative here to purchase choice lots of wine and see that those contracted for are up to the standard and in proper condition when shipped.

The enterprise of Messrs. Grierson, Oldham & Co. will prove the long-sought entering wedge for California wines in the English market, and there is no doubt that a large demand will eventually be created there for these goods.

If California could be visited annually by a few buyers like Mr. Oldham, from England and the continent, the problem of how to promote the prosperity of our wine industry would be easily solved.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

## A GENTLEMAN OF COGNAC.

## His Ideas About California's Wines and Brandies Corrected.

"An article recently appeared in *Mida's Criterion* which has been very widely published in European wine and spirit journals having reference to the consumption of European wines in the United States. The importations were in 1860, 4,768,362 gallons and in 1871 reached 9,500,000 gallons. Since 1876, notwithstanding the immense increase in population in the United States the importation of foreign wines has actually decreased, the returns showing that the total quantity of wines imported to the United States in 1888 was only 4,696,949 gallons, the aggregate quantity being about the same as that imported in 1860.

It is a fact worthy of note that while according to statistical returns the importations of foreign wines remains stationary, the consumption of foreign wines, if judged by the quantity consumed bearing foreign labels has evidently kept pace with the increase of population. In other words, so large a quantity of native wines with foreign labels is being consumed that the actual statistical exhibit of imported wines must be an eye opener to many so-called connoisseurs. One bottle out of eight of the wine consumed on American tables is foreign, the remainder is native wine.

It is still more curious to note that the importation of French brandy in the United States, notwithstanding the rapid development of the brandy distilling interests in California during the past four years, remains comparatively the same. The brandy production of California in 1886 only amounted to 32,000 gallons, while in 1889 the product reached 390,000 gallons. According to this largely increased production of California brandy in 1889, showing an output of ten times the quantity produced in 1886, it would be natural to suppose that there would have been a corresponding falling off in the importation of French brandies, but the figures show that the importations of French brandies to the United States for 1886 amounted to 332,127 gallons; for 1887, 329,624 gallons; for 1888, 335,997 gallons and 1889, 328,262 gallons. This particular branch of the spirit importing industry would therefore seem to have held its own. The production of native American brandies at the present day appears to be in excess of the quantity of French cognac imported into the United States.

These facts further demonstrate a steady progress in the consumption of grape brandies. The consumption of domestic brandies having enormously increased, shows that these products have grown into popularity without affecting the aggregate importation of French brandies, according to the latest statistical returns.

The superiority of French brandies is so well recognized in the United States that even the difference in price between them and native brandies does not in any degree affect their consumption. They hold a domain of their own and cannot apparently be displaced by any other product.

Some stress has been laid upon the fact that at the recent exposition in Paris certain awards were made in favor of California brandies and wines. These awards were perfectly just, but they simply prove that in California, as elsewhere, some products may and do excel others made in the same domain and the adjudication was upon the merits solely of the several wines and distillery products made in the United States, and not upon their qualitative comparison with the productions of other countries.

The above appeared in the last issue of the *Criterion* and is from the pen of E. Rémy Martin of the firm of E. Rémy Martin & Co., well-known distillers and growers of Cognac, France. Mr. Martin's acquaintance with the facts concerning the exports of French wines and brandies is doubtless thorough, but his lack of knowledge concerning the wine and brandy industry of California is so great that we are forced to offer him some enlightenment. For instance he states that "the brandy produc-

tion of California in 1886 only amounted to 32,000 gallons, while in 1889 the product reached 390,000 gallons." The facts of the case are that in 1886 the brandy product of this State was over 600,000 gallons and in 1889 the production reached the handsome total of 1,043,513 gallons, or nearly three times greater than the quantity stated by Mr. Rémy, and more than three times greater than the total importations of French brandy into the United States for that year.

We have no desire to impugn the gentleman's motives in this matter as he is, without doubt, most decidedly misinformed upon the subject he discusses.

We must also take issue with Mr. Rémy on the question of the awards at the Paris Exposition. He says that "the adjudication was upon the merits solely of the several wines and distillery products made in the United States, and not upon their qualitative comparison with the productions of other countries."

The correspondent of our esteemed contemporary has not stated the foregoing proposition correctly or fairly. It is true that the awards were not to any one wine or brandy as against another, but the competition was upon a general standard of merit by which all exhibits in the various classes were measured. This being the case, wines foreign to France receiving prizes at the hands of the Committee of Experts must be regarded as possessing equal merits with French wines in the same class receiving similar awards.

This is the basis upon which exhibits were made, and if the awards of merit were not in accordance therewith, then the World's Exposition was a farce, which it was not, a proposition which Mr. Rémy will hardly feel disposed to dispute.

## ITALIAN VINTAGE, '89.

The official returns, as published in the *Bolletino di Notizie Agrarie*, of the Italian vintage last year give the total yield as being only 475,629,750 gallons or not quite fifty-eight per cent. of the average yield for the previous ten years. The decrease was greatest in the northern provinces of Italy, the quantity of wine made in Venetia, Lombardy, Piedmont, Liguria and Tuscany being only twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-two, thirty-five and forty-nine per cent. of the average yield. But in Sicily, where a third of the Italian wine was made last year, the decrease was barely ten per cent. the southern Adriatic and Mediterranean did not make half as much as usual. The area of land planted in vines was estimated at rather under 5,000,000 acres, seventeen years ago, but the total had increased to 7,638,232 acres five years ago, while in the interval the government had contributed in no small degree to the progress of viticulture in Italy by founding five special schools and expending \$300,000 in combating the ravages of the phylloxera.

## CHARTREUSE TRADE MARK.

Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court at New York city, has, in the case of Greizier vs. Alexander, granted a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant from using, in connection with the manufacture or sale of a cordial or liquor not put up at the Convent of the Grand Chartreuse, the word "Chartreuse," or any word substantially like it in sound or appearance, and from using labels containing the name or any device attached to the bottles or baskets containing the same.



## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

## EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER COLIMA May 3, 1890.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
A V Co.	C Schilling & Co.	100 barrels Wine.	4,721	\$ 1,700
W F G & Co.	Berges & Domeniconi.	20 barrels Wine.	964	251
O In diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	75 barrels Wine.	3,768	1,250
W C B.	A Greenebaum & Co.	1 half-barrel Wine.	27	36
Capt Metcalf.	Geo D Beech.	1 barrel Wine.	60	40
Mr J G.	R H Delafield.	4 kegs Wine.	40	20
N C.	C C Shattuck & Co.	201 barrels Wine.	10,000	3,000
A.	Dresel & Co.	05 barrels Wine.	3,304	865
S Bros.	"	28 barrels Wine.	1,432	570
R.	"	30 barrels Wine.	1,540	706
A.	"	5 barrels Wine.	256	126
K.	"	10 barrels Wine.	509	326
O.	"	5 barrels Wine.	256	115
K S.	"	8 barrels Wine.	415	162
K.	"	10 barrels Wine.	514	282
M & T.	"	6 barrels Wine.	292	182
V.	"	5 barrels Wine.	255	191
K.	"	2 barrels Wine.	102	73
B.	"	2 half-barrels Wine.	55	36
L & Co.	"	2 half-barrels Wine.	55	38
G.	J Gundlach & Co.	322 puncheons Wine.	5,090	1,481
"	"	60 barrels Wine.	2,839	1,275
"	"	1 half-barrel Wine.	37	29
H.	Overland F & T Co.	20 barrels Wine.	1,268	444
J G.	"	1 half-barrel Wine.	25	15
A W E.	"	1 cask Wine.	62	30
D S.	J Melzer & Co.	135 barrels Wine.	6,445	4,225
D H.	"	1 half-barrel Wine.	26	1
E M.	"	3 kegs Wine.	30	1
F A.	"	25 barrels Wine.	1,283	299
A B & Co.	Lachman & Jacobl.	15 barrels Wine.	768	266
A H.	"	5 barrels Wine.	255	78
A In diamond.	"	73 puncheons Wine.	785	1
"	"	1 barrel Wine.	50	381
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling.	175 barrels Wine.	8,913	5,348
W F G & Co.	L T Snow.	20 barrels Wine.	995	1
R L.	Williams, Dimond & Co.	1 half-barrel Wine.	258	130
M C.	"	5 barrels Wine.	239	120
G S.	"	1 barrel Wine.	103	50
F W S.	Hesthote Dexter & Co.	2 half-barrels Wine.	50	45
Total amount of Wine.			58,086	\$ 24,365

## TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

A P & Co, Corinto.	B Dreyfus & Co.	36 half-barrels Wine.	975	\$ 760
E C.	"	4 half-casks Wine.	133	85
G B.	"	2 half-barrels Wine.	64	85
"	"	1 keg Wine.	146	100
C P, Acapulco.	"	5 half-barrels Wine.	146	100
"	"	1 keg Wine.	40	20
M & R, La Libertad.	F Meeks.	26 cases Wine.	80	30
A G In di'd, Corinto.	"	1 barrel Wine.	40	20
"	"	8 kegs Wine.	80	30
G L & Co, Acapulco.	Goldtree Bros.	10 cases Wine.	100	35
B B & Co, La Libertad.	Bloom Barnch & Co.	2 barrels Wine.	100	35
N E G, Ocos.	E de Sabla & Co.	2 cases Wine.	80	7
"	"	8 kegs Wine.	80	7
J S & Co, Champerico.	Schwartz Bros.	8 cases Wine.	125	140
O J & Co, Corinto.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	5 octaves Wine.	30	27
N A R.	"	3 kegs Wine.	25	51
M & F, Ocos.	Oliver & Co.	6 packages Wine.	15	15
J L, Ocos.	Urruela & Urioste.	4 cases Wine.	15	15
Total amount of Wine 60 cases and.			1,860	\$ 1,643

TO HONOLULU—PER STEAMER AUSTRALIA April 25, 1890.

M F & Co.	Stetson Renner & Co.	3 barrels Wine.	180	36
H J.	Arpad Haraszthy & Co.	9 barrels Wine.	450	315
"	"	85 kegs Wine.	550	421
"	"	5 cases Wine.	19	19
H W C.	C Schilling & Co.	165 kegs Wine.	1,100	715
"	"	35 octaves Wine.	952	620
O S.	J Gundlach & Co.	1 barrel Wine.	48	48
W L S In diamond.	S Lachman & Co.	7 barrels Wine.	348	259
G In diamond.	D W Gedge.	130 kegs Wine.	1,213	843
P G C.	D G Camarinos.	1 barrel Wine.	48	14
Total amount of Wine 5 cases and.			4,889	\$ 3,290

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER NEWBERN April 25, 1890.

Y. Ensenada.	Thandhauser & Co.	4 barrels Wine.	108	\$ 77
R S.	"	1 barrel Wine.	34	16
D B. Guaymas.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	50 cases Wine.	212	212
C & P.	J T Schleid.	1 barrel Wine.	46	33
"	"	1 half-barrel Wine.	27	21
M B T, Mazatlan.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 packages Wine.	128	51
"	"	8 kegs Wine.	142	73
"	"	6 cases Wine.	142	73
F H.	A K Stevens.	1 barrel Wine.	52	31
A M, San Jose del Cabo.	W Loalza.	1 barrel Wine.	27	10
T C L, Guaymas.	"	1 barrel Wine.	52	24
Y H.	"	2 cases Wine.	33	30
F A A S.	"	10 barrels Wine.	100	58
J M, Mazatlan.	"	4 cases Wine.	130	72
Total amount of Wine 56 cases and.			879	\$ 741

TO VICTORIA—PER STEAMER UMATILLA May 5, 1890.

Hotel.	Bach Meese & Co.	1 Barrel Wine.	48	\$ 36
"	"	1 half-barrel Wine.	27	41
L In diamond.	"	1 half-barrel Wine.	27	21
"	"	2 kegs Wine.	20	23
J D C.	Schlesinger & Bender.	1 half-barrel Wine.	51	38
"	"	1 half-barrel Wine.	27	20
W C.	"	1 half-barrel Wine.	27	26
"	"	1 half-barrel Wine.	20	19
G C S.	"	5 barrels Wine.	236	65
S H H.	A Beck & Co.	80 cases Wine.	240	81
"	"	4 barrels Wine.	185	162
T H H.	"	54 cases Wine.	200	82
"	"	4 barrels Wine.	200	78
Total amount of Wine 160 cases.			805	\$ 932

TO CHINA—PER STEAMER GAELIC May 8, 1890.

Th K, Tokio.	C Schilling & Co.	3 barrels Wine.	144	\$ 60
S n C, Yokohama.	A Haraszthy & Co.	4 half-barrels Wine.	103	97
M & R, Hlogo.	L Mayers.	5 cases Wine.	50	18
J H B, Yokohama.	Los Gatos & S Wine Co.	1 barrel Wine.	50	35
Total amount of Wine 5 cases and.			297	\$ 210

## MISCELLANEOUS WINE SHIPMENTS.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
S S Colima.	P W C, Acapulco.	W Loalza.	1 cask.	05	\$ 43
"	K & B, Mazatlan.	Ruther & Bendixon.	10 cases.	72	72
"	"	"	1 barrel.	50	25
S S City RioJaniero.	N & Co, Hongkong.	J Gundlach & Co.	50 cases.	150	6
"	Hongkong.	L S Snow.	2 cases.	27	27
"	R in di'd, Yokohama.	A Crawford & Co.	6 cases.	51	35
"	J H B.	Los Gatos & S W Co.	1 barrel.	127	56
S S Walla Walla.	H B & Co, Victoria.	A Haraszthy & Co.	2 casks.	15	67
"	A O L.	P G Sabatie.	15 cases.	28	14
Brig W G Irwin.	P D & Co, Kahulu.	J T Ward.	1 half-barrel.	20	16
"	A H.	J D Spreckle & Co.	1 barrel.	50	25
Str Empire.	N B, Napanimo.	Cal Tran fer Co.	1 octave.	132	79
Bark A Welch.	E H & Co, Honolulu.	Kohler & Frohling.	2 casks.	120	72
"	"	"	6 octaves.	50	30
Brkne Irmgard.	H W C, Honolulu.	C Schilling & Co.	35 half-barrels.	944	701
S S City of Puebla.	G G, Victoria.	Berges & Domeniconi.	2 barrels.	95	29
Bkne City of Papeete.	A O, Marquesas.	P G Sabatie & Co.	3 barrels.	149	54
"	L M, Pap etc.	J Pinet.	4 casks.	268	77
"	R P & Co, Papeete.	"	4 half-barrels.	198	58
"	H T W, Papeete.	"	5 casks.	324	101
Bark Alex McNeil.	GWM & Co, Honolulu.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	100 kegs.	500	400
"	"	"	10 barrels.	503	360
"	"	"	20 cases.	80	80
"	W C P, Honolulu.	B Dreyfus & Co.	20 half-barrels.	1,296	950
S S Marlpsca.	Rev H S, Sydney.	Lenormand Bros.	70 kegs.	64	80
Total amount Wine 109 cases and.			5,028	\$ 3,582	

## EXPORTS OF WHISKY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

April 26, 1890 to May 11, 1890.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
S S Colima.	M V, Panama.	Lillenthal & Co.	1 barrel.	42	\$ 57
"	G S, Corinto.	B Dreyfus & Co.	2 cases.	25	25
"	BB & Co, La Libertad.	L T Haas.	1 barrel.	42	50
"	N E G, Ocos.	E de Sabla & Co.	1 keg.	5	13
"	M & T.	Oliver & Co.	2 cases.	32	32
"	J L.	Urruela & Urioste.	3 cases.	38	38
S S Australia.	GWM & Co, Honolulu.	Lillenthal & Co.	80 cases.	560	75
"	W S L.	Fenkhausen & Co.	10 cases.	72	201
"	N J.	Wilmerding & Co.	2 barrels.	579	28
"	GWM & Co.	Spru'nce Stanley & Co.	72 cases.	3	40
"	K B & Co.	Sherwood & Sherwood.	5 cases.	82	117
S S Newbern.	GGW & Co, Ensenada.	Mattson & Dangle.	1 barrel.	215	175
S S City RioJaniero.	R in di'd, Yokohama.	L T Haas.	2 barrels.	79	225
Bark Alex McNeil.	G in di'd, Honolulu.	D W Gedge.	5 barrels.	57	57
"	J M & C.	Jones Mundy & Co.	20 cases.	571	\$ 2,379
S S Gaelic.	M & R, Hlogo.	W W Burks.	2 barrels.		
"	"	S Mayers.	6 cases.		
Total amount of Whiskey, etc. 185 cases and.			571	\$ 2,379	

## EXPORTS OF BRANDY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
S S Colima.	K, New York.	Dresel & Co.	1 barrel.	50	\$100
"	M & T, New York.	"	1 barrel.	50	100
"	A in di'd, New York.	Lachman & Jacobl.	1 half-barrel.	27	54
"	R B & Co, La Libertad.	S Lachman & Co.	4 barrels.	200	106
"	W E G, Ocos.	E de Sabla & Co.	1 keg.	5	13
S S Australia.	PCP & Co, Honolulu.	Wm Wolf & Co.	5 cases.	60	60
"	G in di'd.	D W Gedge.	10 cases.	50	50
S S Umatilla.	S H H, Victoria.	A Beck & Co.	9 cases.	54	54
"	T H H.	"	6 cases.	42	42
"	"	"	3 cases.	21	21
Total amount of Brandy 33 cases.			332	\$ 590	

## EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

April 26, to May 10, 1890.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
S S Australia.	D V, Honolulu.	W B Chapman.	10 cases Champagne.		\$ 145
"	M & C.	Jones Mundy & Co.	23 " " "		251
"	K B & Co.	Sherwood & Sherwood.	3 " " "		48
"	PCP & Co.	Wm Wolf & Co.	5 " " "		100
"	J F & Co.	Lillenthal & Co.	5 " Absinthe.		20
Total amount 46 cases.					\$ 569

## IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP M. P. GRACE April 25, 1890.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEE.
Well Bros & Son.	1 barrel Whisky.	L Dnnelero.
H Webster & Co.	10 half-barrels Whisky.	S C C In diamond.
Lillenthal & Co.	80 packages.	Lillenthal & Co.
W K Freeman & Co.	3 barrels.	A Langenberger.
"	10 " "	Nagle & Schenck.
J A Burks.	5 " "	A F Leroux.
"	1 " "	O Schroeder.
"	1 " "	Meyer & Sawyer.
FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP ARABIA May 2, 1890.		
D Lawrence & Son.	10 barrels Rum.	A Vignier.
Allen Bradley & Co.	50 barrels Whisky.	N Van Bergen & Co.
Aurora Distilling Co.	20 " "	Order.
W K Freeman.	10 " "	F C Horning.
"	10 " "	Faber & Donahue.
"	4 " "	E H Campbell.



## FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP C. F. SARGENT May 6, 1890.

H Webster & Co.	10 barrels Whisky.	H W & Co.
Kountze Bros.	5 "	C C Merrill
Rheinstrom Bros.	45 "	H Harris
W K Freeman	2 "	G K & J O.
"	5 "	Stamf & Stapp.
"	3 "	J A Hess
"	3 packages Whisky.	B Windhans.
"	1 barrel Whisky.	O A Black
		P M Brennan

## FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA ETC—PER STEAMER SAN BLAS May 5, 1890.

	1 half-barrel Rye Whisky.	Stewart & Holmes
Offey Ferroester & Co.	5 casks Sherry.	Hellman Bros.
G Dubedat.	28 cases Liqueurs.	Pascal Dubedat & Co.

## FROM HAMBURG.

P Lelus.	20 casks Wine.	Order.
Matthias Roh. & Co.	6 cask Beer.	Wm Grosse.
Julius Rodert	50 cases Wine.	S Kanitz

## FROM GENOA.

E Degionna.	21 cases Wine.	D P Rossi.
Costa Angelo	30 cases Wine.	G B Dereto.
Malfettain & Co.	10 packages Liqueurs.	E Canadesso

## IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

F O Boyd & Co.	60 barrels Whisky.	Sherwood & Sherwood
Southern Pacific Co.	86 cases Ale	"

## SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

Brandy, Whiskey and Spirits to San Francisco, from Apr. 26. to May 10, 1890.

CONSIGNEES.	1/2 Barrels	Barrels.	Brandy, Etc. Gallons.	Whiskey, Gallons	ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS, GALLONS.
Lilienthal & Co.		360			13,970
C W Craig		60		2,300	
		180			7,000
Wilmarding & Co.		178		6,893	
Jones, Mundy & Co.		125		4,813	
		180			6,915
C Jost & Co.		124			4,740
Wm Wolff & Co.	60	45		2,420	
		60			2,250
		400 cases			
A P Hotelling & Co.		180		5,330	
Various to order.	2	69		2,741	
L Tausalg & Co.		55		2,180	
S W Eccles.	33	65		3,615	
Donaldson & Co.		50		2,162	
Siebs Bros & Plageman.		60		3,060	
Hencken & Schroder.		40		2,000	
G Rottanzi		50		1,960	
Wolf Janes & Co.		60		2,430	
Livingston & Co.		60		2,400	
Mattoon & Banglada.		12		469	
J J Harvey.		1		35	
C J Harrigan		1		35	
M Mulson.		1		42	
Hirchler & Co.	25	30		2,090	
S Elder.		1		49	
T Richenbild.	1	1		76	
P Nela.	2			60	
J Gilbert.		1		50	
E Rosenhold.	1			29	
C J Fitzgerald.				42	
L J Nickel.	1	14		505	
J M Unfas.		1		50	
F Mandlsbaum & Co.	1	5		254	
Redington & Co.		5		200	
Weil Bros & Son		40		1,977	
Total 400 cases.	126	2,220		44,307	15,275

## BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	Cases.	Barrels	1/2 Barrels	1/4 barrel	Bottled lbs	Bulk lbs.
Jones Mundy & Co.		115			28,750	
W Wolff & Co.		90			22,500	
			60	148		25,000
W Loniza.	90	60			30,750	
C A Zinkand.			130			24,000
J M Kauffman		80			20,000	
Collector of Port.	120	40			25,000	
Sherwood & Sherwood.		240	52	92		20,360
" (Ale)	86		86		60,000	
					30,910	
Total					217,910	69,960

## Cash Registers.

Total Adding—Detail Adding—with or without Check Device.  
Cash Registering Machines for all kinds of business.  
For Further Information call or write to

PIERCE &amp; CO.,

971 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

General Western Agents National Cash Registering Co.

W. W. Montague &amp; Co.,

CORRUGATED SHEET METAL,

FOR ROOFING AND SIDING.

Riveted Steel or Iron Water Pipe,

FOR IRRIGATING PURPOSES.

309 to 317 Market street, - - San Francisco, Cal.

Willows Brewery.

O. Fauss &amp; Company,

Southeast corner Mission and Nineteenth street, - - San Francisco.  
TELEPHONE No. 6158.

## PELLET-BARRYTE

On Thursday last, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Napa, Susie G. Barryte, daughter of Judge and Mrs. G. W. Towle, was united in marriage to Hon. H. A. Pellet, of St. Helena, by Rev. Richard Wylie. The bride is one of Napa's fairest daughters, an accomplished and highly cultured lady. The groom is one of Napa county's most highly respected citizens, who has ably filled various positions of official trust; among which was that of assemblyman for that district. He is a successful vigneron and one of the best wine makers of the State. Mr. Pellet now holds the responsible position of Superintendent of the Natoma Company's winery where he annually supervises the making

of a half million gallons of wine. He has the best wishes of the REVIEW for a long, prosperous and happy wedded career.

## NAPA VINEYARDS.

The damp weather this week has not done any damage, and so far as we can learn has been a benefit to all. The vineyardists say that in ten days there will be no fear of frost, and if warm, sunny days follow this wet spell good crops are insured.  
—St. Helena Star.

The total domestic and foreign exportations of California wines by sea during the fortnight ending April 28th, were 241,129 gallons. The shipments by rail were about the same.

CAUTION!

J. &amp; F. MARTELL COGNAC.

We desire to caution the trade and consumers against bold imitations of Martell Brandy, which are offered in this market for the purpose of being palmed off for the genuine article. We have enjoined by virtue of power of Attorney several infringers, suing them for heavy damages and we hereby warn all persons against imitating the trade mark of Messrs. J. & F. Martell, or using their original labels on bottles re-filled, with the intention to deceive, as such proceeding, being against the law, will be promptly dealt with.

WM. WOLFF &amp; CO.,

327-329 Market Street, S. F.,

Sole Pacific Coast Agents.

The genuine one, two and three star "MARTELL BRANDY" bears our firm's name on every bottle.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., APRIL, 1890.



# PRICES CURRENT.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

## California Wines & Brandies

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

### ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

VARIETY.	PRICE PER CASE.	
	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Eclipse Champagne, ex. dry.	\$14.50	\$17.00
Eclipse Champagne, brut.	14.50	17.00
Riesling.	6.00	7.00
Gutedel.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel.	5.00	6.00

### J. GUNDLACH & CO.,

Cor. Second & Market Sts., San Francisco.

Traminer, 82.	\$5.00	\$3.00
Gutedel, 82.	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83.	5.00	6.00

### I. DE TURK,

212 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Port, 1884.	\$6.00	
Port, 1886.	4.00	
Dry Sherry, 1884.	6.00	
Dry Sherry, 1886.	4.00	
Angelica, 1884.	4.50	
Tokay, 1884.	8.00	
Zinfandel Claret, 1884.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1884.	4.00	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.50	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

### GEORGE WEST & SON,

Stockton, Cal., and 252 Market St., S. F.

Brandy, 1879.	\$20.00	
Brandy, 1883.	15.00	
Brandy, 1885.	15.00	
Frontignan.	9.00	
Sherry.	9.00	
Port (old).	12.00	
Port.	6.00	

### SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,

Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.	\$4.75	\$5.75
Gutedel.	4.75	5.75
Port.	5.50	
Angelica.	5.50	
Muscadel.	5.50	
Sherry.	6.00	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

### LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,

478 Tenth street, Oakland, Cal.

Zinfandel.	\$3.50	\$4.50
Sauterne.	4.00	5.00
Brandy.	9.00	
Port.	5.00	6.00
Sweet Muscatel.	5.00	6.00
Grape Cordial.	6.50	7.50

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

In cases, per doz. qts.

Claret, 1886.	\$3.00	
Zinfandel, 1885.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1885.	4.00	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884.	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	5.00	
Somlai Hungarian Type, 1885.	3.50	
Szarmari.	3.50	
Szegszardi Fehér Hun' Type	4.00	
" 1885.	5.00	
Port, 1884.	6.00	
Sherry, 1885.	5.00	
" 1884.	6.00	
Angelica and Sweet Mout'n, 84.	4.50	
Mad'a, Malaga & Sw't To'y '85	5.00	

### INGLENOOK WINES,

F. A. Haber, agent, 122 Sansome St., S. F.

Table Claret blended from Perdoz. qts.		
choices foreign grapes,		
vintage 1885.	\$3.50	
Zinfandel.	4.50	
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type		
red label, 1885.	5.00	
Burgundy type.	5.00	
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '85	5.50	
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1885.	4.50	
Hock, Rhenish type.	6.00	
Burger, Chablis type.	5.00	
Riesling, Johannisberger type.	6.50	

Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.

Special discounts to the trade.

None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor—each bottle bears the legal pure wine stamp.

### C. HOLIUM & CO.,

409 Sansome street, San Francisco.

In cases per doz. qts.

Zinfandel, 1884.	\$3.00	
Burgundy.	3.25	
Riesling.	3.25	
Riesling, Marcobrunner, 1883.	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.00	
Sauterne.	4.00	
Port, Old (Fresno Co.), 1882.	6.00	
" 1885.	4.00	
Sherry, Dry, 1884.	4.00	
Sherry, Old, (Fresno Co.), '82	6.00	
Angelica, 1885, (Los Ang's Co.)	4.50	
Muscadel (Fresno Co.), 1885.	5.00	
Tokay, 1884.	5.00	
Mt. Vineyard, 1885.	4.50	
Madeira and Malaga, 1885.	5.00	
Pineapple wines.	4.00	
Brandies, 1882.	11.00	
Brandies, 1885.	9.00	
Strawberry Brandy.	9.00	

### KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,

123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	\$3.25	\$4.25
Zinfandel.	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.	4.00	5.00
Sauterne.	4.50	5.50
Port, Old.	6.00	
Old Sherry.	6.00	

### S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port.	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel.	3.50	4.00
Riesling.	4.50	5.00
Madeiras.	8.00	
Malaga.	8.00	
Cognac.	14.00	

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

404 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Brandies, 1883.	\$12.00	
" 1885.	10.00	

### Domestic Champagnes,

#### ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

Eclipse.	\$14.50	\$17.00
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### S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Imperial.	7.50	8.50
Carte Blanche.	7.00	8.00
Choico Cuvee.	11.00	12.00

### A. WERNER & CO.,

52 Warren street, New York.

(Carbonating Process.)

Extra Dry.	7.00	8.00
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### Imported Champagnes.

#### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.		
Gold Lack Sec., per case.	\$31.00	\$33.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums		
per case.	30.00	
Cachet Blanc per case.	30.50	32.50
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt.	24.00	25.50

#### DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.

Carte Blanche, per case.	20.00	21.00
Carte Blanche, extra dry, per		
case.	21.00	22.00

### W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jouet & Co. "Special"	31.00	33.00
Extra Dry.		
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut.	31.50	33.50

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

Pommery Sec.	\$31.00	\$33.00
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### MACONDRAY & CO.,

First and Market streets, San Francisco.

Louis Roederer Carte Blanche.	31.00	33.00
" Grand Vin Sec.	31.00	33.00

### Imported Wines.

#### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux		
Clarets, per case.	\$8.00 to \$28.00	
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux		
Sauternes per case.	12.00 to 26.00	
C. Marcy & Liger Belair, Nuits		
Burgundies, white and		
red per case.	15.00 to 21.75	
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,		
Oporto, Port wines		
per case.	15.00 to 20.00	
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,		
Oporto, Port Wines,		
in wood per gal.	2.00 to 4.50	
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries		
in wood per gal.	2.00 to 5.50	
Boord & Son, London Dock		
Sherry, per case.	12.00 to 15.00	
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz		
Rhine Wines per case.	8.50 to 28.00	
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt		
o M Rhine Wines per		
case.	11.00 to 14.00	

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dubos freres, Bordeaux.)		
Chateau de l'Ysle, in casks.	\$95.00	
(Journu freres, Bordeaux.)		
Clarets and Sauternes, per		
case from.	\$7.50 to \$30.00	
Mignotte-Picard & Co., Chassagne, Côte de'or		
Burgundy wines from.	\$12.00 to \$25.00	
(Henkel & Co., Mayence.)		
Hock wines from.	\$7.50 to \$36.00	
(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)		
Port and Sherries in wood, per		
gallon.	\$1.75 to \$4.50	
Port and Sherries in cases, per		
case.	\$8.00 to \$15.00	
(Meckenzie & Co., Jerez.)		
Port and Sherries in wood		
from.	\$1.75 to \$4.50	

### W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

#### RED WINES.

(H. Cuvillier and Frère of Bordeaux.)		
Panillac, 1881.	\$10.50	
Ducasse Grand Puy, 1878.	14.50	
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.	17.50	
Chat. Beychevelle, 1874.	19.50	
Pontet Canet, 1874.	19.50	
Cos d'Estournel, 1878.	22.00	
Chat. Léoville, 1878.	22.00	
" Larose, 1870.	22.50	
" Latour, 1868.	29.50	
" Margaux, 1881.	32.00	
" Lafite, 1878.	35.00	
" Mouton Rothschild, '80	35.00	

#### WHITE WINES.

Sauternes.	11.50	
Chateau Guiraud, 1884.	27.00	
" La Tour Blanche, '84	27.00	

#### RED WINES.

(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)		
Chateau Lacroix, 1878.	10.00	
" Le Pian, 1878.	11.50	
Ducre Beaucailhou, 1881.	16.00	
Chateau Langoa, 1874.	22.50	
" Latour, 1870.	31.50	

#### WHITE WINES.

Barsac, 1878.	11.00	
Chateau Yquem, 1874.	30.00	

#### SHERRIES.

(Sandeman, Buck & Co's Jerez.)		
Pemartin Brut.	19.00	
" Umbrella.	20.00	
" Amontillado.	22.00	

### American Whiskies.

#### NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,

323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1.	\$2.75	
" " " Old Stock.	3.00	
" " " A1, 90 pf.	2.50	
" " " OK, 100 pf.	3.50	
" Pony, Private Stock.	4.00	
Club House Bourbon, Old.	4.50	
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf.	2.50	
Union Club " "	2.25	
Superior Whisky.	1.75	
" BB Whisky.	1.50	

Liquors—In cases.

Per Case.

Phoenix Bourbon, OK, in 5s.	\$10.50	
" " " A1, " "	7.50	
" " " A1, 24 pts.	8.00	
" " " A1, 48 1/2 pts.	9.00	
Union Club Bourbon, 24 pts.	7.50	
" " " 48 1/2 pts.	8.50	
Rock and Rye Whisky, in 5s.	7.50	
Rum Punch Extract " "	8.00	
Blackberry Brandy " "	7.50	

### MOORE, HUNT & CO.,

404 Front street, San Francisco.

Per gal.

Extra Pony in bbls. or 1/2-bbls.	\$6.00 to \$8.00	
A A " " " pf.	4.00	
B " " " "	3.50	
C " " " "	3.00	
No. 1 " " " "	2.50	
Rye in bbls. and 1/2-bbls. from.	3.50 to 5.00	
A A in cases, 1 dozen to case,		
5 to gallon.	\$11.00	
A A in 5 case lots, 1 dozen to		
case, 5 to gallon.	10.50	
A A in 10 to 25 lots, 1 dozen to		
case, 5 to gallon.	10.00	
A A in pint flint flasks, 2 doz.		
to case.	12.00	
C in cases 1 doz. 5 to gal.	8.50	
C in 5 case lots, 1 dozen, 5 to		
gallon.	8.25	
C in 10 to 25 case lots, 1 doz.		
5 to gallon.	8.00	
No. 1 in case, 1 dozen to case,		
5 to gallon.	8.00	
Bedford, Belmont and Astor in bond or		
duty paid in our warehouse in Louis-		
ville or in San Francisco.		

### SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN,

322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

PER GALLON.

O K Extra.	\$3.50 to \$6.00	
O K Rosedale.	2.50 to 3.00	
Ilvain.	2.75	
Golden Pearl.	2.25	
Marshall.	2.25	
Old Family Bourbon.	1.75	
Old Bourbon.	1.50	

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,



A. P. HOTALING & CO.,  
429-437 Jackson street, San Francisco.

J. H. Cutter Old Bourbon Whisky.

A.....	\$3.00
A, No. 1.....	3.25
O K.....	4.00
O K, No. 1.....	6.00
O. P. S.....	8.00
R (Old Rye).....	4.00
A, No. 1, per case.....	8.25
O. P. S, ".....	20.00
O K, ".....	11.25
Pure Old Rye ".....	11.25
A. S. II.....	2.50
Glenbrook.....	2.25
Black Hawk.....	2.00
Old Superior.....	1.75

CRANE HASTINGS & Co.  
316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
BOURBONS.

	Per Gallon.
Pony Cabinet.....	\$6.00
Old Crown Cabinet.....	3.50
Old Crown Cabinet, Old Stock	4.00
Old Monarch A.....	2.75
Old Monarch AA.....	3.00
Premium Old Bourbon.....	2.75
Premium Old Bourbon—O. K.	3.00
O. K. Kentucky Bourbon—A	
and AA.....	\$2.75 & 3.00
Cedar Valley.....	2.50
Peerless.....	2.00
Occidental.....	2.00
Wheat.....	1.50
Magnolia.....	1.50

RYE WHISKIES.

Old Hermitage.....	4.50
Old Freeport.....	3.50
Old Horsey.....	3.50

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.

Peerless A A A.....	\$4.00
" A A.....	3.50
" A.....	3.00
" O K.....	2.50
Peerless.....	2.25
Imperial Cabinet.....	2.25
Club House.....	1.75

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
John Gibson's Son & Co.,  
Philadelphia, Bourbon  
and Rye Whiskies.... \$1.90 to \$3.50

### Imported Whiskies.

WM. WOLFF & CO., 329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Lone Highland.....per case	\$11.50
Connaught, Irish.....	11.50
Wm. Jameson & Co.....	11.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Boord & Son, London Finest  
Irish Malt Whisky..... \$10.50  
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky..... 10.50  
John Ramsay, Islay Malt  
Scotch Whisky..... 11.00

### Imported Brandies.

WM. WOLFF & CO., 329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Martell's Brandy, X per case	\$15.00
" " XX.....	17.50
" " XXX.....	20.00
" " VSO.....	28.00
" " WSOP.....	50.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Champ Vineyard Proprietary Co.,  
Boutelleau & Co. man-  
agers Cognac, in Oc-  
taves, per gal..... \$5.00 to \$8.50  
The Vineyard Proprietary Co.  
Boutelleau & Co. man-  
agers Reserve Vintages 10.50 to 14.00

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.  
Pioneer Brandy, XXX..... \$5.00  
" " XX..... 4.00  
" " X..... 3.00

CRANE, HASTINGS & CO.  
316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Sazerac de Forge & Sous.....	6.00 to 16.00
Otard Dapuy.....	5.50 to 9.00
Bisquit du Bonche & Co.....	4.50 to 6.00
La Grand Marque.....	4.50 to 12.00
E. Alusse.....	22.50
Marett & Co.....	4.00
Pellevoisin.....	4.00
Pinet Castillon.....	5.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,  
123 California street, San Francisco.

H. Cuivillier & Frère Cognac.	
Fine Champagne, 1870.....	Qdarts. \$32.00
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860	36.00

### Malt Liquors.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Guinness' Extra Stout, pints,	
Ihlers and Bell bottling	
Red Bull Brand per doz.	\$1.75
Bass & Co's Pale Ale, pints,	
Ihlers & Bell bottling	
Red Bull Brand, per doz.	2.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

J. Shanks & Co's (D'blin) Banner	
Brand, Guinness Stout, per	
dozen pints.....	1 75
Read Bros. Dogshead Bottling	
Bass Ale.....	2.00
Banner Bottling Bass Ale, per doz. pinta	2.00
Bass Ale (in wood) Hogsheads.....	50.00
" " 1/4.....	28.00
" " Kilderkins.....	21.00
" " Firkins.....	12.00

### Imported Goods, (Miscellaneous.)

WM. WOLFF & CO., 329 Market street, San Francisco.	
A. Houtman's Gin, large bottles.....	20.00
" " med. ".....	16.50
" " small ".....	8.50
Evan's Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel.	13.50
" " " per cs. 4 doz.	6.00
Theo Lappe's Genuine Aromatique	
per case.....	13.50
Gilka Kummel per case.....	13.50
Vermouth Francesco Cinzani pr case	6.25

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

(BOORD & SON'S, LONDON.)

Old Tom Gin, per case.....	9.50
Pale Orange Bitters, per case	10.00
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur ".....	12.00
Jamaica Rum, Old ".....	\$12.00 to 14.00
IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in	
cases of 15 large black	
bottles per case.....	20.00
in cases of 15 large	
white bottles per case	21.00
Kirschwasser, Macholl Freres	
Bavarian Highland, per case.....	19.00
Cherry Cordial, J. J. W. Peters' per	
case.....	12.00
Gilka Kummel, per case.....	13.50

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,

418 Clay street, San Francisco.

Eagle Cin.....	\$2.50
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SAN FRANCISCO BEERS.

Lager in barrels, local delivery.....	\$ 9 00
" " export.....	10 50
Steam beer in barrels.....	6 00
Patent Stopper, per case, local.....	1 25
Export, per case, 1 doz. bottles.....	1 75

## SEARBY'S PECTORAL BALSAM

Of Wild Cherry and Tolu.

This is a good expectorant, giving speedy relief in all ordinary colds, and in Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, etc.

SEARBY, ZEILIN & CO., Druggists,

859 MARKET STREET, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO.

## CALIFORNIA FURNITURE COMPANY

SUCCESSORS TO

N. P. COLE & CO.

## FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY,

STARR KING BUILDING, - - - 117 to 121 GEARY STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

JOHN H. WISE,  
Pres.

H. T. SCOTT,  
Vice-Pres.

CHAS. H. FROST,  
Gen'l Mgr.

C. S. FREBLE  
Sec'y.

## Union Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Co.,

Manufacture the finest quality of plain, moulded or ornamented Pressed Brick, Archi- tectural Terra Cotta, Fire Proofing, Paving Tile; also, Red, Brown and Black Mortar.

WORKS,

Valle o, California.

GENERAL OFFICE,

Room 31, Flood Building, San Francisco.



## DAMIANA BITTERS

The Great Mexican Remedy for Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, and Nervous Diseases.

DAMIANA is recognized by all Physicians as the best Nervous Stimulant, with a special action on the Sexual and Generative Organs. For the above action it is recommended in all cases of Sexual Weakness and Want of Sexual Desire.

Sole Agents,  
NABER, ALFS & BRUNE, 323-5 Market St., S. F.

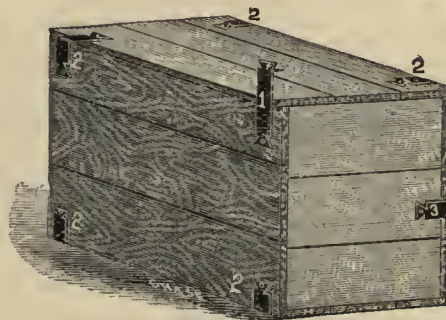
## TO FRUIT AND WINE SHIPPERS.



### BOX SHIPPING STRAP.

This strap secures cases and crates from breakage and loss in shipment, and is made of Special Hoop Iron. It bends

easily around the corners of boxes, binds the sides firmly together, and does away with the old way, besides being much cheaper and great saving in labor alone. It beats the wire or any other device for securing the case against breakage.



### PRICE LIST Per Thousand.

Including Barbed Wire Nails.

PER THOUSAND.

In Lots of	1,000	5,000	10,000
3/4 in. wide, 3 in. long.	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$3.75
3/4 in. wide, 3 1/4 in. long.	5.00	4.50	4.25

PACKED IN KEGS AND BBLS.

R. F. OSBORN & CO., Sole Agent.

715 1/2 MARKET ST., S. F.

## GOODYEAR'S



## Brewers Hose

"GOLD SEAL"

## WINE HOSE

Is the Best Made.



## Wire Wound Hose

## Goodyear Rubber Co.,

577-579 Market St. San Francisco.

R. H. PEASE, Jr., } Agents  
S. M. RUNYON, }

## Rubber Lined Cotton Hose



**BUSINESS RECORD.****Changes and Dissolutions in Partnerships.**

Charles Stern, winery, Los Angeles, Cal., Alfred Stern, P. Stern and Charles Stern Jr. admitted; style Charles Stern & Sons.

Nellis & Swanson, saloon, Williams, Ariz., dissolved; F. R. Nellis continues.

McCarthy & O'Malley, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., dissolved; D. J. McCarthy continues.

Near & Co., saloon, Genesee, Idaho, dissolved; R. Near continues.

R. J. Kirkpatrick, saloon, Portland Or., succeeded by Kirkpatrick & Smith.

Monahan & McGurren, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., dissolved.

Lang & Alger, saloon, Price, Utah, dissolved.

Garvin & Meredith, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., dissolved; L. E. Meredith continues.

W. Cline, hotel, Sidney, Wash., succeeded by Walker & Cline.

Hardman & Cavanagh, saloon, Waitsburg, Wash., dissolved; succeeded by S. Hardman.

Gardiner & Pedicord, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., dissolved.

B. F. McCrellis, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., petitioned insolvency.

Clark & Murdoch, hotel, Maniton Park, Colo., dissolved; succeeded by Murdoch & Weaver.

Hoelbe & Rusa, saloon, San Jose, Cal., dissolved.

W. H. Roper, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., J. W. Griffin admitted.

Spellenburg & Watkin, saloon, Sierra city, Cal., dissolved; Spellenburg continues.

Rowell & Frazier, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., dissolved.

Erickson & Henroin, saloon, Vernal, Utah, dissolved.

H. F. Jones & Co., saloon, Denver, Colo., dissolved.

Richardson & Mackey, saloon, Denver, Colo., dissolved; James T. Mackey continues.

John A. Sobrio, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., George Joeriman admitted; style Sobrio & Joeriman.

Harrington & Murphy, saloon, Butte city, Mont., dissolved; P. S. Harrington continues.

Oppenheimer & Co., wholesale liquors, Helena, Mont., Max Asch admitted.

Kennedy Bros. saloon, Gallup, N. M., dissolved.

Whipp & Sampaal, saloon, Crested Butte, Colo., dissolved.

Patridge & Crane, saloon, Denver, Colo., dissolved.

Olsen & Co., bottlers, Trinidad, Colo., dissolved.

**Failures Attachments, Etc.**

Bernard & Bennett, saloon, Red Bluff, Cal., attached.

F. E. Schueddig, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.

Smith & Kreisel, saloon, Portland, Or., attached.

L. Trimmer, hotel, Seattle, Wash., attached.

W. G. Cogswell, hotel, Sierra Madre, Cal., attached.

Jacob Ulrich, saloon, Atlanta, Idaho, assigned.

A. Sainsot, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

A. Caldera, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.

Gardiner & Pedicord, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., attached.

S. Simoni, saloon, Bakersfield, Cal., petitioned insolvency.

W. R. Bowen, restaurant, Raymond, Cal., attached.

Henry Weidman, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.

C. S. O'Banion, hotel, Porterville, Cal., insolvent.

Ed Molloy, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

M. J. Dunne, restaurant, Portland, Or., attached.

**Sold Out.**

Denton & Gray, restaurant, Denver, Colo.

H. McIntyre, restaurant, Salem, Or., to R. Nye.

Alex. Sanford, saloon, Gallup, N. M., to Hinch & Keegan.

J. R. Lane, saloon, Calico, Cal., sold to D. Malloy.

D. S. Husband, saloon, Modesto, Cal.

S. W. Taylor, saloon, Oakland, Cal.

J. E. Fletcher, restaurant, Petersburg, Colo.

L. Roberts, saloon, Santa Rosa, Cal., to John Scoggan.

J. C. Donnelly & Co., saloon, Tacoma, Wash., to Thos. S. Humphrey.

John Higgins, saloon, West Berkeley, Cal.

M. J. Lichenthal, saloon, Denver, Colo.

John McCormick, hotel, Denver, Colo.

A. J. Moorhead, saloon, Denver, Colo.

Wm. Dowell, saloon, Denver, Colo.

D. Hart, saloon, Oakland, Cal., sold to D. Chartraud.

Blessing & Guthrie, hotel, Sacramento, Cal., to Brown & Townsend.

C. Simon, saloon, Leadville, Colo.

M. Meredith, hotel, Lake Valley, N. M.

S. W. Smith, hotel, Kootenai, Idaho, to E. J. Merrin.

D. Fields, hotel, Oakland, Cal.

J. H. Bassett, hotel, Maricopa, Ariz., to Edwards & Greaves.

L. Trimmer, hotel, Seattle, Wash., to G. H. Bell.

D. I. Fields, hotel, Oakland, Cal., to Miss S. Harvey.

Stewart & McCoy, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., to Magisson Hodin & Co.

George Mershon, hotel, Reno, Nev.

Walter Geaterling, saloon, Denver, Colo.

Charles Russell, saloon, Socorro, N. M., sold to Whitaker & Andrews.

M. S. Rowell, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., to H. A. Hart.

Boinay & Weissmuller, saloon, Denver, Colo.

Theo. Frochlinger, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to Charles Schmidt.

R. H. Hoskins, saloon, Portland, Or., to M. Borsch.

Gardner & Pedicord, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., to T. H. Liebe & Co.

Henry Moller, saloon, Dixon, Cal., sold to H. J. Mendel.

Thomas Holder, hotel, Sacramento, Cal.

P. Brandt, hotel, Hayward, Cal.

Arthur W. Turner, saloon, Denver, Colo.

H. A. Hart, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

G. J. Becker, saloon, Reno, Nev., to J. G. Kerth.

J. H. Webb, restaurant, Las Vegas, N. M.

G. Ginocchio & Co., wholesale liquors, Portland, Or., to Meyerfeld & Ganz.

D. C. Curtis, saloon, Alameda, Cal.

Roemer & Smith, saloon, Fresno, Cal.

John Theisen, saloon, Sunol, Cal.

**Out of Business.**

J. F. Will, saloon, Albuquerque, N. M.

G. W. Hinman, saloon, Battle Mountain, Nev.

H. T. Moore, saloon, Aspen, Colo.

P. Derkum, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal.

**Burned Out.**

L. Levy, saloon, Sierraville, Cal.

John D. Lavine, saloon, Sierraville, Cal.

Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo., damaged.

E. Hathaway, hotel, Cheney, Wash.

Seward & Tieschfuss, saloon, St. Elmo, Colo.

J. Lavini, saloon, Sierraville, Cal.

W. W. Fay, saloon, Buena Vista, Colo.

E. Shinn, restaurant, Buena Vista, Colo.

William Neurath, brewer, Grants Pass, Or.

Thomas Nichols, restaurant, Salida, Colo.

**Deceased.**

W. J. Decker, saloon, Julian, Cal.

Kramp & Co., distillers, Diamond Springs, Cal., P. Kramp deceased.

James Burns, hotel, Challis, Idaho.

Harry Morgan, saloon, Tacoma, Wash.

Meckel Bros., brewers, Weaverville, Cal., Henry Meckel deceased.

**Special Inquiries Advisable.**

R. Newell, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.

D. Evanovich, restaurant, Portland, Or.

M. Mannix, hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

E. Runge, brewer, Susanville, Cal.

D. Myers, saloon etc, Berkeley, Cal.

Blake, Carrall & Co., saloon, Denver, Colo.

S. R. Mullew, saloon, Pinos Altos, N. M.

**Deeds and Transfers.**

J. R. Austin, saloon, Fresno, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.

T. E. Hughes, hotel, Fresno, Cal., conveyed realty \$10; received deed \$475.

Paul O. Burns Wine Co., San Jose, Cal., received deed \$5.

Conelius Stagg, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10; received deed \$10.

H. T. Judd & Co., saloon, San Jose, Cal., C. A. Judd received deed \$10.

N. M. Lund, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

Roemer & Kramer, saloon, Fresno, Cal., conveyed realty \$300.

J. H. Fiege, saloon, Oakland, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.

Siebs Bros & Plageman, wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., F. C. Siebs received deed \$10; conveyed realty \$10.

B. F. Weathers, hotel, Camp Badger, Cal., conveyed realty \$25.

J. A. Simas, saloon, Milpitas, Cal., conveyed realty \$250.

John Bulotti, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

John Jackson, saloon, Stockton, Cal., received deed and conveyed realty \$5.

Henry Raab, hotel, Stockton, Cal., received deed \$10.

C. Lombardi, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

S. Baret & Co., wholesale liquors, Denver, Colo., S. Baret conveyed realty \$8000 received deed \$11,000.

J. Meshinart, saloon, Leadville, Colo., trust deed \$500.

Lang Bros, beer bottlers, San Francisco, Cal., Otto Lang conveyed realty \$5.

John P. Wiebolt, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

C. Ludwig, hotel, Tracy, Cal., received deed \$525.

Mascherini & Moretti, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., F. E. Mascherini received deed \$10.

F. Brown, saloon etc, Washougal, Wash., received deed \$613.

Jacques Mounie, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10,400.

B. F. Weathers, hotel, Camp Badger, Cal., conveyed realty \$5.

G. M. Kohler, hotel, Fresno, Cal., conveyed realty \$700.

Busing & Fletcher, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., Henry Busing received deed \$6100.

A. Frank, saloon, Alameda, Cal., received deed \$10.

A. J. Easton, restaurant, Los Angeles, Cal., conveyed realty \$1200.

W. H. Tripp, restaurant, Stockton, Cal., conveyed realty \$1.

John Henderson, hotel, Stockton, Cal., conveyed realty \$ —

Lowenthal & Myers, wholesale liquors, Albuquerque, N. M., F. Lowenthal received deed \$600.

H. Trappeur, restaurant, Port Townsend, Wash., conveyed realty \$3000.

G. G. Amba, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., conveyed realty \$350.

Bussing & Fletcher, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., Edwin T. Fletcher received deed \$10.

J. S. Feefer, hotel, Monrovia, Cal., conveyed realty \$10,000.

Gambirinus Brewing Co., brewers, Portland, Or., L. Feuer conveyed realty \$450.

J. Iffland, saloon, Port Townsend, Wash., conveyed realty \$3000.

C. W. Meador, restaurant, San Jose, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.

M. Mitrovich, restaurant, Fresno, Cal., conveyed realty \$600.

Chas. Moegling, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

Otto Ziegler, saloon, San Jose, Cal., received deed \$10.

Leo Gosper, restaurant, Santa Ana, Cal., conveyed realty \$100.

James No. 1, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., conveyed realty \$5.

J. A. Simas, saloon, Milpitas, Cal., received deed \$500.

C. H. Rande, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.

Philip Kiefer, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

R. T. Thwaites, saloon etc, San Jose, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.

J. Chauvet, winery, Glen Ellen, Cal., conveyed realty \$300.

Appiate & Casmate, hotel, Huron, Cal., E. Casmate conveyed realty \$2000.

F. Rothe, saloon, San Diego, Cal., conveyed realty \$5.

**Realty Mortgages**

Cornelius Stagg, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., \$10,000.

R. S. Perkins, hotel, Portland, Oregon, \$80,000.

Billups & Hite, saloon, Sacramento, Cal., \$1200.

James Lowe, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., \$500.

F. Adam, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., \$325.

Horlein Bros, hotel, Sacramento, Cal., \$9000.

J. Turk, saloon, Portland, Or., \$1000.

Sole Agent For and Depot Of



FINE OLD TABLE RED AND WHITE WINES,  
— AND —  
OLD GRAPE BRANDIES.  
(SOLD ONLY IN GLASS).

PRODUCED AT THE CELEBRATED INGLENOOK  
VINEYARD, RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO., CAL.

# F. A. HABER,

## WINE :: AND :: SPIRIT :: COMMISSION :: MERCHANT,

122 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE INGLENOOK VINEYARD, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest  
Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines  
Produced in California.

Correspondence Solicited from Producers, as well as Dealers throughout the United States.



Geo. M. Ahrens, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$4000.  
 R. A. Chisholm, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$550.  
 Mascherini & Moretti, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., F. E. Mascherini \$1000.  
 Henry Bishop, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$400.  
 J. A. Simas, saloon, Milpitas, Cal., \$1000.  
 John Halin, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$200.  
 Joseph Gaillard, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$2250.  
 Philip Kiefer, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$900.  
 C. A. Fuhr, hotel, Portland, Or., \$2500.  
 Thos. Guinean, hotel, Portland, Or., \$4000.  
 M. Murnane, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., \$300.  
 Henry Lehrke & Sons, wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., Henry Lehrke \$10,000.

**Chattel Mortgages.**

E. J. Connor & Son, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$700.  
 C. M. Leadar, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$1000.  
 C. A. Prah, hotel, Denver, Colo., \$1000.  
 Ben Loeb, saloon, Leadville, Colo., \$338.  
 N. P. Wildrick, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$673.  
 Julius Duen, saloon, Portland, Or., \$300.  
 Thomas S. Humphrey, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., \$600.  
 G. Kelly, restaurant, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$200.  
 Kirkpatrick & Smith, saloon, Portland, Or., \$50.  
 O. F. Brown, saloon, Pueblo, Colo., \$150.  
 J. Duerr, saloon, Portland, Or., \$300.  
 McSorley & Ellis, saloon, East Portland, Or., \$717.  
 M. Dexter, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$3500.  
 D. W. Rowlands, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$290.  
 F. Hassing, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$125.  
 F. O. Edvall, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$300.  
 Dodge Bros, hotel, Denver, Colo., \$2600.  
 A. Pola, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$100.  
 Bovae & Wilkinson, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$447.  
 F. G. Hubbard, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$400.  
 Ernest Nishoff, hotel, Tacoma, Wash., \$1000.  
 W. H. Dexter, hotel, Seattle, Wash., \$1784.  
 I. Spencer, hotel, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$1000.  
 S. Harvey, hotel, Oakland, Cal., \$2000.  
 I. Hurst, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$350.  
 T. E. Stowe, hotel, Denver, Colo., \$1650.  
 M. A. Gibbs, hotel, Denver, Colo., \$893.  
 J. H. Wolfe, hotel, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$1000.  
 McCauley Devere & Co, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$1000.  
 J. J. Rutledge, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., \$1000.  
 A. Langdon, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$500.  
 A. D. De Lue, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$4750.  
 E. A. Sutton, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1750.  
 T. J. McLaughlin, hotel, Oakland, Cal., \$2043.  
 J. A. Branch, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$3000.  
 C. P. Swanson, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1500.  
 M. Stanger, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$905.  
 C. E. Holliday, hotel, Denver, Colo., \$1937.  
 C. Menser, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1500.  
 Frank J. McLaughlin, hotel, Oakland, Cal., \$2043.  
 L. B. Dunn, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$315.  
 John Hahn, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$200.  
 J. H. Laurey, saloon, Portland, Or., \$500.

**Mortgages Released.**

A. J. Senatz, restaurant, Sacramento, Cal., \$1500.  
 Cornelius Stagg, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., \$1000.  
 Fred Herdel, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$2500.  
 John Adams, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., \$5000.  
 A. M. Cardieu, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$1000.

J. H. Fiege, saloon, Oakland, Cal., \$1597.  
 T. Guinean, hotel, Portland, Or., \$4000.  
 I. Maquini, saloon, Portland, Or., \$575.

**Judgments, Suits, Etc.**

E. A. Post, saloon, Portland, Or., sued \$2000.  
 W. H. Bell, hotel, Spokane Falls, Wash., sued \$325.  
 G. Keihlmeyer, hotel, Tacoma, Wash., sued \$167.  
 H. Haggenmaker, saloon, Seattle, Wash., sued \$225.  
 W. E. Bennisson, saloon, Seattle, Wash., sued \$150.  
 P. Derkum, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., execution issued.  
 George Christs, hotel, Nogales, Ariz., judgment in foreclosure.  
 E. Halmhuber, saloon, Seattle, Wash., judgment against him.  
 Paul O. Burns Wine Co., San Jose, Cal., sued \$4250.

**Miscellaneous.**

Chas. Crafoot, saloon, Glen Ellen, Cal., Mrs. W. W. Crafoot petitions sole tradership.  
 W. F. Heathman, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., cons able's sale.  
 G. Coulter, hotel, Coulterville, Cal., opened saloon.  
 L. L. Ayres, hotel, Eureka, Cal., about to sell out.  
 F. Brian, restaurant, Red Bluff, Cal., advertised to sell.  
 A. Olsen, saloon, San Pedro, Cal., wife files homestead.

**TRUTH WELL SPOKEN.**

During the discussion of the bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oklahoma, the Prohibition cranks from Kansas, Massachusetts, Georgia and other States, mostly Republicans with a sprinkling of so-called Democrats, contested with each other in efforts to impose on this community a policy and laws of neighboring States which have proved to be complete failures. At this very time a large movement is in progress in Kansas to abolish Prohibition, which has cost the State millions of dollars, inflicted most serious injury on morals and encouraged intemperance beyond all former experience.

These pretended reformers who assume superiority over their equals and superiors, constantly din the public ear with schemes to control the rights and tastes of American citizens by arbitrary legislation. They belong to "the holier than thou" breed of agitators and suppose, that, like the grasshoppers in the field, because they make a great deal of noise therefore they belong to the elect and are self appointed to lead the republic in new ways.

Mr. Mills of Texas answered these pretenders in a speech of exceptional force, merit and strength, which deserves to be read by every man and woman as a complete exposition of the only policy which ought to be recognized under our free institutions. The following extracts from it will not fail to command attention and favor:

"It would seem from the speech we have been listening to and the amendments which have been offered to this bill either that the settlers in this new Territory are not a part of the American race or that the American people have lost their capacity of self government. The whole of our political institutions are based as upon a bed rock, upon the assumption that man is capable of self-government; and the history of the formation of all the governments in this Union, from the first in Massachusetts and Virginia, extending all over

the whole country from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf, has in a century demonstrated that each American community is capable of governing itself.

This is a free government, and freedom means that each man shall determine for himself what he will do, what he will eat, what he will wear, what creed he will profess, everything that regards himself alone and dissociates him from his fellow beings. The rightful jurisdiction of government comes in where his action involves another; but when his action does not involve another he is not the subject of any government but of God and his own conscience. This, sir, is my creed.

I believe that I am capable of taking care of myself; I believe that each one of the gentlemen before me is capable of taking care of himself, and I believe equally that each one of the white men in Oklahoma Territory is just as capable of taking care of himself. I want him to be permitted to do as he pleases with himself. I do not want you to dictate what he shall drink, or what he shall eat, or what he shall wear, or what church he shall attend, how he shall demean himself on the Sabbath day, what time he shall get up, how he shall worship, whether he shall count his beads, or whether he shall worship with his face towards Jerusalem or towards Mecca. That is none of your business. It is none of my business. It is a business that he has not delegated to any government on earth. The interference doctrine is one that does not belong on this continent. Paternalism has cursed all the countries of Europe, and all other nations except this, which was dictated by our fathers to be the home of a fearless mind and a free people.

**THE DEADLY**

John was a twin, hate, hearty and strong,  
 A striking man in the hurrying throng.  
 He had lived his full three score and ten  
 And he was a wonderful man among men.

"Tell me the secret," my friend, I said,  
 "Of your clear bright eye, your unbent head,  
 Your health and strength, your length of days,  
 Your journey safe through life's rough ways."

"There ain't no secret," said the twin,  
 "I never drink whisky, wine, or gin,  
 I never smoke, I never chew,  
 And that is how I'm pullin' through."

"In short I've led a godlike life,  
 Away from women, wiles and strife.  
 My abstinence is most severe,  
 And that is why I'm safely here."

Brandy is going forward to the markets of the east at a lively rate considering the quantity on the market. The shipments for the fortnight ending April 28th, aggregated 22,178 gallons.

**BRANDY FOR SALE.**

200 Barrels 1887 Brandy.

Stored in Bernard's Bonded Warehouse.

For Sale in Lot or Part.

PRICES REASONABLE.

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**CIRCULAR.**

From **F. A. Haber, 122 Sansome Street, San Francisco.**

SAN FRANCISCO May 1, 1890.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to inform my friends and the trade generally, that I have retired from the firm of Alfred Greenebaum & Co., and have been appointed the sole agent for the sale of the table wines and brandies produced at the celebrated Inglenook Vineyard, Rutherford, Napa county, Cal., the property of Capt. G. Niebaum, and with which I have been identified since 1883.

I assure you, not alone will the standard of excellence and purity of the Inglenook wines be maintained, but every effort made to deserve the continued patronage of our American wine drinkers, and to retain the national reputation already achieved by these wines.

In addition to the above I shall engage in the general wine and brandy commission business, making a specialty of handling the choicest and oldest vintages of California. With an experience of ten years active service in catering to the wants of every section of the United States, and a thorough knowledge of and the classification of the wines of this State, I feel justified in soliciting orders for your purchases, my principal aim being to bring the producer in direct relation with the dealer.

Thanking you for many favors and courtesies extended to me in the past, and hoping to be favored with your commands in the future, I am

Very respectfully yours,

F. A. HABER.

P. S.—I will be pleased to furnish samples upon application.

**PARALLEL.**

To'ther twin, Paul, was strong as a steer,  
 His eyes were bright, his wits all clear,  
 He stood like a reed, was tough as a bear—  
 There were no frost bites on his hair.

"Tell me the secret, my friend," I said,  
 "Of your clear bright eye, your unbent head,  
 Your health and strength, your length of days,  
 Your journey safe through life's rough ways."

"There's none to tell; I've lived to live:  
 Wine and good whisky, like a sieve,  
 I've drank for four and forty years  
 Without being troubled with any fears."

"There's a brother John, he ain't stood in;  
 He thinks that wine is the soul of sin;  
 He ain't tried any, never will;  
 He's had no fun—I've had my fill.

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 Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Bass' Ale and Guinness Stout.

Moore, Hunt & Co's Bourbon & Rye Whiskies a Specialty

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## — CURRENT PRICES. —

**Kentucky Bourbons and Ryes.**

[Quotations in Warehouse and Distillery.]

E. G. B.—Export Gauge Bremen; N. Y.—New York; N. Y. C. H.—New York Custom House; L. P. W. H.—Louisville Public Warehouse; Lou. Louisville; Cin.—Cincinnati; In Bond. Dist'y—Distillery; C. C. H.—Cincinnati Custom House; St. L. C. H.—St. Louis Custom House. Tax Paid.

BRANDS.	Spring, '90.	Fall, '89.	Spring, '89.	Fall, '88.	Spring, '88.	Fall, '87.	Spring, '87.	Fall, '86.	Spring, '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Spring, '84.	Spring, '83.	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Aiken									200					82 265	NYCH
Anderson		50	57½	60			75							82 265	NYCH
Anderson Co., Sour Mash.			52½	55			70			210	225				
Ashland			45				60							*81 265	NYCH
Astor															
Atherton			47½	50			65		177½	180		225		*81 245	CCH
Aurora															
Ballard & Lancaster							65								
Beam, J. H.															
Beargrass	35		45				60		175					82 245	NYCH
Bel-Air	40		55		65										
Belle of Anderson			52½	55			65		190					81 265	
" " Co.			50	65							230				
Belle of Marion	45		60		72½		75		200					81 265	St. Louis CH
Belle of Nelson	55	55	67½	70			97½		225					80 400	
Belle of Louisville															
Beechwood															
Bowen, H. O.															
Belmont							80								
Berkele, Wm.			50				65		195						
Berry, W. L.															
Berry, E. C.			50				80							*81 265	
Big Springs	32½		50				70		180		195			81 245	
Blakemore	50		60											81 300	
Blue Grass			47½				65		190					81 265	NYCH
Bond & Lillard	57½		80	82½	105		115		240	242½	265	275	250		
Bond, M. S.		35	47½				65		195					81 265	
Boon's Knoll			60				85		210						
Bowen, J. A.	32½		42½		50									80 250	
Brownfield, W. W.															
Buchanan	45		55	60			75		195					*81 275	
Buffalo Spring	40		50				75		200						
Callaghan															
Carlisle	50		65						215		225			*81 265	NYCH
" Ky. Dis. Co.			47½				65		180					81 265	St. LCH
Cedar Run	40		65	65	75				200						
Chase, E. H.			50											*81 260	Louisville
Chickencock			45		57½		65							*82 250	NYCH
Clay, Samuel, Jr.			40		55		60							81 265	NYCH
Clifton			52½	55			70		195					*81 260	NYCH
Commonwealth			45		50		62½							82 245	
Cook, C. B.	32½		40	42½			60							81 240	
Coon Hollow	45	47½	60				75							81 275	
Craig F. J.	35		47½						225					81 245	
Crab Orchard															
Criterion	30	32½	42½		60		65								
Crystal Springs	35		45				62½							80 260	LPWH
Cumberland		45	50	50			70		190					80 285	
Cummins, R. & Co.			50											81 275	
Cream of Anderson			52½		62½		70								
Cliff Falls	40	42½	50												
Deadman, C. M.					60	65	65								
Dix River Rock Bass	40		50		65				225						
Dant, J. W.	42½		50		70		75								
Darling	30		45		52½		60								
Davies County Club			50		62½										
Double Spring	32½		40				62½		190						
Durham			45		50		65								
Dundee			50												
Early Times	45		60		67½		75		200					81 265	
Edge Cliff	45		55		60		70		190						NYCH
Edgewater	42½	45	50				70		195					81 265	NYCH
Elkhorn			40		50		65							81 260	
Excelior	32½		45				60		175		185			81 245	
Elk Run			35				45								
Ferncliff	25	30													
Freeland															
Fible & Crabb			52½		65		70								
Fields, J. W. M.			50	55			85				225				
Frazier, J. W.			57½				87½								
Garland	30		37½												
Glenarme		32½	45				62½							82 250	
Glencoe															
Glenmore	40	45	52½				70								
Glen Springs			40				57½							81 260	
Greystone			47½				65								
Greenbriar	40		55		60		70								
G. W. S.			55		65		75							80 325	
Howard															
Hackley, S. O.	42½		50				75		200		220				
Hanning, Jno.	42½		52½				80	185							
Harris, N.			50				70		195					81 265	LPWH
Hawkins			50		70		80		200		225				
Hayden, R. B. & Co.	35		45				70								
Head, F. M.															
Head, W. H.	32½		45				70								
Hermitage			85	90	70		140		250		260	270		82 325	Dist'y
Hill & Hill	40	45	55	60	70		80								
Honey Dew	35		47½		52½										
Hume			50				70				225			80 300	

All old goods quoted are Spring unless denoted by \* which indicates Fall.



BRANDS.	Spring '90	Fall '89	Spring '89	Fall '88	Spring '88	Fall '87	Spring '87	Fall '86	Spring '86	Fall '85	Spring '85	Spring '84	Spring '83	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Imperial															
Jessamine	32½													81 125	EGB
Jockey Club	42½	45	55	60			80	190	215	225	250				
Kellar, A.	35		47½				65		195						
Kentucky belle															
Kentucky Club	52½	57½	67½				110	225	240					81 315	Export
Kentucky Dew			45				60		185						
Kentucky Comfort	32½	32½	45		57½		62½								
" Poteen															
" Pride	40		55				65		180						
" Standard															
" Tip	35	37½	50				70		200	225	235			82 265	
Lancaster, R. B.															
" S. P.	35		50				70								
Limestone	42½		55		65		85								
McBrayer, J. A.			52½				72½		200						
" J. H.			52½				70	72½	195						
" W.H.			90				125		250	255	265			82 375	Disty
McKenna															
Marion Co. Dis. Co.	35	35	47½				62½							81 245	LPWH
Mattingly	32½		47½				67½		180			225		*81 245	NYCH
Mattingly & Moore			50	52½			75		200						
Mayfield			55	57½			75								
Mellwood			50	52½	62½	65	70							82 245	NYCH
Miles, E. L.	32½	35	50				65							81 265	
Milldale															
Millett															
Monarch, M. V.	50	52½	65	67½			95		225	250				80 350	
Monarch, R.	50	55	67½				110	230	245			300			
Monarch, T. J.	40	45	57½				80		225		250				
Moore, D. L.	40	50	67½						220					81 275	
Moore & Grigsby															
Murphy, Barber & Co.	37½	40	52½	57½			180			225				81 275	
Nall, A. G.	45½		55				65					230		81 250	
New Castle															
Nelson	35	37½	47½				65		177½					*81 245	
New Hope	50	52½	65				77½		200					82 250	
Nutwood			45				62½								
O. F. C.	60	65	80				125		255			285		*82 325	
Old Charter			45				65								
Old Crow			85	90			140		260		280	295			
Old Jordan															
Old Johnson Miller			55		70										
Old Lexington Club	37½														
Old Pepper J. E.	60		70				95		225		265	300	350	82 400	
Old Tarr							75		200					81 275	NYCH
Old Time (Pogue's)			45												
Old Times	32½	35	45				65							*80 275	
Parkland															
Peacock									175						
Pepper, Oscar	60		80		95		110		230		260	280	295		
Pepper, R. P.														*81 250	CCH
Redmon	35														
Rich Grain		32½	47½				70								
Rich Hill	55		60	65			65		185						
Richwood			42½	45			65								
Rippy, T. B.	45	47½	55	60			75		210		225			81 275	
Rohrer, D.					45		52½								
Rolling Fork			45				65		185						
Rose Bud							67½				200				
Samuels, T. W.			55	57½			80				225			*81 260	
Samuels, W. B. & Co.	40		50				67½		200		215				
Searcy, J. S.			55				70		195						
Short Horn							55				200			81 250	E G Bremen
Silk Velvet															
Small Grain	32½	35													
Snyder	32½		40	60	50		55								
Southall			45				60		175						
Sovereign	42½	45	60		60		80	210	225	250				*80 275	
Spring Hill	50		60				100		225		250			82 300	
Springwater			60				77½		190						
Smith & Smith			45		50		65								
Stone, W. S., New															
" Old			55	57½			80		210					81 250	NYCH
Sugar Valley							62½								
Sutherland & Murphy															
Sweetwood		30	35	40											
Sharp															
Taylor, G. W.	35													81 250	St Louia
Taylor, Old	55		65		90		110		260		275	300	325	81 400	
Tea Kettle	37½	40	47½				65		185					81 265	
Thomas, W. H.															
Tip Top	37½		52½	57½	67½		77½		195						
Tenbroeck			42½												
Van Arsdell	35	37½	45				65		195						
Van Hook			45				65		195						
Walker, F. G.	35		45				70		200						
Walker, J. M.										195					
Warwick	37½		50				67½			195					
Waterfall & Frazier	52½	55	70		90		97½		210			225			
" Dowling & Co.															
Wathen	32½	35	47½		60		67½		185						
Welch, T. J.	57½		65												
Willis, S. T.															
Windsor							67½		180					81 250	
Woodland			50				75		200		235				
Yellowstone	75		100		125		135	235	250						
Zeno															



**KENTUCKY RYES.**

BRANDS.	Spring, '90.	Fall, '89.	Spring, '89.	Fall, '88.	Spring, '88.	Fall, '87.	Spring, '87.	Fall, '86.	Spring, '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Spring, '84.	Spring, '83.	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Anderson.....														81 275	
Ashland.....															
Atherton.....			52½						185						
Beargrass.....															
Belle of Nelson.....				67½						225					
Blue Grass.....			55				72½	187		210	250				
Buchanan.....															
Criterion.....			50												
Crystal Springs.....					52½		57½		180						
Edge Cliff.....			55												
Edge-water.....			55				75								
Greystone.....			57½				75								
Hermitage.....	85		95	100			140		195	255	280	290	340		
Highland.....	40		52½	55	60		65		260						
Hume.....															
Lancaster, E. P.....															
Lynchburg.....	35		42½	45	50	52½									
McBrayer, W. H.....															
Marion County.....			50				75								
Maryland.....			50												
Mellwood.....															
Miles.....		50	65												
Monarch, M. V.....		55							240						
Monarch, R.....											245				
Nelson.....		50		70			80	195		210					
Normandy.....		50	60												
O. F. C.....			85				135						330		
Old Pepper.....	65		75				110		240		275				
Old Taylor.....															
Old Tarr.....															
Oscar Pepper.....															
Peacock.....									185						
Pepper, R. P.....															
Ripy.....															
Rohrer, D.....					47½		55								
Rolling Fork.....	35	45		55			70								
Sovereign.....		50							225		235			81 275	
Sunny Side.....															
Van Hook.....			50				65								
Wathen.....		45		60			70								
Yellowstone.....			100		115										

**EASTERN RYES.**

Bridgeport.....		55	60	65	70	75	80								
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....	47½	50	62½	67½	75	80	85								
Dougherty.....	65	70	80	87½	95	100	105		260	310					
Finch's Golden Wed'g.....	60	62½	77½	82½	90	95	100		255						
Foust, W.....															
Frontier.....	35	40	50												
Gibson.....	65	70	85	100	120	125	140	310	335	400					
Guckenheimer.....	60	65	75	80	87½	90	100	215	255	275					
Hannsville.....	70	75	80		87½		275	290	310	335					
Horsey.....									200						
Jones, G. W.....		45	55	60	65	70	75		220						
Meadville.....															
Melvale.....		50	65	75	90				220						
Monticello.....	57½	65	75	80	92½	100	105			245					
Montrose.....		43½	47½				57½		180						
Moore, Tom.....			55		67½										
Mt. Vernon.....	72½	75	90	100	115		200	300	325	350					
Orient.....	45	50	55	65			95	210	225						
Overholt.....		57½	70	80	100		115	260	285						
Radock.....															
Sherwood.....	60	62½	77½	80	92½		110	230	260	295	325			81 400	
Lippencott.....															

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**Belle of Anderson,** [Bourbon]—S. J. Greenbaum, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle-Air, Old Log Cabin,**  
[Bourbons]—John G. Roach & Co., Louisville, Ky.

**Bea grass, Kentucky Pride, Carlisle,** [Bourbon]—Kentucky Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky.

**Hume,** [Bourbon]—W. S. Hume & Co., Silver Creek, Ky.

**Old Taylor,** [Bourbon]—E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, Frankfort, Ky.

**R. Monarch, Kentucky Club, Glenmore,** [Bourbons], R. Monarch, Owensboro, Ky.

**Zeno,** [Bourbon]—Union Distilling Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Dougherty,** [Rye]—J. A. Dougherty & Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.

**Gibson, Mount Vernon,** [Ryes]—Hannis Distilling Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

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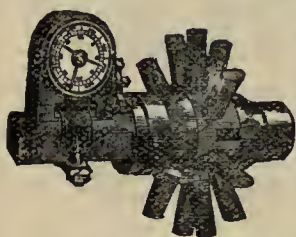
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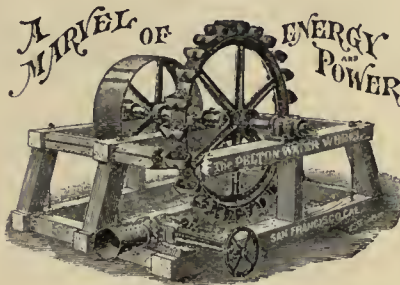
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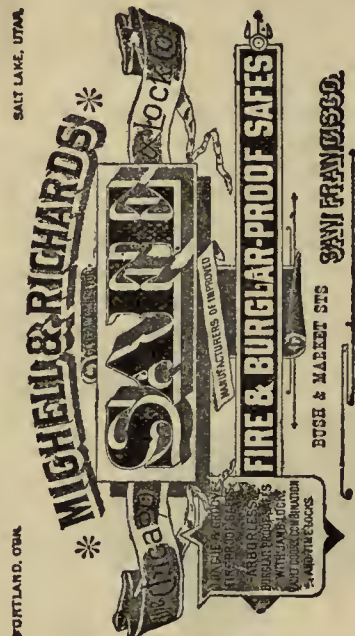
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8.30 A	Los Angeles Express, for Fresno, Bakersfield, Mojave & East & Los Angeles (Niles, San Jose, Stockton, Ione, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville & Red Bluff).....	11.15 A
8.30 A	Haywards and Niles.....	5.45 P
10.30 A	Haywards, Niles and San Jose.....	2.15 P
*12.00 M	Haywards, Niles and San Jose.....	* 3.45 P
* 1.00 P	Sacramento River Steamers.....	** 6.00 A
3.00 P	Express for Haywards, Niles, and San Jose.....	9.45 A
3.30 P	Second-class for Ogden & East (Stockton and Milton; for Vallejo, Santa Rosa and Callatoga).....	10.45 P
4.00 P	Sacramento and Knight's Landing via Davis.....	0.45 A
4.30 P	Sacramento and Knight's Landing via Davis.....	10.45 A
*4.30 P	Niles, and Livermore.....	*8.45 A
*4.30 P	Niles and San Jose.....	*1.15 P
5.30 P	Haywards and Niles.....	7.45 A
	(Sunset Route, Atlantic Express, for Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Deming, El Paso, New Orleans, and East.....	
6.00 P	Shasta Route Express, for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Puget Sound and East.....	8.45 P
7.00 P	Central Atlantic Express for Ogden and East.....	7.45 A
8.00 P	Central Atlantic Express for Ogden and East.....	0.45 A

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8.15 A		5.50 P
* 2.15 P	Centerville, San Jose, Felton, Boulder Creek and Santa Cruz.....	* 11.50 A
4.15 P	Centerville, San Jose, Almaden and Los Gatos.....	9.50 A

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OCEANIC.....	THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th	
GAELIC.....	SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th	
BELGIC.....	TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st	
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# PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

## JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



VOL. XXIV, NO. 6.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 28, 1890.

PRICE 15 CENTS

### THE WORLD'S FAIR.

#### A Grand Opportunity to Advertise California's Wines and Brandies.

The wine and brandy men of California should begin to make the preliminary arrangements for a display at the Chicago World's Fair, that is if it is intended that the wine and brandy interests shall have a thorough representation. If on the contrary, this grand opportunity is not to be appreciated and properly taken advantage of, there is no necessity for action, now or later.

The general mercantile community has gone to work in a business-like manner to pave the way for a grand exhibit which shall display to the world the unequalled resources of the Golden State. They ask that the State contribute \$2,000,000 to the World's Fair fund and call for \$2,000,000 more in private subscriptions, and the manner in which they have taken hold of the subject insures success. They further propose that one of the striking features of the exhibit shall be grape vines and orange trees in bearing in the soil of California transplanted at Chicago. All this is as it should be, but we would like to see the wine and brandy men awake at once to the vast importance of the occasion and by unity of action and enterprise secure from those who will be in authority the full recognition to which their interests are entitled. This will not be accomplished by every man waiting for the other man to take the initial step. Procrastination was the rule with California exhibitors at the New Orleans Exposition and the natural consequence was that some of the exhibitors were from one to two months behind the opening of the Fair in getting their displays in position. The experience gained there may be applied to the present occasion.

We know of several prominent producers who are now making calculations for extensive individual exhibits of the products of their vineyards and distilleries, and for those who are able to do so, such a course is the best possible one to pursue; but there are many who ought to be represented at Chicago who will be unable to make a separate display at their own expense and it is for the benefit of such as these that there should be a combined exposition which in the number and extent of exhibits would command the attention of all the visitors to the Fair.

Such a display can and ought to be made, and there is every inducement to put forth

extra effort to that end. The Chicago Fair, will, without doubt, be attended by no less than twenty million people and possibly more, and that it is of great importance to attract their attention to our wines and brandies, is shown by the unexpected success that has resulted from the few private displays that were made at the Paris Exposition.

California is making good wines and brandies and the qualities of these products are being improved each year. The area of the State adapted to viticulture is fully three times greater than the successful wine growing sections of France, and time, with the adoption of equally good methods in the vineyard and cellar, will make California a peer of France as a producer of wines and brandies. It is of importance that these facts should be brought to the notice of the world, and particularly the United States as it will be represented at Chicago.

No time should be lost in preparing to take advantage of this golden opportunity and we hope to see the initial steps toward this object taken at an early date.

As a preliminary movement it might be well for the State Viticultural Commissioners, at their meeting on the 11th of next month, to discuss the question and prepare to set the ball in motion. The industry ought to have a splendid representation at the World's Fair and if it does not, it will be to the great mortification and loss of the men who are personally interested in it and to the State generally.

### DEPRESSION IN ITALY.

A correspondent of *Bonfort's Circular*, writing from Rome, says that the situation in Italy continues to be exceedingly discouraging for the wine growers and dealers, who have a large quantity of inferior wine for which there is no demand, and which will have to be sacrificed when warm weather comes. The following figures show how the Italian trade has suffered: In 1889 Italy exported during the first two months of the year, 239,739 hectolitres of wine; this year the exports have amounted to but 128,795 hectolitres, which represents a loss to the country in two months of at least 20,000,000 lire.

Dispatches from Sonoma announce that foreign varieties of grapes of the coming vintage are being contracted for at \$25 per ton. This indicates that good grapes will bring very satisfactory prices this season.

### PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

#### Statistics of Wines and Liquors in the United States For 1889, Etc.

The statistical abstract, issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, for the year 1889, contains some valuable facts relating to the wine and spirit trade and industry. The table devoted to the consumption in the United States of distilled spirits, wines and malt liquors covers the years 1875 to 1889 inclusive to June 30th of the last named year. In the matter of domestic fruit brandy consumption, a marked increase is shown for 1889 over 1888, the figures for the latter year being 888,107 gallons and for 1889, 1,294,858 gallons, making a gain of over 400,000 gallons in one year, a fact doubtless largely due to increased popularity and production of California brandy. The circumstance, however, that there were only seven years during the period mentioned in which the consumption of domestic brandy was not greater than in the fiscal year ending last June, and that in 1886 it aggregated 1,555,994 gallons would seem to indicate that apple and peach brandies are becoming less popular with the brandy consumers of the country.

The consumption of all other domestic spirits during 1889, was 77,802,403 gallons as against 73,313,279 for the year ending June 1888. This gives a total consumption of all spirits of 80,613,158 gallons for the past year, representing a gain over 1888 of nearly 5,000,000 gallons.

According to the abstract, the consumption of domestic wines last year was 29,610,104 gallons against 31,680,523 gallons for the previous fiscal year, a fact that can be accounted for only on the basis of a falling off in the consumption of wines produced in the east, or that the evil of selling native wines under foreign labels is rapidly growing. During the same twelve-month there were but 4,534,373 gallons of foreign wines entered for consumption, representing a falling off of over 100,000 gallons compared with the imports during the fiscal year of 1887-8. This gives a total consumption of wines in the United States of 34,144,477 gallons for 1889. The contrast between these figures and those representing the consumption of spirituous beverages is very striking but when we come to the statistics on malt liquors, the contrast is surprising, for while the people of the Great Republic consumed less than 30,000,000 gallons of domestic wines in

the year ending June last, they drank 777,420,207 gallons of beer made in this country and 2,477,219 gallons of foreign beers, or a total of 779,897,426, an increase of about 12,000,000 gallons over the preceding year. The total consumption of wines and liquors was 894,855,061 gallons. The statistics of per capita consumption are particularly interesting. They show that while the people of this country do not drink as much distilled spirits per capita as they did in 1875, when it reached 1.50 gallons for each citizen, the consumption has grown from 1.18 gallons in 1887 to 1.23 gallons in 1889. The wine drinkers consumed enough to bring the average up to .53 gallons per capita of the whole population, the smallest percentage for three years past. This mystery is explained when we come to the column giving the consumption of malt liquors where it is shown that every man, woman and child in the United States is accredited with an annual consumption of 12.08 gallons. The manner in which beer drinking has grown here is illustrated by the fact that in 1875 the per capita consumption was but 6.71 gallons. With these figures before us we must conclude that Americans are fast becoming great beer drinkers.

During the fiscal year the production of fermented liquors aggregated 25,119,853 barrels, which represents an increase of half a million barrels over the production of 1888. How this branch of industry has grown is indicated by the fact that ten years ago the output was 13,000,000 barrels less than now.

The quantity of bourbon whisky withdrawn for consumption for the year ending last June was 21,960,784 gallons as against 7,463,609 gallons for the previous fiscal year. For rye whiskies the figures were 8,749,768 gallons against 5,879,690 gallons for the year ending June 1888. There was a falling off in the withdrawals of alcohol and rum for consumption and an increase of 200,000 gallons in gin.

The production of fruit brandies shows a healthy increase for the fiscal year 1888-9, the total being 1,775,040 gallons as compared with 1,408,782 gallons for the preceding year.

The total production of all distilled spirits was 91,133,550 gallons or a gain over the previous year of about 20,000,000 gallons.

The production of fermented liquors (beer) during the year in question was 739,968 barrels, as against 656,272 barrels in 1888.



## A GHAISTLY FARCE.

## That is the Result of Prohibition in All Ages.

Every American sufficiently intelligent to know that the continuance of this Republic depends upon the honesty and sobriety of its people, realizes the existence of much drunkenness, which is confined to no section, and the abolition of which would be a national blessing. If passing laws made citizens virtuous, the millennium would soon set in; for every decent voter—and decency is not in the minority—would cast his ballot for reform. But was ever individual or sect or nation legislated into morality?

What is the history of Prohibition? Let us begin at the beginning, with the Garden of Eden. The fruit of one tree only was not to be eaten, under awful penalty. Eve at once yielded to curiosity and induced her husband to eat, with the result, according to the prayer-book, that we are all "miserable sinners, and there is no health in us." An all-wise Creator must have known what would be the outcome of the first Shalt Not, and realized that without temptation there could be no character. Innocence does not mean virtue. It is a negation signifying ignorance.

Eve represents humanity. Tell men, women and children not to do a thing, and even the best of them long to do it. In Proverbs we read that "stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant." This is the reason why boys who may gather all the fruit they want in paternal orchards, steal forth at night to capture green apples and grapes, in order to defy an ill-tempered farmer and run the risk of being eaten up by his equally ferocious dog. This is the reason why girls who are told not to bring pickles and other edibles to school, carefully stow them away in their desks and take surreptitious bites whenever the teacher's back is turned. I am not without experience in the futility of prohibitory laws.

Long, long ago, wine proved itself stronger than statecraft. The Roman Empire once tried to kill viticulture in Gaul, and what was the result? Ignominious failure.

In the early days of Rome, when wine was scarce, women were forbidden to drink it; hence their near relations were in the habit of saluting them on entering their houses in order to smell whether they had tasted Temetum (wine). Disobedience gave their husbands the right to punish them. Ignatius Maccennius, who killed his wife with a cudgel for drinking wine out of a cask, was acquitted by Romulus of the murder. Pliny tells of a Roman judge who deprived a woman of her dowry because she had, without her husband's knowledge, drunk more wine than was needful for the preservation of her health.

Did Prohibition do any good in those and later days? Not one iota. Seneca bitterly laments the universal violation of the law.

In his generation, women vied with men in their excesses.

That was ancient Rome. In modern Rome there is no such law, and no soberer people live than these wine drinking men and women.

In his prize essay on temperance, Dr. Lees states that in the second century, Argadus, the administrator of the British realm, pulled down the houses of those who sold strong drink, banished the men and confiscated their property. In the ninth century Constantine II decreed death

to all taverners who resisted the law. In the sixteenth century citizens brewed their own ale, and, in the absence of taverns, themselves entertained travelers.

It was this same century wherein the wine growers of Wurtemberg inveighed against the invasion of beer, and, to please these lords of the soil, breweries were suppressed. How much good was accomplished by this flagrant act of injustice? Prohibition is no new idea. It is an old fallacy in new and fantastic garments.

During the seventeenth century Scotland was infested with hordes of beggars, who robbed poor people living in solitary places, and, meeting in the mountains, feasted and rioted for days. On holidays these wretched men and women were found "perpetually drunk."

Says Herbert Spencer, in his "Study of Sociology": "Not to dwell upon the rigorous measures taken in Scotland in 1617 'for the restraint of the vile and detestable vice of drunkenness, daily increasing,' but which evidently did not produce the hoped-for effect, I will limit myself to the case of the Licensing Act (9 Geo. II, ch. 23) for arresting the sale of spirituous liquors—chiefly gin—by prohibitory licenses. Within a few months after it passed, Tindal tells us, the Commissioners of Excise themselves became sensible of the impossibility or unadvisableness of carrying it rigorously into execution. . . . Smollett, who has drawn so dark a picture of the state of things the act was designed to put down, has painted in colors equally strong the mischiefs which it produced. 'The populace,' he writes, 'soon broke through all restraint. Though no license was obtained and no duty paid, the liquor continued to be sold in all corners of the streets; informers were intimidated by the threats of the people, and the Justices of the Peace, either from indolence or corruption, neglected to put the law in execution. In fact, in course of time it appeared,' he adds, 'that the consumption of gin had considerably increased every year since those heavy duties were imposed.'"

When, in 1743, this act was repealed, it was shown during the debates that "the quantity of gin distilled in England, which in 1648, when the business was introduced into the country, had been 527,000 gallons, had risen to 948,000 in 1694, to 1,375,000 in 1704, to 2,000,000 in 1714, to 3,520,000 in 1724, to 4,947,000 in 1734, and to not less than 7,160,000 in 1742. . . . Retailers were deterred from vending them (spirituous liquors) by the utmost encouragement that could be given to informers. . . . The prospect of raising money by detecting their (unlicensed retailers') practices incited many to turn information into trade; and the facility with which the crime was to be proved encouraged some to gratify their malice by perjury, and others their avarice; so that the multitude of informations became a public grievance, and the magistrates themselves complained that the law was not to be executed. The perjuries of informers were now so flagrant and common that the people thought all information malicious; or, at least, thinking themselves oppressed by the law, they looked upon every man that promoted its execution as their enemy; and therefore now began to declare war against informers, many of whom they treated with great cruelty, and some they murdered in the streets."

"Here, then, with the absence of the unlooked-for benefit there went production

of unlooked-for evils, vast in amount. . . . Beyond the encouragement of fraud, lying, malice, cruelty, murder, contempt of law, and the other conspicuous crookedness named, multitudinous minor twists of sentiment and thought were caused or augmented. An indirect demoralization was added to a direct increase of the vice aimed at."

England, Maine or Iowa—human nature, you see, repeats itself.

An English act of 1638 prohibited the retailing of wine in bottles. We read in Porter's "Progress of the Nation," that in 1838 spirits were sold at every tenth house in Glasgow, and that the whisky drunk there was probably thrice as much as in any similar population on the globe.

In 1838 began Father Mathew's temperance movement, he being an Irishman and a Roman Catholic priest of the city of Cork. A craze took hold of impressible Celts, and in that year 150,000 of them signed the pledge. Six years later there were 5,000,000 total abstainers registered in Ireland, and the excise revenue was reduced one-half. Then came the usual relapse consequent upon unnatural repression, and, not long after, as much liquor as ever was drunk in the land of Erin. Father Mathew, with the best intentions, killed the hospitality of the side-board and made way for the saloon. Before his advent, delirium tremens was infrequent among his countrymen. Now it is common.

Let us turn to Sweden. The present intoxicant there is alcohol, pure and simple. In the past, we are told, notwithstanding the laws against intoxication, rigorously enforced, and those forbidding the gift or the sale of spirituous liquors to workmen, servants, soldiers, minors, etc., the distillation by the people in their own houses carried up the production of spirits to an annual average of ten gallons for each inhabitant.

What do we see in the Orient? Millions of people commanded to abstain from alcoholic drinking and from gambling. What motive impelled the so-called prophet to issue this edict? The fact that leading men in his army very nearly overthrew his plans by betaking themselves to play and drink. Because a few were guilty of excess, the many were to have no more cakes and ale. Instead of libelling Christ by calling themselves Christians, Prohibitionists should enroll themselves under the banner of Mahomet.\*

Though total abstinence is a dogma of the Mohammedan religion, does it prevail? Persian kings have been greatly addicted to wine. Like master, like man. To-day many Persians indulge secretly in the forbidden fruit, and are generally intemperate, as they understand no pleasure that does not mean excess. The sin is supposed to be mitigated by the fact that only wine made by infidels passes their lips. In order to increase the pungency and strength of wine and bring about speedy intoxication—the end desired by the faithful—Jews and Armenians add lime, hemp and other ingredients to please their Mohammedan patrons.

Turn to turkey. Sultan Soliman the First, who was a rabid Prohibitionist, even went so far in his penances as to cause melted lead to be poured down the throats of transgressors. His son, Soliman the Second, nicknamed *mest*—the drunkard—revelled in dissipation, while never neglecting his daily prayers. "Let others put their trust in man," said the son of the

Prohibitionist, "I throw myself into the arms of the Almighty, and resign myself to his immutable decrees. I think only of the pleasures of the day, and have no care for futurity."

Madden, an early writer of this century, declares that the Sultan daily received from his apothecary a bottle of Rhenish wine labelled "physic." Even in Mecca, in 1838, there were two shops in which intoxicating liquors were publicly sold during the night. Intoxicating liquors, according to Moorewood, are sold at the very gates of the mosque, an impropriety which has given rise to the Turkish saying that "the cities forbidden to infidels abound with forbidden things."

Dr. Clarke, in his "Travels," states that while making a private visit to the Sultan's seraglio, he observed, in secret chambers, labels bearing Turkish inscriptions, with the words "Rosolio," "golden water," and "water of life" beneath. He adds that the dervishes, during the Ramadan, would, when alone, eat pork and drink wine, and laugh at the absurdity of considering such things forbidden. With Prohibition as part of its religion what is Turkey to-day? The same as when Lord Bacon pronounced it "a cruel tyranny, bathed in the blood of their Emperors upon every succession; a heap of vassals and slaves; no nobles, no gentlemen, no freemen, no inheritance of land, no stirp of ancient families; a people that is without natural affection, and, as the Scripture saith, that regardeth not the desires of women; and without piety or care toward their children; a nation without morality, without letters."

Nubians, though Mohammedans, are great drunkards. Even Buddhists, Brahmins and other ascetic eastern sects often drink to excess.

"The general use of opium," declares the learned Samuel Moorewood, "and the use of other exhilarating substances with all their concomitant evils, dates its origin from the mandate of the Prophet, while the restriction shows to what subterfuges men have recourse when injudiciously forbidden to exercise their discretion and common sense, in either the gratification of the passions, the protection of the moral virtues, or the freedom of opinion, whether in religion, politics or philosophy."

What of China? Its government prohibits the importation of opium, thereby losing a revenue of at least \$5,000,000 yearly, as this Prohibition exists merely on paper. Opium is smuggled into the empire and its use is as common as tobacco elsewhere.

Imperfect as is this resume of prohibitory laws abroad, it tells its own story, and needs no one to point a moral. Dost thou like the picture?—Kate Field's Washington.

\* In his lecture on the "Philosophy of History," Schlegel says: "Even the Prohibition of wine was perhaps not so much intended for a moral precept, which, considered in that point of view, would be far too severe, as for answering a religious design of the founder; for he might hope that the express condemnation of a liquid which forms an essential element of the Christian sacrifice, would necessarily recoil on that sacrifice itself, and thus raise an insuperable barrier between his creed and the religion of Christ." "This motive of Mohammed," argued the late Gov. John A. Andrew of Massachusetts, in his plea against prohibitory laws, "receives corroboration from the fact of his desire to proselyte from among the Jews, and from the consideration (to which, however, Schlegel does not refer) that the Prohibition was likely to be one not altogether unacceptable to Jews, by reason of its confirmation of the antithesis between the Hebrew religion and the Christian religion on just this very point of the use of wine—the only prohibition of its use by the Moslem law being in connection with the religious rites of sacrifice (Leviticus, x, 10). Whereas it was precisely in the offering of the most significant Christian sacrament (i. e., the Lord's supper) that its use was expressly ordained by Jesus (Matthew, xxvi, 27; Mark xiv, 23). And it is most remarkable that while Moses forbade wine only to the priest, and then only when going 'into the tabernacle of the congregation,' Christianity enjoins the use of wine in the only sacrament which is universally administered at the altar and in the sanctuary. So deep is the Christian feeling in this precise relation of its use to the ceremonies of our religion, that the sale of wine for sacramental purposes is the only kind of sale, which, by our prohibitory law, is free to all persons, at all places, and on all occasions."



## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECORDS FOR  
THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1890.

Statistics For The Same Period of  
Last Year Showing The Com-  
parative Gains and  
Losses.

Below will be found interesting statistics compiled from the Custom House records giving the exports of California wines and brandies and of bourbon, whisky and malt liquors to foreign countries, and the imports of wines and liquors at the port of San Francisco for the first quarter of 1890. The comparative figures for 1889 are for the first quarter of that year:

## EXPORTS.

## CALIFORNIA WINE EXPORTED IN BOTTLES.

	Dozen.	Value.
January.....	379	\$ 1,541
February.....	530	2,313
March.....	262	1,279

Total.....	1,171	\$ 5,133
In 1889.....	1,456	5,962

## CALIFORNIA WINE EXPORTED IN BULK.

	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	28,028	\$ 16,770
February.....	32,234	21,336
March.....	25,757	16,092

Total.....	86,019	\$ 54,198
In 1889.....	84,511	56,484

## CALIFORNIA BRANDY EXPORTED.

	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	22	\$ 59
February.....	27,417	16,145
March.....	1,457	1,794

Total.....	28,896	\$ 17,998
In 1889.....	571	9,071

## WHISKY EXPORTED.

	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	2,408	\$ 4,407
February.....	3,412	8,678
March.....	2,424	5,000

Total.....	8,244	\$ 18,017
In 1889.....	4,059	8,892

## MALT LIQUORS EXPORTED IN BOTTLES.

	Dozen.	Value.
January.....	7,427	\$ 8,179
February.....	15,177	16,590
March.....	13,700	15,479

Total.....	36,304	\$ 40,248
In 1889.....	39,658	44,575

## MALT LIQUORS EXPORTED IN BULK.

	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	7,050	\$ 2,098
February.....	6,680	1,972
March.....	5,970	1,886

Total.....	19,700	\$ 5,956
In 1889.....	14,584	4,407

## IMPORTS.

## CHAMPAGNES.

	Dozen.	Value.
January.....	2,304	\$ 32,703
February.....	256	1,720
March.....	2,167	30,017

Total.....	4,707	\$ 64,440
In 1889.....	2,718	37,046

## STILL WINES IMPORTED IN BOTTLES.

	Dozen.	Value.
January.....	707	\$ 4,095
February.....	2,700	8,828
March.....	5,396	17,853

Total.....	8,803	\$ 30,776
In 1889.....	4,388	17,839

## STILL WINES IMPORTED IN BULK.

	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	6,570	\$ 4,779
February.....	4,038	2,140
March.....	3,931	2,200

Total.....	14,539	\$ 9,119
In 1889.....	24,627	20,254

## BRANDY IMPORTED.

	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	4,218	\$ 8,707
February.....	631	1,564
March.....	1,824	5,397

Total.....	6,673	\$ 15,668
In 1889.....	9,909	20,034

## IMPORTS ALL OTHER SPIRITUOUS BEVERAGES.

	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	13,742	\$ 13,521
February.....	10,274	10,268
March.....	15,974	11,270

Total.....	39,986	\$ 35,059
------------	--------	-----------

## MALT LIQUORS IN GLASS.

	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	13,805	\$ 8,897
February.....	8,371	5,650
March.....	15,698	10,767

Total.....	37,869	\$ 25,414
In 1889.....	12,218	8,177

## MALT LIQUORS IN BULK.

	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	855	\$ 434
February.....	90	24
March.....	2,064	1,467

Total.....	2,979	\$ 1,925
In 1889.....	15,464	10,118

## THE BRANDY PRODUCT.

The First Quarter of 1890 in the  
First District.

The records in the Internal Revenue Collector's office, of the First (southern) District, show the following facts regarding the production of grape brandy in this district for the first quarter of 1890:

## PRODUCED AND BONDED.

	Gallons.
January.....	47,075
February.....	9,270
March.....	12,323

Total.....	69,568
------------	--------

## AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM OTHER COLLECTORS

	Gallons.
January.....	55,812
February.....	8,775
March.....	19,585

Total.....	84,172
------------	--------

## TAX PAID—UNBONDED.

	Gallons
January.....	23,768
February.....	32,762
March.....	28,078

Total.....	84,608
------------	--------

## RECEIVED FROM OTHER DISTRICTS.

	Gallons.
January.....	9,219
February.....	13,948
March.....	17,933

Total.....	41,100
------------	--------

## WITHDRAWN FOR EXPORT.

	Gallons.
January.....	16,666
February.....	29,297
March.....	50

Total.....	45,923
------------	--------

Brandy remaining in bond in the First District on March 31st, 742,204 gallons.

## THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The statement of the product in the Fourth (northern) District for the first quarter of 1890 as furnished by Collector Byington is as follows:

	Gallons.
January.....	38,063
February.....	35,495
March.....	40,764

Total.....	114,322
------------	---------

## TAX PAID.

	Gallons.
January.....	2,527
February.....	5,874
March.....	8,298

Total.....	16,699
------------	--------

Withdrawn For export..... 2,903  
Brandy remaining in bond in the Fourth District on March 31st..... 567,205

## RECAPITULATION.

	Gallons.
Bonded brandy First District March 31st..	742,204
" " " Fourth " " "	567,205

Total in bond in all districts.....	1,309,409
-------------------------------------	-----------

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## THE SANTA CRUZ DISTRICT.

Messrs. Bundschu Priber and Schilling Enthuse Over Its Wines.

The following from the Santa Cruz *Surf* will be read with interest by the wine men of this State:

A new era is about to dawn for the wine interests of the county of Santa Cruz.

This has been brought about by the visit to this city of three of the most prominent wine men of the State. Mr. C. Bundschu, member of the State Viticultural Commission, representing San Francisco district, Mr. E. C. Priber, member of the State Viticultural Commission representing Napa district, and Mr. C. Schilling, one of the largest wine dealers of San Francisco, are the gentlemen to whom the credit will be due for giving the wines of Santa Cruz county a reputation equal to their worth and who will make known that worth to the people of the State, and slowly to the world.

Messrs. Bundschu and Priber have recently been appointed on the Viticultural Commission and are showing themselves worthy of the appointment by making an unprejudiced investigation of the wine growing industry throughout the whole State. Santa Cruz county has always been neglected before, though the local viticulturists have done all in their power to obtain an impartial recognition.

Messrs. Bundschu, Priber and Schilling, accompanied by their wives, arrived a few days ago at Wright's Station, intending to visit all the vineyards in the county and to end their trip in this city. They came alone unheralded, and surprised the few persons on whom they called. Their trip was one which would anything but give them a favorable impression unless what they saw was remarkably pleasing. For three or four days they were "blockaded" at Wrights on account of the bad weather and then they came over the mountain in a carriage. The roads were in a bad condition, but they were greatly pleased with the appearance of the vineyards they passed. As they found that there was no stopping place on their road from Wrights to Felton they had to push on and not visit several vineyards they intended to inspect.

The party arrived in this city Saturday and in the afternoon visited the cellar of the Santa Cruz Mountain Wine Co. Here the different wines in the cellar were sampled and the gentlemen were strong in their praises.

A *Surf* reporter interviewed the gentlemen at the Sea Beach hotel Saturday evening, and they were all enthusiastic over the wines they had tasted. Nearly all recollections of their exhausting trip over the mountains were forgotten in their surprise in finding such a high quality of wines here.

Mr. Bundschu said: "It was a revelation to me, a perfect revelation. I had no idea that such fine wines were made in this place, and still there is plenty of room for improvement. The least I can say is that you can produce as fine wines as any place in the State. I am surprised to find such good wines under the existing circumstances. Some of the wine makers are either careless or lazy, or they don't fully know how to make wine. Some of the places are not clean and cleanliness is essential in the manufacture of good wines. Ten years ago I visited this place to pur-

chase wines, but found most of them almost vinegar, and gave it up. It is, therefore, surprising to find such excellent wines made here now. The light wines I tasted at the Santa Cruz Mountain Wine Company's cellar could not be beaten in the State, and it is the light wines we want."

Mr. Priber was also profuse in his expressions of pleasure at the fine quality of the wines. Besides endorsing the opinions of Mr. Bundschu, he said: "The Zinfandel I tasted at the cellars of the Santa Cruz Mountain Wine Company, is the finest in the State. Just tell those persons who made it that if they continue to make as good Zinfandel as I drank there they need only to make Zinfandel to become millionaires within twenty years. The whole of our somewhat disagreeable trip was fully repaid by our visit to those cellars. If we had seen nothing else we would have been more than satisfied with that. I think there is a great future for Santa Cruz wines. They can equal the wines of Napa, Sonoma or any other part of the State. From what I could judge by our hurried trip I think the hills back of Santa Cruz are admirably adapted to the growing of wine grapes. In the German language the word for vineyard is equivalent to wine-mountain, not vineyard, and the mountains of Santa Cruz have every appearance of being fine for grape growing."

Mr. Schilling, the wine merchant, said: "This is a pleasure trip for us. We did not come on business, but, of course, we desired to see what the vineyards of Santa Cruz were, and what was the quality of the wine. We are agreeably surprised. Your wines have the finest aroma of any I know. You have the quality here, if your wine makers will only handle the grapes right. I think they are too careless or too lazy. I don't think some of them are clean enough. I fully agree with Mr. Bundschu in this regard. The visit to the wine cellar here surprised me. The light wines there were as fine as any in the State. I could hardly believe it. They are of the kinds we want. We want a fine light wine that a man can drink a bottle of at dinner. The Zinfandel at the cellar was excellent. This wine is a fine table wine, but has been run down all over the State, so that it has almost lost its name. What we had at the cellar, however, was of the highest quality."

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## WINES AND WINES.

The temperature of wine is a most important feature. Wine is like a delicate flower and should be treated as carefully; other wise, as a lily touched by frost, it will droop and its full life and beauty never return. Champagne should be chilled but once, and then only fifteen or twenty minutes before it is used.

Claret should be gradually warmed and drank at a temperature of seventy or seventy five degrees, and never drank at all excepting with meats. It is a common thing to see ladies add ice and sugar to claret. They might as well add sugar to vinegar, or resort to their usual relish—pickles—for claret, with ice added, becomes nothing more or less than vinegar.

The old custom of serving many wines at banquets has sensibly been done away with. Now one sees only Sauterns with the oysters, sherry or Madeira with the soup, Burgundy or clarets with the meats or entrées, these grosser wines preparing the palate for the most delicate of all wines—champagne.

One of the cruel things said about Chicagoans is that they never can be good judges of wine, because the delicacy of their olfactory senses is destroyed by an unavoidable covering of coal dust, and that the pleasing odor or "bouquet" of wine is one of the tests of its quality. If after enjoying the delicate "bouquet" through the olfactories the palate is not pleased, the wine is of an inferior quality, or the system is not in condition to drink wine.

A serious mistake is the supposition that pure wine will not deposit sediment. There are comparatively few in America who know how to overcome this sediment, though it is generally practiced in France. It can be overcome only by "decantation." Wine showing this sediment should be placed upright for several hours or a day before it is to be used. When the sediment is thoroughly settled at the bottom of the bottle and the wine perfectly clear, the cork should be withdrawn carefully and the wine poured into another bottle or decanter. To do this requires the utmost care. By holding the bottle about twelve inches from a gaslight and stopping immediately the sediment reaches the mouth of the bottle, it is not a difficult matter. The sediment is caused by the changes going on in wine as it ages.

Red wine derives its color from the skins of dark grapes, which are fermented with the juice or "must." It is generally supposed that white wine is made only from white grapes. It is not necessarily so. Many fine white wines are made from red and black grapes. To make white wine from dark grapes the juice is separated from the skins. White grapes can only produce white wine, however, and the skins are never put with the "must."

It is hardly necessary to say there would be a good deal of a struggle between self-respect and adulterated wines. Wine, when adulterated, generally wins the battle. A not very new incident is that told by a dying Bordeaux merchant. He called his son to him and said: "My son, one last word. Remember this: You cannot make wine from anything but grapes."

Champagne is the finest of all wines. Notwithstanding the fact that everybody drinks champagne, there are not many who know just what it is. It is a "blend" of the different wines, and sometimes from ten to fifteen wines are used. One is chosen because of its flavor, while it may be deficient

in body. Another is taken because of its body; by the way, "body" of wines does not mean alcohol; it signifies roundness or richness. Another wine is put in for some other quality, and so on, making one grand combination. When "blended" the combination is called a "cuvee." After a certain time the cuvee is placed in bottles and allowed to ferment for a period of about two years. The fermentation causes sediment to be deposited and develops carbonic acid gas, which is the life and sparkle. At the end of two years the bottles are placed "surpointe," or corks down, and the sediment allowed to settle on the cork. During the two or three months the bottles are "surpointe" each bottle is shaken separately every day.

Then skillful workmen release the cork, and the sediment (which has become compact) and cork fly out together, and only a little wine is lost. In places of the wine that is lost a small quantity of syrup or liquor is added to give necessary sweetness. It is here that fraud, if fraud there be, comes in. In making the liquor an opportunity is afforded for flavoring or increasing the alcoholic strength of the wine. After the syrup is added the bottle is corked with the most expensive corks that can be bought. Following this process the perfection of the wine depends upon the quality of the cork. During the two years of fermentation in bottle the breakage from pressure is sometimes great, ranging from one to twenty per cent, which, of course, must be paid for when the champagne is purchased. It is a debatable question whether champagne, like other wine, improves by age. As a rule it is put on the market from two to five years after it is "blended."

It would be treason to our own country to say there is any snobbishness in America. It certainly does take a good deal of courage for a hostess to set California's product on the table, or for an elegant fellow, thoroughly well posted in everything worth knowing, to order wine with an American label without duty price, while his neighbor at table d'hôte not only flashes his diamonds but flourishes a "Chateau Lafitte" certificate in his face, for which he has paid full tariff. However, Americans are awakening to an appreciation of our own wines. They are getting tired of the impositions practiced, not only in the wine districts of France, but in this country as well, and the demand is for the pure article. We often see grand Chateau wines listed at hotels and sold from wine cellars in this country at prices that ought to convince one they cannot be the genuine article. A Chateau wine with the duty added must necessarily be high priced. At comparatively low figures they are either California wines with French labels or no wines at all—simply acids, tannin, water, spirits, and coloring matter.

It is certainly a fact that Californians are becoming famous for their beautiful complexions—"beautiful" for the ladies, "fine" for the gentlemen—while only a few years ago the reverse of it was noticeable.

Now that we have learned to drink wine, if we can overlook the fact that our own wines are not yet mellowed by the age that gives wine its smoothest completeness, like "bottled velvet," and consider the purity of the home production, possibly there may be fame in the future for the complexion of Americans.—Chicago Tribune.

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123-129 SUTTER STREET.

CORNER KEARNY ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**CRANE, HASTINGS & CO.**

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

**Liquor and Wine Merchants**

Choice Old Cabinet Ky. Bourbon, O K Kentucky Bourbon A A, Copper Distilled C V Ky. Bourbon

316 SACRAMENTO STREET, - SAN FRANCISCO.

# THE PIONEER

## Fruit Brandy House.

**RHEINSTROM BROS.,**

Distillers,

54, 56, 58, 60 and 62 East 3d Street,

CINCINNATI, O.

Fruit Brandies and Liqueurs,  
Fine Blended Whiskies.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**HIGH GRADE CHAMPAGNES**

AMERICAN AND FRENCH STYLE.

CASED GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

**Louisville Public Warehouse Co.**

For the Storage of Fruit Brandy.

Special U. S. Bonded Warehouse for Kentucky and Indiana



This Company offers the peculiar advantage of distribution, being located at the present center of population of the United States, complete railroad facilities, proper climate for ageing brandies, etc., a rate of ten cents per barrel, per month, with no extras of any kind, negotiable receipts and perfect responsibility. Eighteen of the Louisville banks are stockholders, and loans can be readily secured. Write for circular and rates.

OFFICE: COR. BROOK AND MAIN STREETS. LOUISVILLE, KY.

FRED LOY.

J. P. SCHARDIN.

**SCHARDIN & CO.,**

Wine and Liquor Merchants

Sole Agents for "Royal Stag" and "Old Pal Whiskies."

16, 18 and 20 ORANT AVENUE, (formerly Dupont St.) Blyth's Building, S. F.



A. MALPAS, Manager. H. A. MERRIAM, Superintendent.

# LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.

.....PRODUCERS OF.....

CHOICE WINES AND BRANDIES.

Muscat, Hock, Sauterne, Old Port,  
 Angelica, Royal Nectar, Zinfandel, Gutedel,  
 Sherry, Riesling,

## FROM FOOTHILL VINEYARDS.

VINEYARDS AND CELLARS:  
 Los Gatos and Saratoga, Santa Clara Co., Cal.  
 BRANCH OFFICE:  
 478 Tenth Street, Oakland, Cal.

T. J. BRANNAN. J. J. DONNELLY.

# DONNELLY & BRANNAN,

WINES AND BRANDIES.




AGENTS FOR

Straight Kentucky Whiskies.

S. E. CORNER  
 California and Kearny Sts.  
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# KOHLER & VAN BERGEN,

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.



MAIN OFFICE AND VAULTS:  
 661 to 671 THIRD STREET.

BRANCH:  
 417 and 419 MONTGOMERY ST.,  
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WINERY AND DISTILLERY:  
 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA,  
 And Larkmead, Napa County, Cal.

EASTERN BRANCH:  
 42 MURRAY STREET,  
 NEW YORK.

# W. B. CHAPMAN,

— AGENT AND IMPORTER, —

123 California Street, — — — San Francisco, Cal.

Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast for

## PERRIER-JOUET & CO'S

Finest Extra Quality Champagnes EXTRA DRY "SPECIAL" AND BRUT.

— Sole Agent For —

## H. CUVILLIER & FRERE

OF PARIS, BORDEAUX, RHEIMS AND ST. PETERSBURG,  
 (Purveyors by appointment to the Imperial Russian Court.)  
 SPECIALTY OF FINE BORDEAUX, SAUTERNES AND OLD COGNACS.  
 Importer of a few Expressly Selected Brands of  
 Barton & Gnestier's Clarets, Bonchard pere & fils Burgundies & Sandeman, Buck & Co's (Pemartin) Sherries.



Pure California Wines and Grape Brandies.

# THE SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,

Of San Gabriel, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Are now prepared with a large stock of wines and brandies of their own growth to supply the trade and the market generally. This Company owns the largest vineyard in the world, covering over 2,500 acres. They have held their wines and brandies for several years in their own cellars, and do not offer any of their product until it has become properly matured. Their large stock of matured wines and brandies thus accumulated is now open to the purchaser. All goods under their trade mark are warranted pure and unadulterated. Being the successors to B. D. Wilson & Co., and to J. De Barth Shorb, they have become possessors of the "SHORB" BRAND OF BRANDY, and "MOUND VINEYARD" WINE. Correspondence solicited.

MARSHALL, SPELLMAN & CO.,  
 No. 5 New York and Brooklyn Bridge Vault.  
 Frankfort Street, N. Y.

J. DE BARTH SHORB,  
 President San Gabriel Wine Co.  
 San Gabriel, Cal.

# GEORGE WEST & SON,

## EL PINAL VINEYARD.

— ESTABLISHED 1852. —

# California Wines and Brandies.

Wine Vaults, El Pinal, Stockton, Cal.

SONOMA WINE AND BRANDY CO.,  
 No. 1 Front St., New York.

GEO. V. GRAY & CO.,  
 252 Market St., San Francisco.



# Louis Roederer Champagne.

THE HIGHEST GRADE CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD.

WHITE LABEL, "CARTE BLANCHE,"  
 A Magnificent Rich Wine,

BROWN LABEL, "GRAND VIN SEC,"  
 Perfection of a Dry Wine.

See that every Bottle bears the private label of  
**MAONDRAY & CO.,**  
 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

# A. WERNER & CO., New York.



SPARKLING WINE

# ONLY.

# CALIFORNIA WINE GROWER'S UNION,

— PURE —

# California Wines and Brandies

116 BATTERY STREET,  
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# TO WINE-MAKERS!

The undersigned beg to call the attention of Wine Makers, Dealers, etc., to Mr. Chevallier-Appert's

# "OENOTANNIN"

As a corrective and a purifier to all light Table Wines, White and Red.

— AND —

# PULVERINE

FOR CLARIFYING WHITE AND RED WINES.

— And to —

# A. Boake Roberts & Co's

## LIQUID ALBUMENS.

For clarifying, preserving, restoring and correcting both White and Red Wines.

For sale by

Directions for Use on Application.

# Charles Meinecke & Co.,

Sole Agents,  
 314 Sacramento St., San Francisco.



## TRADE NOTES.

Messrs. Veuve Pommery, Fils & Co. report that their 1886 champagne is fit for shipment, and that it is a fine, full-bodied wine, with a golden color.

A. G. Chauché sold two car-loads of Mount-Rouge wine last week and is filling an order from Mexico for some of the wine which won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition.

The Paul O. Burns Wine Company, which opened an office in this city several months ago, has for reasons which need not be stated, withdrawn from this field and shipped its stock of wines and brandies back to San Jose.

C. Carpy, of C. Carpy & Co., has returned from a visit to the cities East, West and South. When asked for his opinion of the wine market he said: "The outlook is very bright, and there is an active demand for good wine at good prices."

The Italian-Swiss Wine Company have secured the old quarters formerly occupied by Kohler & Frohling, and will establish their ageing therein about June 1st. The location is an excellent one, and as the wines produced by this company are meeting with favor, their chances for establishing a good business are excellent.

On another page of this issue will be found the advertisement of E. Martin & Co., importers and wholesale liquor merchants of this city. The house is one of the oldest and largest on the Pacific coast and its name and goods are among the best known among the trade. Their specialties are the standard "J. F. Cutter" and "Argonaut" bourbon whiskies.

Thos. Kirkpatrick, of the firm of Moore, Hunt & Co., returned during the fortnight from an extended trip in the northwest. He had a very pleasant journey and visited the numerous patrons of the house in that territory. "Jesse Moore" carries the banner up there" is his statement of the situation. "Kirk," as he is familiarly known to the trade, returns looking handsomer and healthier than ever.

C. M. Mann, the live and successful manager of I. De Turk's branch house in this city, is rapidly building up a fine business in the sale of De Turk wines and brandies. The sales for the month of April were greater than ever before, and the trade for May promises to be still better. Mr. Mann's success is an illustration of what can be accomplished with first-class goods when they are handled by a man who thoroughly understands his business.

Among the wholesale wine and liquor trade there are few if any firms who are making more rapid progress in extending their avenues of trade, than that of Hirschler & Co., of this city. They deal largely in California wines and brandies, in which line they are meeting with most flattering success, and as proprietors of Summit Vineyard, Napa county, are enabled to meet all orders at close market prices. The advertisement of Messrs. Hirschler & Co., will be found elsewhere.

The attention of the San Francisco and the Pacific coast trade is called to the advertisement of Wichman & Lutgen, which will be found in this issue of the Review. The firm are importers of wines and liquors and manufacturers and proprietors of that well-known appetizer, "Dr. Foerster's Alpine

Stomach Bitters." Their specialties in Kentucky whiskies are "Old Gilt Edge, O. K.," "Hooper's Identical" and "Hood & Haywards' H. & H. Rye." Messrs. Wichman & Lutgen rank among the live business men in the trade, and their success is attested by the substantial and growing business they have built up.

Coopers and wine men who are looking for first-class cooperage stock of any description, at reasonable prices, will do well to refer to the advertisement of Richard Grant, which appears in this issue. He makes a specialty of material for slack and tight barrel work, coopers' hardware, tools etc, and promptly fills all orders for ready-made work. He has the largest establishment of the kind on the coast and it is a branch of the New York house which was founded in 1858. John A. Koster, the manager in this city, will furnish estimates or any other information desired concerning the line of goods carried.

Lamping & Corbin, general agents for the Los Gatos and Saratoga Wine Company at 478 Tenth street, Oakland, are evidently the right men in the right place. They are meeting with very encouraging success in introducing the excellent wines of this company to the wine-drinking public, and there is no doubt that they will establish a well-deserved and thriving trade. Messrs. Lamping & Corbin, in addition to their wine business, have secured the exclusive agency of the Moorman & Miller Co's, "Miller's Premium Whisky," and the agency of "Guckenheimer Rye," and the "Zeno" "McBrayer" and "Bob Pepper," all standard straight goods.

E. H. Taylor Jr., of "Old Taylor" fame, whose interesting circulars on the whisky situation in Kentucky, appear regularly in the Review, is having a set-to with T. M. Gilmore, the Louisville editor of *Bonforts*, the weapons used being facts, figures and arguments. Mr. Taylor has a trenchant pen and a fine command of the Queen's English and Gilmore permits no *musca domestica* to roost on his style, so to speak. Mr. Taylor's circular in this issue will be interesting reading for anyone but his antagonist, and from this neck of the woods it looks as though the brilliant editor of our dignified contemporary has been placed in a position where he will have to "say nothing and saw wood."

The "General Keyes," a fashionable retail resort recently opened on Stockton street between O'Farrel and Ellis streets, is without doubt the finest establishment of the kind in San Francisco. It has a magnificent bar, a finely equipped billiard room and a large number of artistically furnished private dining rooms. A beautiful fountain which is played upon by varying colors of electric light, constitutes an attractive feature of the place. The equipment of this resort cost \$20,000, and it is intended to cater only to high-class trade. "Jesse Moore" whisky is handled exclusively, a fact of which Messrs. Moore, Hunt & Co. are justly proud.

M. M. Estee, of the Napa Valley Wine Company, who recently returned from a long visit to the East as a delegate to the Pan-American Congress, says in an interview in an interior paper that the consumption of California wines is increasing rapidly at the East, the quality is also much better generally, than it was even last year, and our wines are growing in favor fast, where they can be had from good hands.

The outlook for the Sweet Wine Bill he thinks is good, and he thinks it will pass, but is not so confident of the Pure Wine Bill, though heartily in favor of it. He believes that we are on the road to success, and that the hardest time for our wine men is past. With increased shipment and consumption, and decreased production from phylloxera, southern grape disease and other causes, prices must raise for those who are able to hold their goods, and California wines will soon occupy the place belonging to them.

F. A. Huber, the agent for the Inglenook wines, has issued an elegant brochure devoted to the wines of Inglenook, a copy of which has been sent us. The first two introductory paragraphs are characteristic and striking, and are as follows:

"We appeal to the good taste and patriotism of the American people to overcome their prejudice against the use of native wines and encourage the development of the wine interests in this country by drinking American wines under American names and labels.

The production of good, sound and palatable wines in this country has passed its experimental stage, and California has solved the fact that her wines, where properly made and matured, will bear comparison, in all the essentials of a good wine, to the products of the Old Country."

The pamphlet contains a fine illustrated description of Inglenook vineyard, cellar and distillery, a list of the Inglenook branch agencies, which cover every important point in the United States, and the prices of these wines. The cover is artistically embossed and printed in gold and silver, while the letter press is in blue.

In our last issue, on the strength of a dispatch from Cheyenne, we announced the accidental death of Sam Rosenblatt, a son of Samson Rosenblatt, of the Rosenblatt Wine Company. The telegram was in error, as the victim was none other than Samson Rosenblatt, the head of the above-named company. He was run over by a Union Pacific train at Rawlins, while on his way East to attend his parents' diamond wedding. The wheels of the cars passed over his arm, horribly mangling it, and he sustained other injuries which were such a shock to his system that it was not deemed advisable to amputate the arm. Death resulted from the injuries. Mr. Rosenblatt was fifty-four years of age and was born in New York. He came to this coast about twenty-five years ago and married a sister of Mr. M. M. Stern of the Canadian Pacific company. Nine children, two daughters and seven sons, were born to them, and it was always Mr. Rosenblatt's ambition to found a large mercantile house in which his sons could be associated with him. His ambition was about realized when he met with the untimely accident which caused his death. He was highly esteemed by his friends and his business associates, and the news of his death was received with sincere regret by all who knew him.

M. Calvet, of the firm of J. Calvet & Co., Bordeaux, one of the largest houses in the world dealing in clarets and burgundies, is visiting this State and paying considerable attention to California wines and brandies, more for the purpose of satisfying his curiosity regarding them than for any other reason. During the fortnight the gentleman, in company with C. F. Oldham, the London wine merchant, were the guests of F. A. Haber at Inglenook, where they were ena-

bled to taste the wines of this vineyard of every vintage since 1884. M. Calvet was surprised and pleased at the merits of the wines sampled, and vouchsafed the assertion that if the present methods of cultivation, vinification, etc., which obtain at Inglenook were continued a world-wide fame awaited its wines. In reply to a question by Mr. Haber, he further stated that the ordinary wines of California were "far superior to the ordinary wines of Spain and Algeria," from which countries France obtains a great portion of its supplies of such wines. M. Calvet also declared that the French wine men were aware of the merits of California wine, and that only "the excessive cost of transportation prevented France from taking all the wine that California could make." The gentleman was as free in his condemnation of some of our wines as he was in his praises of others, a fact which makes his opinion all the more valuable. The favorable verdict of an expert like M. Calvet is of great value to California wine men, and should encourage them to continue to strive for better results. Speaking of the beauties of Inglenook vineyard, winery, etc., M. Calvet said there was nothing to compare with it in the Bordeaux district, a compliment which the liberality, good taste and enterprise of Capt. Niebaum well deserve.

## CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness—Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the living membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

**JAS. O'BRIEN,**  
206 Montgomery street,

Importer of FINEST WINES LIQUORS,  
Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Bass' Ale and Guinness Stout.

Moore, Hunt & Co's Bourbon & Rye Whiskies a Specialty

JOHN D. GALL. JAMES P. DUNNE.

**"The Resort,"**  
NO. 1 STOCKTON ST., Cor. of Ellis,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**BRANDY FOR SALE.**

200 Barrels 1887 Brandy.

Stored in Bernard's Bonded Warehouse.

For Sale in Lot or Part.  
PRICES REASONABLE.

Address, **Wm. Kerckhoff,**  
P. O. Box 1223, Los Angeles, Cal.



## KENTUCKY WHISKIES.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 1, 1890.

To the Wholesale Whisky Trade:—By delaying this circular a short period, we hoped to be able to give its readers the figures of the production in what are known as eastern ryes to March 31st inclusive, as well as our Kentucky production to the same date, but the tabulation at Washington was incomplete, and the departmental force having it in charge says that it will not be until June 30th, that the information can be obtained. It will then be post mortem and of little value to us or any one else. The work of obtaining the returns up to the period for which we asked them, should not have required more than half a day. Meanwhile, the east goes on "sawing wood and saying nothing." It is certain its product far exceeds that of any previous season. Subjoined we give the statistics, by districts, of the bonded stocks of '87s, '88s and '89s, viz:

BONDED STOCKS, OF '87s, '88s AND '89s.			
There remained in bond Feb. 28, '90, 6,031,207 of '87s, 3,271,517 of '88s and 19,969,714 of '89s, a total of 29,272,438 gallons.			
	'87	'88	'89
Bonded in Mar. 2d	42,151	5,296	29,802
Unbonded in Mar. 2d	267,343	65,696	251,943
6th "	133,788	43,314	50,537
7th "	94,027	72,290	180,104
8th "	218,231	291	4,703
Total	755,540	186,797	380,772
Leaving in bond Mar. 31, '90,	5,875,667	3,084,720	19,618,942
			28,579,929

The unbondings of these seasons for March show a continuance of the active movement noted in our last, though not to the same extent as in February.

We also subjoin the production by districts, for the present season to March 31st, inclusive.

## PRODUCTION '89-'90.

As shown in our last circular, to February 28, '90, inclusive, 17,219,474 gallons.

Production for March, viz:

2nd District	524,721 gallons
5th "	1,994,537 "
6th "	646,440 "
7th "	844,952 "
8th "	758,440 "

4,769,090 gallons

Total production from July 1, '89, to March 31, '90, inclusive, 21,988,564 gallons.

In addition, we have secured, and herewith submit the withdrawals of the current crop to the same date, which will show to the trade the precise number of gallons of this season's large production remaining in bond at that time:

## AS TO BONDED STOCKS OF '90 CROP.

Production to March 31st, inclusive as above shown, 21,988,564 gallons.

Unbonded from July 1, '89, to March 31, '90:

2nd District	166,001 gallons
5th "	1,003,640 "
6th "	1,033,864 "
7th "	78,586 "
8th "	63,998 "

2,286,089 gallons

Total '90s. remaining in bond March 31st 19,702,475 gallons.

These large withdrawals of brand-new goods surprise us as they will doubtless surprise the entire trade.

In assuming the expense and labor of preparing these monthly circulars, it has not been our purpose to figure as either prophets or philanthropists, neither has it

been for the mere glory of volunteering information to those who have not been at the pains of obtaining it for themselves, but it has been for the substantial interest of the entire whisky trade, with which we are closely allied, and in whose success or failure we must share.

We have simply offered to our associates in manufacture and trade the unanswerable argument of facts and figures, and the natural deductions that must come from an understanding of the business situation.

The charge made by some of our friends of the press and their "Star-route" contributors, that we have made predictions which have not been verified, cannot be sustained by the language of any circular emanating from our office.

We have made no suggestions of the future results that were not justified by facts existing at the time, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that they have not been without effect in influencing the action of prudent dealers, manufacturers and banks, and we now have every assurance that our own exertions, and the latent common sense of some of the more prudent operators in each of these branches of business has reduced the over-production of the current season as much as six or seven million gallons.

This estimate is fortified by expressions from our most conservative correspondents—one of them an altogether careful dealer, and one of the very shrewdest buyers in the entire trade, writes us that, after careful investigation, he is sure our efforts have diminished the over-productions of this season a "minimum of 5,000,000 gallons."

In our February circular, which seems to be an objective point of criticism, we used the following language: "Should manufacture for the remainder of the present season sustain the same ratio to that of the concluding months of '86, we should have over 41,000,000 gallons as the result of the '90 crop," and this extreme we are now confident, would have been reached, but for the prudential influence that we employed to prevent.

Some of the best and largest buyers, and many of the more conservative banks being warned in time, have practically "stood under," the one refusing to buy and the other refusing to lend.

We cannot in this limited paper find room to respond to every criticism or comment made upon our circulars in some of the trade journals of the country, however courteous they may be, or however desirous we may feel to give them attention. As our monthly utterances are more in the nature of statistical facts than in speculative opinion, and the avenues of controversy are too many and too wide for us to enter.

To the few who are inclined to discourtesy and ill-humor, because their schemes are not favored by our figures, we could have nothing to say under any circumstances, because no good purpose could be subserved by giving them notice.

In Bonfort's, for April 10th, the Louisville editor devotes some space to comment upon several of the points presented by us, and to criticism of what he assumes to have been our position in the past. Ignoring the impersonality of our publications, and treating us, both as publishers and individual manufacturers, he drops into the chronological error of saying that our senior "urged in convention the necessity for the agreement of '88" and that "the firm ran a house near Frankfort and reaped a golden harvest from the resultant premium upon a limited production of that season."

We have never brought our individual affairs or interests into public notice through any of our circulars, and now deprecate the necessity of making them a matter of public controversy; but, to prevent any unjust estimate or any misunderstanding of ourselves, we will say that neither the senior nor any member of our firm was in the convention referred to, and in no other form did either of us urge the necessity for such a convention. On the contrary, we are modestly confident, that our warnings of '86, in a large measure, kept the trade from buying the '86 and '87 product and left the burden of carrying on the distiller, which forced him to cry "hold, enough," and coerced the distillers' convention and agreement of '88.

If we reaped a "golden harvest" from

'88s, it was not from the over-production of a single gallon by us. We did not go beyond our legitimate product.

We sold our '88s to the regular trade, deriving no advantage whatever from the non-manufacture of others, and, with but one exception, and that an entirely immaterial one, no speculator holds a single barrel of that season's product.

The article referred to is a little impetuous for this careful and reliable journal, as it might have seen from our letter in the same issue, responsive to an inquiry concerning a proposal that Kentucky distillers should shut down in June and not start up again until February.

As prescribing physicians we took our own medicine in '88, as we have taken it in each succeeding year, and we have been greatly benefited thereby.

As we have heretofore stated, the entire output of the "Old Taylor" distillery does not exceed, in any year, the present product of the State for a single day, and we may add that the "Newmarket" does not exceed the production of half a day.

Our brother editor is also mistaken in supposing that we feel any sort of resentment at the criticisms of our competitors or the press upon what he terms "their (our) efforts to dictate a line of policy for the entire distilling interest of Kentucky." We have never for a moment presumed to indulge in any sort of dictation, and it would therefore, be impossible for us to feel resentment, having nothing to resent.

We apologize to the trade and the readers generally of our circular for having devoted so much of this issue to personal affairs, but they will understand that being invited to do so by a trade journal so respectable and of such wide influence, we had no alternative.

It is true that for several years some peripatetic persons, through ignorance, recklessness or malice, have been circulating reports that our distilling capacity has been largely increased while we have been advising other manufacturers not to increase their own. We have given these misrepresentations heretofore no attention, and we would not refer to them now, but that our Broddiganian brother of Bonfort's has seen fit to indicate that these reports have reached his sanctum, and he has assumed them to be facts.

Your obedient servants,  
E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS,  
Frankfort, Ky.

P. S.—As the Louisville editor of Bonfort, in the edition to which we refer, has asked us to show the facts of our production from the records of the Collector's office, we publish herewith the certificate of the Collector of our district, as to the production at both "Old Taylor" and "Newmarket" distilleries up to last evening.

We would add that on every barrel we have paid "The National Protective Association" our assessment.

If any other distillers in Kentucky can show a better record, compared with capacity, we extend them the hand of congratulation and lift our best new tile in acknowledgement.

We only regret that the editor should have insisted that we should substantiate our manufacture by official certificate.

E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SEVENTH DISTRICT, KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, May 1, 1890.

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, Frankfort, Ky.—GENTLEMEN: As requested in yours of the 30th ult. you are informed that the records of this office show that the product of your "Old Taylor" Distillery, No. 53, in Woodford County, Kentucky, for fall 1889 and spring 1890, to April 30th inclusive, has been 3,451 barrels of hand made, sour mash, pure copper whisky, and that the product of the Newmarket Company at their distillery, No. 17, at Mount Sterling, Kentucky for the season of 1890 to April 30th ult. has been 976 barrels of hand made, sour mash whisky.

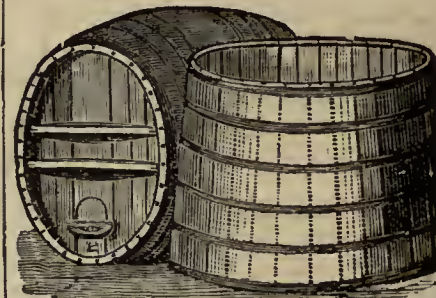
THOS. C. McDOWELL, Collector,  
By E. R. BLAINE, Chief Deputy.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

## FULDA BROS.,

—Manufacturers of—

## Wine and Water Tanks



All of our tanks are made of best quality two inch surfaced redwood, in complete readiness to be put together. No imperfect work leaves our establishment, and no further hand work is necessary to finish before putting together. Material and finish guaranteed first-class.

FULDA BROS.,

30—40 Spear Street, - San Francisco.

## C. A. HOOPER &amp; CO.

—Agents for—

## Excelsior Redwood Co.



—Manufacturers of and Dealers in—

## TANKS,

Lumber, Wooden Pumps and Pipe, Mouldings, and all kinds of House Finish.

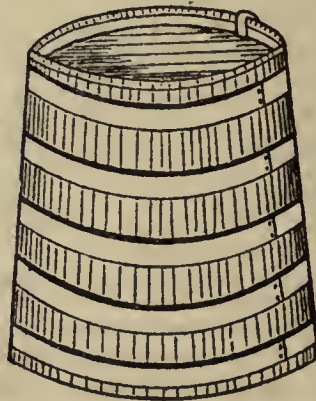
Lumber Yard and Mill Office,  
Fourth and Channel Streets.

Down Town Office,

No. 4 California Street.

Send for Price List and Catalogue of Mouldings and House Finish.

## REDWOOD TANKS.

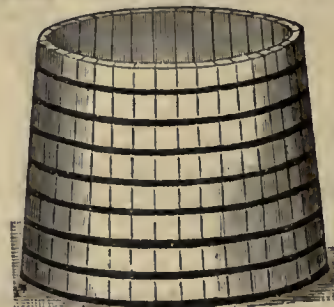


## F. KORBEL &amp; BROS.,

821 Bryant street, S. F.

Or at NORTH FORK MILL, Humboldt Co., Cal.

## WINE and WATER TANKS.

F. W. KROCH & CO.,  
51 Beale St., - San Francisco.  
Send For Price Lists and Circulars.



New York Office, 191 Hudson Street.

Established in New York City 1858.

**RICHARD GRANT,****COOPERAGE STOCK**

Of Every Description

For Slack and Tight Barrel Work.

Coopers' Hardware, Nails, Staples, Hoop Iron, Etc.; also  
Coopers' Tools, Tress Hoops.

ALL ORDERS FOR READY MADE WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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[ For Prices See Page 16—Discount on Large Orders. ]

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**E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS, - Frankfort, Ky.**





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AND VITICULTURE.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class west of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States. In the territory lying west of the Rocky mountains it has no equal as an advertising medium for the wine and liquor trade.

Contributions solicited on all matters of interest to the trade and the producer. No attention will be paid to anonymous correspondence.

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WEDNESDAY.....MAY 28, 1890

#### THE MARKET.

**CALIFORNIA WINES.**—There is no change to note for the fortnight with regard to dry wines. The market remains unsettled, although there is fair activity both in the transfer of wines from first to second hands and the movement to the eastern market. Prices are practically unchanged. Good sound wines are in fair demand at home and abroad at quite satisfactory prices. The lower grades that are forced upon the market, notwithstanding they realize fair prices, have a depressing effect on values and will rule until they have been disposed of.

Sweet wines remain in the same active demand that has characterized the market for these goods for the past three months. Prices are stiff and show no signs of weakening.

Exports of all native wines during the fortnight have been large considering the shortage in the product, the total by sea being 265,870 gallons and 220 cases. Shipments by rail aggregated about 200,000 gallons for the same period and will bring the month's exports well up toward a million gallons.

Receipts of wine in San Francisco for the first twenty-six days of May have nearly averaged 40,000 gallons daily and the total for the month will not be far from 1,250,000 gallons, which will be the largest for any month since the first of this year.

**CALIFORNIA BRANDY.**—The same activity prevails in the market for brandies that has been noted for two months past. The demands for aged goods

is strong and prices may be regarded as stiff when compared with those that ruled at this time last year.

The product in the State for the first quarter of 1890 was 183,890 gallons and the total unbonded was 101,307 gallons; withdrawn for export, 48,826 gallons, leaving in bond in the first district on March 31st, 742,204 gallons, or a total in both districts of 1,309,409 gallons.

Exports of brandy by rail for the month of April aggregated 34,447 gallons, and by sea during the past fortnight 14,396 gallons.

**KENTUCKY WHISKIES.**—In the market for these goods on this coast there are no new features, as the slight advance in values of standard brands that has taken place can hardly be regarded as out of the usual order of things. The demand is steady and the usual volume is going into consumption. The fortnight's importations are not up to the average of the past few months. This is due to the fact that dealers have been laying in good stocks against a further advance in prices. Importations of whisky and spirits for the month to date have aggregated 4123 barrels.

**RYES.**—Among the standard brands in this class another advance has taken place during the fortnight, and there is no indication that they have reached the limit. They still hold their own in this market against the cheaper western ryes, but whether they will be able to do so under still higher values, remains to be seen.

**SPIRITS.**—The market for spirits was given a shaking up on the 24th by the Trust, in the shape of an advance in price of seven cents per gallon.

#### THE FROST SEASON PASSED.

Contrary to general expectation, the season of the year in which frost is liable to put in an appearance and do considerable damage to the vineyards, has passed, and we have yet to hear reports of injury done to vines in any section of the State. Of course the vineyards have yet to run the gauntlet of vine-hoppers, mildew, etc., but California's vignerons have learned how to attack these enemies with fair success, and should the season be an average one, as regards weather, etc., we may reasonably look for a wine yield that will be nearly, if not quite, up to the producing capacity of the vineyards.

The rapidity with which the interior cellars have been and are being emptied of their old and young stocks, will, by the time the coming vintage begins, have placed the producers in a position to handle all the wine they can make. Last year the situation was entirely different. The cellars were full of wine of the '88 and previous vintages, and notwithstanding the '89 yield was several million gallons short of the average, many of the wine makers were unable to procure cooerage or storage. The result was that many grapes were, perforce, allowed to go to waste and the growers suffered a serious loss. This year, however, there will be no such difficulty, for whatever the vintage may be the cellars will be in a condition to accommodate it, and if the wine makers produce good wines there is no reason why the era of better days, which dawned in the fall of '89, should not be continued.

Judge L. C. McKeeby, of Ventura, has been appointed collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of California.

#### THOSE BRICK VINEYARDS.

It seems that all the "three-story brick vineyards" are not located in the city of New York, but that some of them flourish in the "great wine growing region" of Western New York, where a small portion of the poor product of the vines of that region are used as a mask to cover up the operations of the men who concoct the vile compounds that have done so much to down the reputation of American wines.

At a recent meeting of the wine growers of this State, one of the members made the statement that 100,000 gallons of wine were made in New York each week without the use of one drop of grape juice. The *Wine and Spirit Gazette*, of Gotham, resented the allegation and grew livid in the face in declaring that not a gallon of bogus wine was made in New York. Our esteemed contemporary also demanded the proof of the existence of the so-called brick vineyards, and the evidence has been produced from an unexpected source. It is the result of a row between a brick vineyardist and his head brick-wine makers, in which the system of making much wine with few grapes is being made public. The following, from *Bonfort's Circular* in reference to the matter, will be read with interest by the wine makers and dealers of this State:

An action has been brought in the Supreme Court by Luther C. Brink to recover over \$50,000 in penalties from the Hammondsport Wine Cellar Company, alleging the manufacture, selling and offering for sale of adulterated wines, and selling, offering for sale and manufacturing wines of a small percent of grape juice, and not marking and branding the packages as adulterated wine, under chapter 603 of the laws of 1887.

When Wheeler failed, Luther C. Brink, who was at that time a farmer and grape grower, was on Wheeler's paper for quite an amount, and to secure himself with other endorsers took a large farm, which probably did not cover the liability; at all events, Brink has since failed. A year or two ago W. W. Allen, the president of the Hammondsport Wine Cellar, forced a road through Brink's property, which will account for the inciting cause.

It seems a year or two ago Wheeler hired a man who had been in the employ of the Urbana Wine Company, and who represented to Wheeler that he knew all about making wine, including champagne. Wheeler did not use the usual courtesy and ask the Urbana people about him, but hired him while in the Urbana's employ. When it came to making his *cuvée*, he got his brother, who was then employed by the Urbana, to take samples from the Urbana's *cuvée* and bring them up to Wheeler's, so that he could get the marking on the scale used for that purpose. In some way the wine maker at the Urbana caught the fellow, but instead of exposing him at the time he simply watched the samples, and then seized an opportunity to double the dose in one bottle and reduce it half in the other; so, when the wine was bottled at Wheeler's, half of it broke terribly, and the other did not sparkle at all. Of course, the brother at the Urbana was discharged, and he too came to Wheeler. It seems they were not a great success, so Wheeler gave them notice this spring that their services would not be needed at the expiration of thirty days. After they had gone, Wheeler is reported to have said that they had spoiled a large lot of wine by putting into the wine put aside for champagne, extract of orange, which they are said to use in making sherry, and Wheeler threatened to have them arrested. Then the brothers told how the Wheelers made wine out of whole cloth, etc., and probably told Brink all about it, and promised to furnish evidence; so he began suit. It has created quite a sensation among the people who sell a good deal of wine and buy very few grapes.

It is well this suit has been commenced, for some of the "wine making" of Western New York was a blot upon the civilization of the nineteenth century. There will be some tall swearing when the suit is tried, if it ever is.

It is to be hoped that this suit will be pushed vigorously, and that the anti-adulteration law of New York is strong enough to make things sultry for these brick vintners, to the end that their companions in sin may be led to abandon their disreputable calling. If this can be done, good, sound American wine will have a chance to make better headway against the prejudice that has been aroused by such stuff as these brick vintners produce and sell as pure American wine.

#### AN ORIGINAL PACKAGE BILL.

As was expected, the Prohibitionists have lost no time in taking steps toward mending the wide gap made in their fences by the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the original package case from Iowa, an account of which appeared in the last Review. On the 20th ult. an "Original Package Bill" was introduced in the Senate by Wilson of Iowa, for the avowed purpose of giving to each State "the power to regulate its own internal policy," and the measure was briefly discussed.

We are at a loss to see how Congress can enact a valid law which will accomplish the end proposed and not at the same time deprive the Federal Government of the jurisdiction over inter-State and foreign commerce, vested in it under the constitution. It is one thing to pass a law such as is demanded by the Prohibitionists, and another to fix the limit beyond which this restriction of commerce by a State government shall not go. If a State is given the right to shut out one article of commerce (alcohol), what is to prevent the shutting out of other commodities? Or worse still, the upbuilding of barriers between the various States that would be ruinous to general commerce. If such law was carried out to its logical conclusion the States would soon be at loggerheads from one end of the country to the other, and commercial chass would be the result.

Such a dangerous measure cannot be countenanced, and if Congress undertakes to tinker up a measure to lift the Prohibitionists out of the consommé, it will find that it has taken a mighty big contract.

#### CLUBBOM BOWED DOWN.

The big social clubs of San Francisco and other cities of the coast are just now performing "the heart-bowed-down" act in a very dolorous manner. The cause of their woe is a recent decree by the Internal Revenue agent ordering the clubs to pay a license for the sale of liquors to members through the agency of the Club Stewards. When this stern and cruel edict was first issued, clubbdom rose in hot anger and protested against the despotic intrusion of the government into their sacred family circle as a gross outrage and invasion of their rights. The revenue agent, however, declared that the regulation would be enforced, and hinted that if a row was raised it might be found necessary to collect license for the many years past during which the clubs have dispensed liquors without paying the government for the privilege. Despite this threat the clubs have sent a protest to the San Francisco delegation at Washington, asking that the obnoxious decree be recalled by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Collector Sears says that the club stewards buy the liquors and sell them to the members, and that they clearly come under the law. The end is not yet.



## MISLEADING WINE NEWS.

The California correspondent of *Bonfort's Circular*, whoever he or she may be, ought to be muzzled and prevented from sending out further information that will aid in continuing the unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of the wine market in New York. The correspondent of our respected contemporary ought to know that a strong effort is being made by the trade and independent shippers to advance the prices of wine in New York, and that eastern buyers are very slow in accepting the new values. He, or she, ought also to know that the market values in this State are controlled at present by forced sales. Notwithstanding these facts, however, the correspondent aforesaid persists in sending to *Bonfort's* the price per gallon obtained for large lots of wine sold at a sacrifice. This kind of folly only aids in anchoring the eastern buyer in his belief that wine is plentiful in California, that there is no reason for an advance in prices and that he ought to wait till prices are lower before buying.

We believe our contemporary publishes California wine news for the benefit of California wine men from whom it receives considerable patronage, but we respectfully submit that the class of information referred to is not only misleading, but an injury to the wine industry of this State. There are many complaints made concerning this matter from the trade and leading producers who would deem it a great favor if *Bonfort's* would either suppress its correspondent or the objectionable news.

## QUARTERLY EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The statistics which appear in this issue giving the exports and imports of wines and liquors for the first quarter of 1890, will be found interesting as showing the volume of business for each month, and the total for the quarter as compared with the same period in 1889.

It will be seen that there is a comparative falling off in the quantity of California wine exported in glass, but a good increase in the value thereof. There is a gain in the exports of wine in bulk, notwithstanding the short crop of last year, and in the matter of brandy exportations the showing is an excellent one, the figures being 28,896 gallons for the first three months of '90, as against 571 gallons for the same time in '89.

The exports of whisky in the corresponding period indicate a rapidly growing export business in this line of goods, the total being more than double that of the first quarter of '89, while the value shows that our customers to the south and west are cultivating a taste for the higher price article. Malt liquors in glass have not held their own in the matter of exports, the falling off for the first quarter having been over 3000 dozen as compared with the same time in 1889. The exportations of malt liquors in bulk made a considerable gain.

Imports of champagne have been quite heavy, the total being nearly double those of the first quarter of '89. Still wines in glass make an equally good showing, while the imports of these wines in bulk fell off heavily. There was also a comparative decrease in the imports of brandy.

Imports of malt liquors in glass were three times greater than for the first three months of '89, and a more than corresponding decrease in the imports of these liquors in bulk is noted.

## THE SWEET WINE BILL PASSED.

Advices received from Washington, just before going to press, are to the effect that the Sweet Wine Bill has passed the House. It appears that it was tacked on the McKinley tariff bill shortly before the final vote was taken on that measure, and went through without trouble. As the Sweet Wine Bill successfully passed the Senate on a former occasion it is not probable that any serious difficulty will be experienced in securing favorable action upon it when it comes before the Upper House. Every possible effort should be made to insure the final success of the bill, as its adoption would be of great benefit to the wine industry.

## WINE IS HIGHER.

The Pomona Wine Company, which has for the past year or more furnished large quantities of wine to a London wine firm, recently received an order for 45,000 gallons at the prices which ruled last fall. They had to decline to fill the order on the ground that since their last shipment of the same quantity and quality of wine, prices in the California market had advanced so much as to make it impossible to sell at figures that ruled a few months ago. This item of news is respectfully referred to the eastern trade who think that there is no reason for asking more for California wines now than the prices quoted one year ago. In about ninety days a house will fall on our friends beyond the "Rockies," and then they will know a great deal more about the California wine market than at present.

## WINE EXPORTS IN APRIL.

The movement of wines to the eastern market held up well in volume during April, notwithstanding the past advance in prices and the reluctance of a certain class of buyers in the East to accept the new values. Shipments overland in the thirty days aggregated 504,163 gallons, as against 444,592 gallons for March. Exports to New York by sea were 63,343 gallons for the first week, 63,579 for the second, 27,294 for the third, and 144,525 gallons for the fourth, making a total of 303,661 gallons. The foreign exportations for the same time were in the aggregate 26,426 gallons and 421 cases. This gives a total of 834,250 gallons exported in April, and shows that the exportations are keeping pace very well with the receipts of wine in San Francisco from the interior.

## ALAMEDA COUNTY LICENSE.

The Board of Supervisors of Alameda county have shown that, unlike the City Council of Oakland, they are not entirely under the control of the Women's Christian Intemperate Union. Recently an attempt was made by the latter organization to compel the supervisors to raise the county license by means of a petition and arguments before the board. The supervisors, however, surrendered to the extent of placing greater restrictions upon the granting of licenses, requiring that before they can be issued a petition must be presented signed by five of the ten residents, property owners and heads of families living nearest the place where the saloon is to be conducted.

P. B. Her, the well-known Omaha distiller, is on a visit to this city accompanied by his wife.

## DAILY RECEIPTS

## Of Wine and Brandy in San Francisco From the Interior.

	Wine Gals.	Brandy Gals.
May 1.....	63,785	6,600
" 2.....	51,140	760
" 3.....	40,810	200
" 5.....	3,930	600
" 6.....	36,360	2,800
" 7.....	31,300	530
" 8.....	52,530	3,400
" 9.....	28,080	....
" 10.....	63,670	280
" 12.....	48,060	....
" 13.....	56,850	....
" 14.....	39,720	720
" 15.....	82,100	....
" 16.....	41,440	100
" 17.....	49,460	....
" 19.....	62,140	514
" 20.....	56,520	500
" 21.....	35,940	200
" 22.....	56,890	200
" 23.....	29,870	60
" 24.....	59,860	3,000
" 26.....	46,340	4,080

## WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND.

The overland shipments of wine by the Southern Pacific Company's lines during the month of April were as follows:

San Francisco.....	400,752 gallons.
Oakland.....	528 "
Sacramento.....	33,777 "
San Jose.....	15,798 "
Stockton.....	5,766 "
Marysville.....	2,330 "
Los Angeles.....	23,380 "
Colton.....	21,832 "

Total..... 504,163 "

The brandy shipments were:

San Francisco.....	25,742 gallons.
Oakland.....	25 "
San Jose.....	3,058 "
Los Angeles.....	367 "
Colton.....	2,729 "
Sacramento.....	351 "
Marysville.....	2,175 "

Total..... 34,447 "

## AMONG THE PRODUCERS.

Eugene Paris, of Livermore, will build a distillery this season in time to be used for the coming vintage.

During the past month V. Courlois has disposed of 250,000 gallons of wine for himself and others. He will start on a European trip next month.

The Pacific Wine Company of San Jose, held its third annual meeting during the fortnight and elected the following officers: William Farrington, President; James M. Thorpe, Vice-President, and T. M. Frolich Secretary. There was a full representation at the meeting.

At the last meeting of the Santa Clara Viticultural Society, the appointment of Charles Bundschu as Viticultural Commissioner was discussed, with the result that it was declared generally satisfactory, and the society expected a great deal from Mr. Bundschu as commissioner.

## DEATH OF JOSIAH STANFORD.

Josiah Stanford, a prominent wine grower of Alameda county, died at his residence in Oakland, on the 21st ult, at the ripe age of seventy-three years. Deceased was the proprietor of the beautiful Warm Springs Vineyard and eldest brother of Leland Stanford. He left an estate valued at about \$500,000.

## THE SANTA CLARA COLLECTOR.

Collector Sears has appointed Bruce Dunlop, of San Jose, as Internal Revenue Collector for the Santa Clara District, vice John A. Hicks. The appointment will take effect June 4th.

## NOTES.

Wine is now transported in Europe in tank cars, just as petroleum is here. One car recently carried 3000 gallons from Italy to Berlin, and the contents were received in good condition.

Judge Crozier of Leavenworth, Kansas, has decided that portion of the prohibitory law which gives the Attorney General power to imprison persons who refuse to give testimony regarding the illegal sale of liquor, to be unconstitutional.

A French man-of-war which put into New York for supplies recently, surprised the wine dealers and importers of that city by laying in a full equipment of California wines. It goes without saying that the officers of the French navy will not accept poor wine.

The New York Legislature has passed a joint resolution which will give the people of that State an opportunity to vote on a proposed amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. A special election for the purpose will be held next April.

The exportation of whisky for consumption in foreign countries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, was 2,590,235 gallons, an increase of 1,076,030 gallons over the previous year. The exportation for the present year will show a large increase most of which comes from Kentucky distilleries.

We have another wine man in our midst from the British Isles, in the person of H. N. Draper, of the firm of Bewley & Draper, Dublin. Mr. Draper is sampling the wines of this State and from what he has seen and tasted thus far, predicts the establishment of an excellent market in England and Ireland for California wine of the best quality.

The *Cork*, the only humorous paper published in the interest of the wine and liquor trade, is the healthiest looking youngster for a three months old paper we have yet seen. Its colored and other cartoons are excellent and its editorials preach sound anti-prohibition doctrine. It is occupying a field of its own discovery and promises to be very successful.

They have a regular old-fashioned puritanical blue-law way of doing things in Berkeley when the liquor question is involved. The other day a dealer who had sold a glass of liquor within the mile limit of the University was fined \$250, with the alternative of going to jail for an equal number of days. If the same man had made an assault to commit murder he would have been less harshly dealt with.

H. P. Gray, of Armona, is experimenting with a new plan of starting grape cuttings to grow. He had manufactured 50,000 adobe bricks, moulding them out four inches square. Into these the cuttings are stuck and the bricks bedded in sand on ground which can be flooded with water whenever desired; thus they are kept damp and the plant soon starts to make roots. They are watched, and as soon as the adobe mass is thoroughly filled with young roots, it is transferred to its place in the vineyard and planted. In this way the transfer is made without disturbing the roots, and the vine grows right along without delay or shock. Mr. Gray estimates that the rooted plant will not cost him over \$250 per thousand, which is itself a great saving in money as well as time.



## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

## EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK May 14, 1890.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
H L.	Cal Transfer Co.	23 barrels Wine	1,150	\$ 675
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	50 barrels Wine	2,430	835
C V Co.	"	20 barrels Wine	1,023	500
J P.	Berges & Domeniconi.	60 barrels Wine	2,995	761
	"	0 cases Wine		84
W F G & Co.	O Migliavacca.	20 barrels Wine	1,027	236
E N C.	"	50 barrels Wine	2,562	589
H.	Overland F & T Co.	48 barrels Wine	2,416	840
O in diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	15 barrels Wine	754	600
C S.	Wm Ranbinger.	16 puncheons Wine	2,411	1,447
D F.	Lenormand Bros.	2 barrels Wine	103	
	"	1 half-barrel Wine	28	35
C M Da C.	R H Delafeld.	1 half-barrel Wine	27	14
B H P.	Lachman & Jacobi.	10 barrels Wine	513	178
S in diamond.	"	25 barrels Wine	1,273	296
R P.	"	15 barrels Wine	763	230
L in diamond.	"	25 barrels Wine	1,276	297
A in diamond.	"	20 barrels Wine	1,027	294
F A.	"	25 barrels Wine	1,284	299
E B & J.	"	50 barrels Wine	2,461	665
R A G.	"	5 barrels Wine	253	55
N O.	C Carpy & Co.	25 barrels Wine	1,176	353
B M.	"	25 barrels Wine	1,257	377
C S S & Co.	"	35 barrels Wine	1,557	536
P W M.	"	10 barrels Wine	470	131
A V.	"	25 barrels Wine	1,175	353
J C.	"	60 barrels Wine	2,825	894
V S & Bros.	"	50 barrels Wine	2,510	753
L M.	"	25 barrels Wine	1,265	380
C in diamond.	"	45 barrels Wine	2,028	1,277
	Kohler & Frohling.	125 barrels Wine	6,351	3,493
K & F.	"	155 barrels Wine	7,905	5,138
T S.	Williams, Dimond & Co.	1 barrel Wine	52	31
E W S.	"	100 barrels Wine	5,000	2,500
A W & Co.	"	60 barrels Wine	3,000	1,500
H W & Co.	"	50 barrels Wine	2,500	1,250
Total amount of Wine 6 cases and			64,295	\$ 27,640

## TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

B M, Corinto.	B Dreyfus & Co.	10 kegs Wine	252	\$ 230
O P, San Juan del Sur	Castro Bros.	2 cases Wine		10
H F P, Ocos.	E L O Steele & Co.	4 cases Wine		15
R S & H, Amapala.	Hellman Bros & Co.	60 cases Wine		220
A D, Amapala.	Mentealegre & Co.	25 kegs Wine	300	300
M V, La Libertad.	E de Sabia & Co.	2 kegs Wine	33	20
B C.	Urruela & Urloste.	1 keg Wine	5	5
J A & Co.	"	3 kegs Wine	35	45
B P.	"	1 keg Wine	15	7
R M, Amapala.	John T Wright	1 half-barrel Wine	33	16
E H, La Libertad.	"	8 kegs Wine	96	77
	"	1 keg Wine	20	13
Total amount of Wine 68 cases and			789	\$ 958

## TO MEXICO.

J V, Mazatlan	W Loalza.	20 kegs Wine	200	\$ 105
S H, Salina Cruz.	"	25 half-barrel Wine	411	392
F R B, San Benito	John T Wright	30 cases Wine		98
T W, Salina Cruz.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	10 kegs Wine	100	75
	"	15 cases Wine		117
R P, San Benito.	"	10 kegs Wine	100	116
C O, Mazatlan.	Thannhauser & Co.	8 barrels Wine	378	217
E B, San Blas.	"	2 barrels Wine	81	58
H, San Benito.	"	10 kegs Wine	100	60
K & V in di'd, Mazatlan.	Ruther & Bendixen.	3 barrels Wine	81	44
B F & Co, San Blas.	Thos Bell & Co.	2 cases Wine	134	106
P, Tonalá.	John T Wright.	40 cases Wine		159
	"	4 kegs Wine	80	67
L R B, San Benito.	"	30 cases Wine		98
D D C, San Blas.	W Loalza.	1 case Wine	59	26
P D O.	"	3 cases Wine	174	95
C Y, Mazatlan.	Redington & Co.	1 half-barrel Wine	50	35
H B in di'd, Acapulco.	J O Meyerink.	10 cases Wine		40
O & A, San Blas.	J Gundlach & Co.	4 kegs Wine	71	45
M Co.	"	8 cases Wine		36
E C.	"	2 kegs Wine	40	34
Total amount of Wine 133 cases and			2,062	\$ 2,022

## TO VICTORIA—PER STEAMER CITY OF PUEBLA May 15, 1890.

W O V H.	P G Sabatie.	1 barrel Wine	50	\$ 37
K & Co.	F Korbel & Bros.	3 barrels Wine	78	50
G C S & Co.	"	2 barrels Wine	100	75
H B Co.	"	2 barrels Wine	100	65
	"	20 cases Wine		75
J W & Co.	"	10 cases Wine		42
B I P & Co.	"	10 cases Wine		35
H I.	"	1 case Wine		5
Total amount of Wine 81 cases			328	\$ 384

## TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP L. J. MORSE May 17, 1890.

E B & J.	Lachman & Jacobi.	615 barrels Wine	30,170	\$ 13,576
A V Co.	C Schilling & Co.	140 barrels Wine	5,103	2,296
M in diamond.	Marchall, Spellman & Co.	250 barrels Wine	12,428	5,593
E H.	I De Turk	50 barrels Wine	2,400	1,080
S B in diamond.	Sonoma Wine & B Co.	190 barrels Wine	9,590	4,316
P & B & P.	G Migliavacca.	100 barrels Wine	5,102	2,205
H K McIl.	A O Chauche.	10 cases Wine		53
P in diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	125 barrels Wine	6,315	2,841
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	1000 barrels Wine	49,373	22,218
T.	E Kasson.	11 boxes Wine		
C in diamond.	C Carpy & Co.	318 barrels Wine	15,074	6,783
	"	1 case Wine		
C McC.	Sherwood & Sherwood.	1 barrel Wine	50	23
B & Co.	J C Merithew.	24 barrels Wine	1,160	518
Total amount of Wine 21 cases and			136,805	\$ 61,542

## TO VICTORIA—PER STEAMER UMATILLA May 18, 1890.

A B.	Berges & Domeniconi	2 barrels Wine	95	\$ 22
J D.	F Korbel & Bros.	2 barrels Wine	100	75
M & Co.	"	2 barrels Wine	100	65
R & M.	A Greensbaum & Co.	3 half-barrels Wine	82	81
T T.	"	1 barrel Wine	51	26
	"	1 half-barrel Wine	26	27
O M.	Lenormand Bros.	1 barrel Wine	50	26
Total amount of Wine			504	\$ 311

## TO CHINA—PER STEAMER CHINA May 21, 1890.

M Yokohama.	O Scilling & Cu.	2 barrels Wine	100	\$ 35
L in di'd, Yokohama.	"	2 barrels Wine	95	30
K S F Co.	Hermann & Co.	15 barrels Wine	763	335
T F.	A Greensbaum & Co.	10 cases Wine	832	158
	California Transfer Co.	4 barrels Wine	200	100
Total amount of Wine			1,792	\$ 658

## TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER SAN BLAS May 23, 1890.

T P G.	Lenormand Bros.	1 case Wine	63	\$ 51
S in diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen	25 barrels Wine	1,261	600
C in diamond.	C Shattuck & Co.	2 barrels Wine	100	50
R M & Co.	Korbel & Co.	0 barrels Wine	300	120
F H.	I De Turk	50 barrels Wine	2,300	940
S in star	Wm Ranbinger	16 puncheons Wine	2,387	1,194
W & Co.	Walden & Co.	50 barrels Wine	2,467	493
F D R.	C Schilling & Co.	4 octaves Wine	109	95
J P & Co.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	25 barrels Wine	1,189	357
E D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	110 barrels Wine	5,390	1,700
A O.	Williams, Dimond & Co.	5 barrels Wine	238	119
W H K.	"	2 half-barrel Wine	55	20
J P.	Berges & Domeniconi.	175 barrels Wine	8,731	2,742
F & Co.	"	10 barrels Wine	502	136
C S J.	"	3 cases Wine		26
F S in diamond.	Wm Hoelacher & Co.	50 barrels Wine	2,487	1,892
N in diamond.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	10 barrels Wine	500	250
H.	Dresel & Co.	11 barrels Wine	559	385
G M.	"	25 barrels Wine	1,278	601
H & G.	"	5 barrels Wine	250	558
A.	"	24 barrels Wine		
G W.	"	10 cases Wine	2,040	802
F K.	"	3 barrels Wine	150	85
D R.	"	5 barrels Wine	255	124
M in diamond.	"	11 barrels Wine	559	291
J B.	Williams Dimond & Co.	10 cases Wine		35
H F.	Dresel & Co.	52 barrels Wine	2,600	1,300
J.	"	10 barrels Wine	509	266
O & S.	"	6 barrels Wine	365	150
N.	"	3 barrels Wine	252	140
G H.	"	10 barrels Wine	510	245
F B.	"	5 barrels Wine	250	125
J C.	"	4 barrels Wine	212	107
O H.	"	2 barrels Wine	102	48
K.	"	4 barrels Wine	201	91
C H.	"	2 barrels Wine	102	45
E B & J.	Lachman & Jacobi.	5 barrels Wine	256	98
C in diamond.	C Carpy & Co.	50 barrels Wine	2,474	669
K & F.	"	25 half-barrels Wine	650	268
	Kohler & Frohling.	50 barrels Wine	2,520	772
	"	110 barrels Wine	5,577	2,510
Total amount of Wine 18 cases and			49,682	\$ 19,768

## TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

P A B, Puntas Arenas.	Williams, Dimond & Co.	4 octaves Wine	108	\$ 90
B B & Co, La Libertad.	Bloom Baruch & Co.	3 barrels Wine	150	76
J R & Co, Acapulco.	B Dreyfus & Co.	7 half-barrels Wine	186	170
A C D, Acapulco.	"	14 half-barrels Wine		
	"	12 kegs Wine	499	460
E R La Union.	"	12 half-barrels Wine	325	320
Q S, San Jose de Guatemala.	Schwartz Bros.	3 half-barrels Wine	81	60
W in di'd.	Williams, Dimond & Co.	60 cases Wine		240
S in di'd.	"	12 cases Wine		48
P N, Champerico.	"	1 half-barrel Wine	25	15
M C S, Puntas Arenas.	Wing Chong Wo & Co.	3 kegs Wine	30	8
A A, Champerico.	Parrott & Co.	8 cases Wine		32
M H, Acapulco.	Oliver & Co.	7 kegs Wine	105	103
R P, La Union.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels Wine	94	56
	"	1 keg Wine	10	9
G L & Co, Acapulco.	Goldtree Bros.	1 barrels Wine	190	164
Total amount of Wine 80 cases and			1,803	\$ 1,847

## TO HONOLULU—PER STEAMER AUSTRALIA May 23, 1890.

W L S in diamond.	S Lachman & Co.	8 barrels Wine	390	\$ 204
L N.	Vesino Paste Co.	1 barrel Wine	45	11
C M.	C Schilling & Co.	5 cases Wine		20
H W C.	"	19 octaves Wine	516	365
	"	2 cases Wine	125	110
L & Co.	Lachman & Jacobi.	6 cases Wine	367	
	"	10 cases Wine		308
P G C.	D O Camarines.	1 barrel Wine	50	20
H J.	A Haraszthy & Co.	7 barrels Wine	340	257
	"	65 kegs Wine	500	373
	"	10 cases Wine		40
Total amount of Wine 25 cases and			2,342	\$ 1,798

## TO VICTORIA—PER STEAMER WALL WALLA May 24, 1890.

M & B.	A Greensbaum & Co.	1 barrel Wine	50	\$ 75
E S.	C Schilling & Co.	3 cases Wine		10
H C W.	A Greensbaum & Co.	1 half-barrel Wine	28	17
	"	1 octave Wine	15	23
J W B.	"	1 half-barrel Wine	27	17
B Bros.	"	15 cases Wine		75
J C D.	"	1 half-barrel Wine	27	54
	"	5 cases		15
S & W.	"	3 half-barrels Wine	81	136
A & McD.	"	2 half-barrels Wine	64	81
R S.	"	3 half-barrels Wine	81	87
	"	1 keg Wine	10	20
AS.	"	2 half-barrels Wine	54	54
T D C.	"	4 half-barrels Wine	107	145
W J M.	"	4 half-barrels Wine	107	145
Total amount of Wine 23 cases			641	\$ 904

## TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER NEWBERN May 24, 1890.

R S, Mazatlan.	E W Schielden.	2 octaves Wine	42	\$ 38
	"	2 cases Wine		8
J Z, Guaymas.	J Gundlach & Co.	3 barrels Wine		
	"	1 keg Wine	156	98
R R, Hermosillo.	"	1 case Wine		
	"	1 barrel Wine	140	93
	"	2 kegs Wine		
O M & C, Guaymas.	"	40 cases Wine		108
J R M.	"	1 case Wine		5
F T.	"	1 case Wine	64	32
	"	0 kegs Wine	92	64
R S, Ensenada.	Thannhauser & Co.	1 barrel Wine	26	12
A R, La Paz.	"	6 barrels Wine	103	76
A V, La Paz.	"	2 cases Wine	120	58
F L, Guaymas.	"	11 cases Wine		
	"	6 barrels Wine	156	139
M in di'd, La Paz.	Jas Linforth.	4 kegs Wine	20	20
P D, Guaymas.	W Loalza.	3 cases Wine	180	76
Total amount of Wine 43 cases and			1,099	\$ 971



## MISCELLANEOUS WINE SHIPMENTS.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
SS Walla Walla...	E E, Victoria...	A Greenebaum & Co	12 cases.....	497	\$ 86
"	F & G, "	"	1 barrel.....	50	35
"	D & F, "	"	1 barrel.....	51	54
"	H & H, "	"	4 half-barrels.....	109	112
Bk H Hackfield...	J B, Bordeaux...	H Lund	5 barrels.....	160	110
"	T T & Sons, Liverpool	A Doble	14 cases.....	496	63
"	S in di'd, "	J Gundlach & Co...	10 barrels.....	496	211
Bk F S Thompson...	G in di'd, Honolulu.	D W Gedge	129 kegs.....	910	831
"	G W M & Co, "	Kohler & Van Bergen	200 kegs.....	1,250	925
"	"	"	10 barrels.....	505	310
"	"	"	15 cases.....	50	50
Str Empire.....	J P, Nainamo.....	A Greenebaum & Co	1 half-barrel.....	27	41
"	R E, "	"	1 half-barrel.....	27	21
SS San Blas.....	W in di'd, Acapulco.	J Gundlach & Co...	2 casks.....	128	83
Bk W D Godfrey...	C B, Honolulu.....	M S Grubbaum...	2 barrels.....	2	26
Total amount Wine 41 cases and.....				3,723	\$ 2,928

## EXPORTS OF BRANDY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
SS City of New York	K & F, New York...	Kohler & Frobling..	10 barrels.....	497	\$ 904
"	J & C, "	C Carpy & Co.....	1 barrel.....	47	118
"	B D & Co, "	B Dreyfus & Co.....	10 barrels.....	345	665
"	RS & H, Amapala...	Monteleague & Co..	1 keg.....	12	27
"	J C R, Salina Cruz..	Cabrera Roma & Co	10 cases.....	75	75
"	O & A, San Blas...	J Gundlach & Co...	1 keg.....	10	25
"	S H, Salina Cruz...	C Carpy & Co.....	5 half-barrels.....	128	96
SS Walla Walla...	G & S, Victoria...	Schlesinger & Bender	2 half-barrels.....	46	50
"	W B, "	"	2 half barrels.....	46	50
Bk H Hackfield...	T S & Sons, Liverpool	A Doble & Co.....	1 case.....	8	8
Ship L J Morse...	SW & B Co, New York	Sonoma W & B Co...	61 barrels.....	2,391	3,566
"	HKMcH, "	A G Chauche.....	1 keg.....	24	36
"	B D & Co, "	B Dreyfus & Co.....	242 barrels.....	6,515	9,772
"	M K, "	"	150 barrels.....	3,649	5,475
"	C in di'd, "	C Carpy & Co.....	1 barrel.....	45	67
"	B & Co, "	C Merithew.....	1 half-barrel.....	25	37
Bk F S Thompson...	G in di'd, Honolulu..	D W Gedge.....	10 cases.....	50	50
SS San Blas.....	T & Co, New York...	Berges & Domeniconi	1 barrel.....	47	90
"	CS I, "	"	1 case.....	6	6
"	FS in di'd, "	Wm Hoelscher & Co	2 barrels.....	95	190
"	GH, "	Dresel & Co.....	1 half-barrel.....	29	67
"	P N, "	"	2 barrels.....	102	239
"	GL & Co, Acapulco.	S L Bamberger.....	1 barrel.....	47	47
"	"	Goldtree Bros.....	1 barrel.....	50	50
SS Australia.....	A V, Honolulu.....	Jones Mundy & Co..	10 cases.....	99	99
"	H J, "	A Harasathy & Co..	2 half-barrels.....	54	60
SS Walla Walla...	H C W, Victoria....	A Greenebaum & Co	1 case.....	7	7
"	T D C, "	"	2 cases.....	22	22
SS Newbern.....	F T, Guaymas.....	J Gundlach & Co...	5 half-barrels.....	115	183
"	"	Thannhauser & Co	2 barrels.....	47	94
Total amount of Brandy 35 cases.....				14,366	\$ 22,204

## EXPORTS OF WHISKY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
SS City of New York	H F P, Ocos.....	E L G Steele & Co...	1 cases.....	37	\$ 37
"	E R, San Jose de Guat	Hellman Bros & Co.	20 cases.....	183	183
"	B P, La Libertad...	J T Wright.....	1 barrel.....	16	64
"	C & A, Champerico	Cabrera Roma & Co	4 kegs.....	40	120
"	"	"	16 cases.....	150	150
Bk H Hackfield...	W & T, Liverpool...	Wm Wolff & Co.....	36 cases.....	294	294
SS City of Puebla...	M & Co, Victoria...	Moore Hunt & Co...	20 cases.....	160	160
Bk F S Thompson...	G in di'd, Honolulu..	D W Gedge.....	20 cases.....	125	125
SS Umatilla.....	R & M, Victoria....	A Greenebaum & Co	1 case.....	8	8
Str Empire.....	J D & Co, Nainamo...	"	1 cask.....	126	252
SS San Blas.....	GL & Co, Santa Ana	L T Haas.....	1 barrel.....	42	57
"	GL & Co, Acapulco.	Goldtree Bros.....	3 cases.....	36	36
SS Australia.....	G W M, Honolulu...	Lilienthal & Co...	40 cases.....	280	280
"	W S L, "	Wilmerding & Co...	2 barrels.....	75	122
Bk Discovery.....	C in di'd, Honolulu..	Spru'nceStanly & Co	60 cases.....	539	539
Bkne S G Wilder...	W C P, "	Wilmerding & Co...	30 cases.....	195	195
"	H W C, "	"	10 cases.....	65	65
SS Walla Walla...	B P V, Victoria....	Moore Hunt & Co...	20 cases.....	160	160
"	H C W, "	A Greenebaum & Co	1 case.....	8	8
"	S & W, "	"	2 cases.....	16	16
"	J W & Co, "	"	5 cases.....	40	40
"	T D C, "	"	5 cases.....	40	40
"	S Bros, "	"	1 case.....	8	8
SS Newbern.....	A & O, Ensenada...	Matton & Dangelado	5 barrels.....	210	189
"	"	"	5 barrels.....	208	138
"	E & P, "	C W Craig.....	2 barrels.....	82	82
Total amount of Whiskey, etc. 284 cases and.....				799	\$ 3,377

## EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	VALUE
SS City of New York	A V, Salina Cruz...	Lilienthal & Co.....	6 cases Vermouth.....	\$ 18
SS Australia.....	M, Honolulu.....	"	5 barrels Gin.....	185
"	R, "	Macondray & Co...	15 cases Champagne.....	189
"	M C, "	Jones Mundy & Co...	10 " ".....	110
Total amount 31 cases.....				\$ 502

## IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA ETC—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO May 5, 1890.

## FROM HAVRE.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEE.
G Preller & Co.....	50 cases Wine.....	E Thomas & Co.....
A Gontau fils.....	1 barrel Wine.....	Ch de Guigne.....
"	2 cases Cognac.....	"

## FROM BARCELONA.

Sandman Buck & Co.....	25 cases Sherry.....	W B Chapman.....
"	"	Jas De Fremery.....

## IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

E Handley.....	6 cases Wine ..	Oler & Schultz.....
Southern Pacific Co.....	300 cases Champagne	A Vignier.....

## SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

Brandy, Whiskey and Spirits to San Francisco, from May 10, to May 26, 1890.

CONSIGNEES.	1/2 Barrels	Barrels.	Brandy, Etc. Gallons.	Whiskey, Gallons	ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS, GALLONS.
Lilienthal & Co.....	6	68	6 cases Whisky	3,073	9,275
"	"	240	"	"	4,973
Jones, Mundy & Co.....	"	120	"	"	2,305
Wm Wolff & Co.....	"	63	"	"	2,160
Vincent Dunn.....	"	40	25 kegs Gin	"	4,675
Livingston & Co.....	"	120	"	"	16,330
C W Craig.....	"	143	"	"	2,400
"	"	420	"	"	"
E Martin & Co.....	"	64	400 cases W	2,000	2,170
A Greenebaum & Co.....	"	56	"	"	"
L Tausig & Co.....	"	58	"	"	"
C Jost & Co.....	"	40	7 cs W 73 kgs G	4,270	3,356
Meyerfield Mitchell & S.....	45	50	"	"	2,22
Moore Hunt & Co.....	25	50	"	"	43
J L Nickel.....	1	5	"	"	80
J Connell.....	"	1	"	"	20
O F T Co.....	"	2	"	"	100
A F Rablert.....	1	"	"	"	50
Roger & Carroll.....	"	2	"	"	150
J Walsh.....	"	1	"	"	26
L Heydenaber.....	"	2	"	"	30
Jno Riley.....	"	1	"	"	51
A H Pilater.....	"	5	"	"	339
E F Van Winkle.....	"	5	"	"	230
Leonard & S (Oakland).....	5	"	"	"	"
P F Madden.....	"	1	"	"	"
Claudius & Co.....	"	3	"	"	"
E A Groyne.....	1	"	"	"	"
R Rommel.....	"	1	"	"	"
E Wyman.....	1	"	"	"	"
J Young.....	"	1	"	"	"
Manecan & M.....	"	1	"	"	"
Palace Hotel.....	"	10	"	"	"
Redington & Co.....	"	5	"	"	"
Total 416 cases.....		86	1,527	20,430	42,223

## BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	Cases.	Barrels	1/2 Barrels	1/4 barrel	Bottled lbs.	Bulk lbs.
Thannhauser & Co.....	255 Boxes.	"	"	"	42,615	"
Jones Mundy & Co.....	170 Caska	"	"	"	42,900	"
C A Zinkand.....	"	230	60	"	48,000	"
W Wolff & Co.....	"	70	140	"	26,600	"
Sherwood & Sherwood.....	"	124	184	"	40,730	"
135 casks		"	"	"	33,750	"
Total.....					119,263	115,330

# Wm. WOLFF and Co.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market street,

San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Coast Agents for

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,  
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,  
MORGAN BROS., PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES,  
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,  
DUBOIS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Sauternes,  
HOOK WINES, from Messrs. Henkell & Co., Mayence,  
FRANCESCO CINZANO, Torino, Italian Vermouth,

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,  
GILKA KUMMEL,  
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),  
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon  
THE "BEST" TONIC.  
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,  
"DOGSHEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,  
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,  
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogsheads  
GREENLEES BROS' Lorne Highland (Scotch) Whisky  
JAMESON & CO., IRISH WHISKY,  
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,  
Mineral Waters,

Re-Imported American Whiskies — '81 Anderson; '82 Chickencock; '83 Bluegrass; '85 Carlisle, and other staple brands.

Lowest market quotations furnished on application.



# PRICES CURRENT.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

## California Wines & Brandies

The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

### ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

VARIETY.	PRICE PER CASE.	
	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Eclipse Champagne, ex. dry.	\$14.50	\$17.00
Eclipse Champagne, brut.	14.50	17.00
Riesling.	6.00	7.00
Gutedel.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel.	5.00	6.00

### J. GUNDLACH & CO.,

Cor. Second & Market Sts., San Francisco.

Traminer, 82.	\$5.00	\$3.00
Gutedel, 82.	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83.	5.00	6.00

### I. DE TURK,

212 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Port, 1884.	\$6.00	
Port, 1886.	4.00	
Dry Sherry, 1884.	6.00	
Dry Sherry, 1886.	4.00	
Angelica, 1884.	4.50	
Tokay, 1884.	8.00	
Zinfandel Claret, 1884.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1884.	4.00	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.50	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

### GEORGE WEST & SON,

Stockton, Cal., and 252 Market St., S. F.

Brandy, 1879.	\$20.00	
Brandy, 1883.	15.00	
Brandy, 1885.	15.00	
Frontignan.	9.00	
Sherry.	9.00	
Port (old).	12.00	
Port.	6.00	

### SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,

Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.	\$4.75	\$5.75
Gutedel.	4.75	5.75
Port.	5.50	
Angelica.	5.50	
Muscadel.	5.50	
Sherry.	6.00	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

### LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,

478 Tenth street, Oakland, Cal.

Zinfandel.	\$3.50	\$4.50
Sauterne.	4.00	5.00
Brandy.	9.00	
Port.	5.00	6.00
Sweet Muscatel.	5.00	6.00
Grape Cordial.	6.50	7.50

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

In cases, per doz. qts.

Claret, 1886.	\$3.00	
Zinfandel, 1885.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1885.	4.00	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	5.00	
Somlai Hungarian Type, 1885.	3.50	
Szatmari	3.50	
Szegszardi Fehér Hun' Type	4.00	
" 1885	5.00	
Port, 1884.	6.00	
Sherry, 1885.	5.00	
" 1884.	6.00	
Angelica and Sweet Mout'n 84	4.50	
Mad'a, Malaga & Sw't To'y '85	5.00	

## INGLENOOK WINES,

F. A. Haber, agent, 122 Sansome St., S. F.

Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1885.	\$3.50	
Zinfandel.	4.50	
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1885.	5.50	
Burgundy type.	5.50	
Sauterne dry, Sanvig'n Vert '85	5.50	
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1885.	4.50	
Hock, Rhenish type.	6.00	
Burger, Chablis type.	5.00	
Riesling, Johannisberger type.	6.50	
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.		
Special discounts to the trade.		
None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor—each bottle bears the legal pure wine stamp.		

## C. HOLIUM & CO.,

409 Sansome street, San Francisco.

In cases per doz. qts.

Zinfandel, 1884.	\$3.00	
Burgundy, "	3.25	
Riesling, "	3.25	
Riesling, Marobrunner, 1883.	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.00	
Sauterne, "	4.00	
Port, Old (Fresno Co.), 1882.	6.00	
" 1885.	4.00	
Sherry, Dry, 1884.	4.00	
Sherry, Old, (Fresno Co.), '82	6.00	
Angelica, 1885, (Los Ang's Co.)	4.50	
Muscadel (Fresno Co.), 1885.	5.00	
Tokay, 1884.	5.00	
Mt. Vineyard, 1885.	4.50	
Madeira and Malaga, 1885.	5.00	
Pineapple wines.	4.00	
Brandies, 1882.	11.00	
Brandies, 1885.	9.00	
Strawberry Brandy.	9.00	

## KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,

123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	\$3.25	\$4.25
Zinfandel.	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.	4.00	5.00
Sauterne.	4.50	5.50
Port, Old.	6.00	
Old Sherry.	6.00	

## S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port.	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Zinfandel.	3.50	4.00
Riesling.	4.50	5.00
Madeiras.	8.00	
Malaga.	8.00	
Cognac.	14.00	

## JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

404 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Brandies, 1883.	\$12.00	
" 1885.	10.00	

## Domestic Champagnes,

### ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

Eclipse.	\$14.50	\$17.00
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## S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Imperial.	7.50	8.50
Carte Blanche.	7.00	8.00
Choice Cuvee.	11.00	12.00

## A. WERNER & CO.,

52 Warren street, New York.

(Carbonating Process.)

Extra Dry.	7.00	8.00
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## Imported Champagnes.

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.		
Gold Lack Sec., per case.	\$31.00	\$33.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums		
per case.	30.00	
Oachet Blanc per case.	30.50	32.50
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt.	24.00	25.50
DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.		
Carte Blanche, per case.	20.00	21.00
Carte Blanche, extra dry, per case.	21.00	22.00

## W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jouet & Co. "Special"	31.00	33.00
Extra Dry.		
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut.	31.50	33.50

## WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

Pommery Sec.	\$31.00	\$33.00
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## MACONDRAY & CO.,

First and Market streets, San Francisco.

Lonis Roederer Carte Blanche.	31.00	33.00
" " Grand Vin Sec.	31.00	33.00

## Imported Wines.

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Linze & Fils, Bordeaux		
Clarets, per case.	\$8.00	to \$28.00
A. de Linze & Fils, Bordeaux		
Sauternes per case.	12.00	to 26.00
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits		
Burgundies, white and		
red per case.	15.00	to 21.75
D. M. Fenecheerd, Jr., & Co.,		
Oporto, Port wines		
per case.	15.00	to 20.00
D. M. Fenecheerd, Jr., & Co.,		
Oporto, Port Wines,		
in wood per gal.	2.00	to 4.50
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries		
in wood per gal.	2.00	to 5.50
Boord & Son, London Dock		
Sherry, per case.	12.00	to 15.00
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz		
Rhine Wines per case.	8.50	to 28.00
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt		
o M Rhine Wines per		
case.	11.00	to 14.00

## WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dubos freres, Bordeaux.)		
Chateau de l'Ysle, in casks.	\$95.00	
(Journu freres, Bordeaux.)		
Clarets and Sauternes, per		
case from.	\$7.50	to \$30.00
Mignotte-Picard & Co., Chassagne, Côte de'or		
Burgundy wines from.	\$12.00	to \$25.00
(Henkell & Co., Mayence.)		
Hock wines from.	\$7.50	to \$36.00
(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)		
Port and Sherries in wood, per		
gallon.	\$1.75	to \$4.50
Port and Sherries in cases, per		
case.	\$8.00	to \$15.00
(Meckenzie & Co., Jerez.)		
Port and Sherries in wood		
from.	\$1.75	to \$4.50

## W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

## RED WINES.

(H. Cuvillier and Frere of Bordeaux.)		
Quarts.		
Paullac, 1881.	\$10.50	
Ducasse Grand Puy, 1878.	14.50	
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.	17.50	
Chat. Beychevelle, 1874.	19.50	
Pontet Canet, 1874.	19.50	
Cos d'Estournel, 1878.	22.00	
Chat. Léoville, 1878.	22.00	
" Larose, 1870.	22.50	
" Latour, 1868.	29.50	
" Margaux, 1881.	32.00	
" Lafite, 1878.	35.00	
" Mouton Rothschild, '80	35.00	

## WHITE WINES.

Sauternes.	11.50	
Chateau Guiraud, 1884.	27.00	
" La Tour Blanche, '84	27.00	

## RED WINES.

(Barton & Gnestier, Bordeaux.)		
Chateau Lacroix, 1878.	10.00	
" Le Pian, 1878.	11.50	
Ducru Beaucaillon, 1881.	16.00	
Chateau Langoa, 1874.	22.50	
" Latour, 1870.	31.50	

## WHITE WINES.

Barsac, 1878.	11.00	
Chateau Yquem, 1874.	30.00	

## SHERRIES.

(Sandeman, Buck & Co's Jerez.)		
Pemartin Brut.	19.00	
" Umbrella.	20.00	
" Amontillado.	22.00	

## American Whiskies.

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,

323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1.	\$2.75	
" " " Old Stock.	3.00	
" " " A1, 90 pf.	2.50	
" " " OK, 100 pf.	3.50	
" " " Pony, Private Stock.	4.00	
Club House Bourbon, Old.	4.50	
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf.	2.50	
Union Club " "	2.25	
Superior Whisky.	1.75	
" " BB Whisky.	1.50	

## Liquors—In cases.

Phoenix Bourbon, OK, in 5s.	Per Case.	\$10.50
" " " A1, " "		7.50
" " " A1, 24 pts.		8.00
" " " A1, 48 1/2 pts.		9.00
Union Club Bourbon, 24 pts.		7.50
" " " 48 1/2 pts.		8.50
Rock and Rye Whisky, in 5s.		7.50
Run Punch Extract		8.00
Blackberry Brandy		7.50

## MOORE, HUNT & CO.,

404 Front street, San Francisco.

Extra Pony in bbls. or 1/2-bbls.	Per gal.	\$6.00 to \$8.00
A A " " " pf.		4.00
B " " " "		3.50
C " " " "		3.00
No. 1 " " " "		2.50
Rye in bbls. and 1/2-bbls. from.		3.50 to 5.00
A A in cases, 1 dozen to case,		
5 to gallon.		\$11.00
A A in 5 case lots, 1 dozen to		
case, 5 to gallon.		10.50
A A in 10 to 25 lots, 1 dozen to		
case, 5 to gallon.		10.00
A A in pint flint flasks, 2 doz.		
to case.		12.00
C in cases 1 doz. 5 to gal.		8.50
C in 5 case lots, 1 dozen, 5 to		
gallon.		8.25
C in 10 to 25 case lots, 1 doz.		
5 to gallon.		8.00
No. 1 in case, 1 dozen to case,		
5 to gallon.		8.00
Bedford, Belmont and Astor in bond or		
duty paid in our warehouse in Louis-		
ville or in San Francisco.		

## SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN,

322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

O K Extra.	PER GALLON.	\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale.		2.50 to 3.00
Ilvain.		2.75
Golden Pearl.		2.25
Marshall.		2.25
Old Family Bourbon.		1.75
Old Bourbon.		1.50

## JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Native Pride, Old Bourbon,	
(per bbl.) per gal. ....	\$2.50
Native Pride, Old Bourbon	
(per ½-bbl.) per gal. ....	2.75
Old Rip Van Winkle, hand	
made Sour Mash, per gal.	2.50
Nevilles Old Bourbon	1.50



A. P. HOTALING & CO.,  
429-437 Jackson street, San Francisco:

J. H. Cutter Old Bourbon Whisky.

A. No. 1.....	\$3.00
O K.....	3.25
O K, No. 1.....	4.00
O. P. S.....	6.00
R (Old Rye).....	8.00
A, No. 1, per case.....	4.00
O. P. S.....	8.25
O K.....	20.00
Pure Old Rye ".....	11.25
A. S. H.....	2.50
Glenbrook.....	2.25
Black Hawk.....	2.00
Old Superior.....	1.75

CRANE HASTINGS & Co.,  
316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

#### BOURBONS.

	Per Gallon.
Pony Cabinet.....	\$6.00
Old Crown Cabinet.....	3.50
Old Crown Cabinet, Old Stock	4.00
Old Monarch A.....	2.75
Old Monarch AA.....	3.00
Premium Old Bourbon.....	2.75
Premium Old Bourbon—O. K.	3.00
O. K. Kentucky Bourbon—A	\$2.75 & 3.00
and AA.....	
Cedar Valley.....	2.50
Peerless.....	2.00
Occidental.....	2.00
Wheat.....	1.50
Magnolia.....	1.50

#### RYE WHISKIES.

Old Hermitage.....	4.50
Old Freeport.....	3.50
Old Horsey.....	3.50

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.

Peerless A A A.....	\$4.00
" A A.....	3.50
" A.....	3.00
" O K.....	2.50
Peerless.....	2.25
Imperial Cabinet.....	2.25
Club House.....	1.75

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

John Gibson's Son & Co.,  
Philadelphia, Bourbon  
and Rye Whiskies....\$1.90 to \$3.50

#### Imported Whiskies.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Lone Highland.....per case	\$11.50
Connaught, Irish....."	11.50
Wm. Jameson & Co....."	11.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Boord & Son, London Finest	
Irish Malt Whisky.....	\$10.50
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky.	10.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt	
Scotch Whisky.....	11.00

#### Imported Brandies.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Martell's Brandy, X per case	\$15.00
" " XX.....	17.50
" " XXX.....	20.00
" " VSO.....	28.00
" " WSOP.....	50.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Champ Vineyard Proprietary Co., Boutelleau & Co. man- agers Cognac, in Oc- taves, per gal.....	\$5.00 to \$8.50
The Vineyard Props Co. Boutelleau & Co. man- agers Reserve Vintagea	10.50 to 14.00

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.

Pioneer Brandy, XXX.....	\$5.00
" " XX.....	4.00
" " X.....	3.00

CRANE, HASTINGS & CO.  
316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Sazerac de Forge & Sona.....	6.00 to 16.00
Otard Dupuy.....	5.50 to 9.00
Bisquit du Bouche & Co.....	4.50 to 6.00
La Grand Marque.....	4.50 to 12.00
E. Alusae.....	22.50
Marett & Co.....	4.00
Pellevoisin.....	4.00
Pinet Castillon.....	5.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,  
123 California street, San Francisco.

H. Cuvillier & Frère Cognac.

F ne Champagne, 1870.....	Quarts. \$32.00
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860	36.00

#### Malt Liquors.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Guinness' Extra Stout, pinta,	
Ihlers and Bell bottling	
Red Bull Brand per doz.	\$1.75
Bass & Co's Pale Ale, pinta,	
Ihlers & Bell bottling	
Red Bull Brand, per doz.	2.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

J. Shanks & Co's (D'blin) Banner	
Brand, Guinness Stout, per	
dozen pinta.....	1.75
Read Bros. Doghead Bottling	
Bass Ale.....	2.00
Banner Bottling Bass Ale, per doz. pinta	2.00
Bass Ale (in wood) Hogsheds.....	50.00
" " 1/2 ".....	28.00
" " Kilderkins.....	21.00
" " Firkins.....	12.00

#### Imported Goods, (Miscellaneous.)

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

A. Houtman's Gin, large bottles.....	20.00
" " med. ".....	16.50
" " small ".....	8.50
Evan's Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel.	13.50
" " " per ca. 4 doz.	6.00
Theo Lappe's Genuine Aromaticque	
per case.....	13.50
Gilka Kummel per case.....	13.50
Vermouth Francesco Cinzani pr case	6.25

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

(BOORD & SON'S, LONDON.)

Old Tom Gin, per case.....	9.50
Pale Orange Bitters, per case	10.00
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur "	12.00
Jamaica Rum, Old ".....	\$12.00 to 14.00
IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in	
cases of 15 large black	
bottles per case.....	20.00
in cases of 15 large	
white bottles per case	21.00
Kirschwasser, Macholl Freres	
Bavarian Highland, per case..	19.00
Cherry Cordial, J. J. W. Peters' per	
case.....	12.00
Gilka Kummel, per case.....	13.50

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,

418 Clay street, San Francisco.

Eagle Gin.....	\$2.50
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SAN FRANCISCO BEERS.

Lager in barrels, local delivery.....	\$ 9 00
" " export.....	10 50
Steam beer in barrels.....	6 00
Patent Stopper, per case, local.....	1 25
Export, per case, 1 doz. bottles.....	1 75

## NATIONAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

IMPORTS.	March, 1890.		March, 1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.....	108,211	\$ 114,721	133,586	\$ 142,657
Malt liquors bottled, etc., gallons.....	99,574	81,895	85,587	65,742
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.....	169,429	53,422	178,671	58,551
Brandy, proof gallons.....	29,927	80,967	30,219	82,736
All other spirits, proof gallons.....	84,588	72,500	68,671	46,972
Champagne, dozen.....	20,943	285,140	25,867	348,356
Still wines, bulk, gallons.....	206,900	139,550	186,672	129,054
Still wines, dozen.....	24,656	108,097	12,022	62,444

EXPORTS.	March, 1890.		March, 1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Malt liquors, dozen.....	30,336	\$ 45,928	28,106	\$ 43,427
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.....	23,342	6,933	13,940	4,186
Alcohol, proof gallons.....	63,827	23,138	15,154	8,874
Neutral spirits, etc., proof gallons.....	2,997	1,575		
Rum.....	616	616	52,374	62,849
Bourbon whisky.....	10,521	15,206	89,083	78,659
Rye whisky.....	16,735	17,697	149,718	117,592
All other spirits.....	11,741	10,049	18,897	12,442
Wine bottled, dozen.....	388	2,247	385	1,606
Wine, bulk, gallons.....	31,562	19,355	27,586	16,368

EXPORTS FOREIGN LIQUORS,	March, 1890.		March, 1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.....	150	\$ 178	203	\$ 254
Malt liquors, bottled, gallons.....	103	82		
Malt liquors, bulk.....				
Brandy, proof gallons.....	1,620	3,174	2,382	5,887
All other spirits, proof gallons.....	2,230	1,978	907	940
Champagnes.....	88	1,215	80	1,086
Still wines, gallons.....	1,026	504	2,219	1,650
Still wines, dozen.....	215	646	240	568

## SEARBY'S PECTORAL BALSAM

Of Wild Cherry and Tolu.

This is a good expectorant, giving speedy relief in all ordinary colds, and in Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, etc.

SEARBY, ZEILIN & CO., Druggists,

859 MARKET STREET, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO.

## Willows Brewery.

O. Fauss & Company,

Southeast corner Mission and Nineteenth street, - - - - - San Francisco.

TELEPHONE No. 6158.

## CALIFORNIA FURNITURE COMPANY

SUCCESSORS TO—

N. P. COLE & CO.

## FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY,

STARR KING BUILDING, - - - 117 to 121 GEARY STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

JOHN H. WISE,  
Pres.

H. T. SCOTT,  
Vice-Pres.

CHAS. H. FROST,  
Gen'l Mgr.

C. S. PREBLE  
Sec'y.

## Union Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Co.,

Manufacture the finest quality of plain, moulded or ornamented Pressed Brick, Archi-  
tectural Terra Cotta, Fire Proofing, Paving Tile; also, Red,  
Brown and Black Mortar.

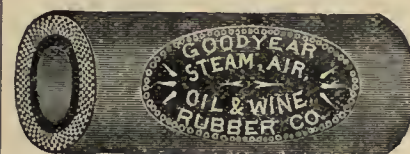
WORKS,

Vallejo, California.

GENERAL OFFICE,

Room 31, Flood Building, San Francisco.

## GOODYEAR'S



Brewers Hose

"GOLD SEAL"

## WINE HOSE

Is the Best Made.



Wire Wound Hose

Goodyear Rubber Co.,

577-579 Market St. San Francisco.

R. H. PEASE, Jr., } Agents  
S. M. RUNYON, }

Rubber Lined Cotton Hose



**BUSINESS RECORD.****Changes and Dissolutions in Partnerships.**

J. Lynde, saloon, Gilroy, Cal., J. Kannely admitted; style Lynde & Kannely.  
 Wm. H. Morris, saloon, Gallup, N. M., succeeded by Morris & Heins.  
 Meredith & Osborn, hotel, Ogden, Utah, dissolved.  
 Vache, Freres & Co., wholesale liquors, Los Angeles, Cal., style changed to T. Vachs & Co.  
 Maret & Keffel, saloon, San Jose, Cal., dissolved.  
 Harris & Little, saloon, Ogden, Utah, dissolved.  
 Hatton & Carlyle, saloon, Salt Lake, Utah, dissolved.  
 Approte & Cresmot, hotel, Huron, Cal., dissolved.  
 Milner & Conley, saloon, Leadville, Colo., dissolved.  
 Stockton & Shroder, saloon, Glenns Ferry, Idaho, dissolved.  
 Hamlin & Lee, restaurant, Spokane Falls, Wash., dissolved.  
 D. N. Holden, saloon, Seattle, Wash., J. C. Foster admitted; style D. N. Holden & Co.  
 Bengo & Dobner, restaurant, Modesto, Cal., dissolved.  
 Gendar & Grauer, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., dissolved.  
 Sullivan Bros, saloon, Salt Lake city, Utah, dissolved; Sullivan & O'Brien continues.  
 McAllister, Hallinan & Co., saloon, Salt Lake, Utah, dissolved.  
 Mergenthaler & Gerhardt, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., dissolved.

**Failures Attachments, Etc.**

A. Chateau, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 M. J. Dunne, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 Graham & Co., beer bottlers and liquor dealers, Boulder Valley, Mont., assigned.  
 F. Marty, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 Cusin & Ernest, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 Burris & Moors, saloon, Camptonville, Cal., attached.  
 Wm. Alsen, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 R. Jacobsen, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 Frank S. Shaw, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 Owens & Seiler, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 Tuttlch & Bogden, restaurant, San Jose, Cal., petitions in insolvency.  
 W. J. Becker, saloon, Denver, Colo., assigned.

**Sold Out.**

E. Gee, hotel, Oakland, Cal.,  
 P. Toderman, hotel, Seymour, Or.  
 Kean & Churchill, restaurant, Ukiah, Cal., to — Price.  
 S. Smith, hotel, Koot-nai, Idaho, to — Carey.  
 Wilson & Co., saloon, Pine, Idaho, to Andress Bros.  
 Andress Bros, saloon, Pine, Idaho, to Buttler & Wilson.  
 L. Ingles, hotel, Seattle, Wash.  
 Charles Pearson, hotel, Seattle Wash.

James Brannan, saloon, West Berkeley, Cal.,  
 J. Murray, restaurant, Denver, Colo.  
 Conley & Wilson, saloon, Leadville, Colo., to John Maloney.  
 J. R. Sackud-r, saloon, Missoula, Mont.  
 Patrick Hurst, saloon, Chama, N. M., to J. W. Graham.  
 W. Koester, saloon, Kings city, Cal.  
 J. F. Fisher, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., to Knowles & Hanbury.  
 G. F. McConnell, saloon, Seattle, Wash., to J. J. Jolly.  
 Charles Zeiger, saloon, Albuquerque, N. M., to Brady & Quickel.  
 H. I. Bartsch, saloon, Cerrillos, N. M., to Tony Neis.  
 V. Smith, hotel, Leban, Or., to — Waldo.  
 James Busch, hotel, Seattle, Wash., to C. E. West.  
 A. Lieber, restaurant, Spokane Falls, Wash., to W. H. Cain.  
 Perrin Bros, saloon, Alameda, Cal.  
 W. C. Higgins, saloon, Ogden, Utah.  
 M. C. Caldwell, saloon, Burns, Or., to Lee Caldwell.  
 J. B. Fisher, saloon, Seattle, Wash.  
 Henry Moller Jr., saloon, Dixon, Cal.  
 Thos. Sutherland, saloon, Navarro, Cal.  
 H. L. Sloan, hotel, Redlands, Cal., to T. T. Robinson.  
 Peter Delesandro, saloon, Stockton, Cal.  
 J. W. Mulenix, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 G. G. Turner, restaurant, Denver, Colo.  
 W. Barte, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 A. Potentini, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., to C. R. Esclen.  
 R. J. Bayley, hotel, San Gabriel, Cal., to Lever & Hoffarth.  
 S. J. Cully, hotel, Weston, Or., to — Barnard.  
 John Morris, saloon, Seattle, Wash.  
 T. Steiner, hotel, North Yakima, Wash., to W. W. Atherton.  
 G. H. Bell, hotel, Seattle, Wash., to Griffith & Abbott.  
 Cusin & Ernest, saloon, San Francisco and Oakland, Cal.  
 J. Kriwanch, hotel, Portland, Or., to J. McKay.  
 R. H. Hamlin, restaurant, Spokane Falls, Wash., to S. Hamlin.  
 William Gamble, saloon, Sacramento, Cal.  
 Meyer & Herman, saloon, Truckee, Cal.  
 C. A. Lawson, saloon, Newcastle, Colo.  
 Doyle & Reed, saloon, Mountain View, Cal., to A. A. Cook.  
 G. Kinderman, saloon, Stockton, Cal., to John Garvin.

**Out of Business.**

Howarth & Heitkamp, saloon, Blossburg, N. M.  
 Thompson Bros, saloon, Blossburg, N. M.  
 J. A. Thomas, restaurant, Raton, N. M.  
 J. J. Sullivan, hotel, Alameda, Cal.  
 R. Menas, restaurant, Hailey, Idaho.  
 Jos. Gordon, saloon, Casper, Cal.  
 Wm. Wright, saloon, Fort Bragg, Cal.  
 T. Murray, saloon, Noyo, Cal.  
 J. W. Drew, hotel, Boulder, Colo.  
 Tyler & Glover, saloon, Stockton Hill, Ariz.  
 J. E. Grant, saloon, Newcastle, Wyo.  
 Elbrung & Byers, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 Matsou & Honer, saloon, Butte city, Mont.

**Burned Out.**

Peter Hanson, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash.  
 F. Bgoitz, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash.  
 Mrs. H. Jacobs, hotel, Tacoma, Wash.

M. Balock, restaurant, Pueblo, Colo., damaged.  
 D. Whitney, hotel, Winslow, Ariz.  
 Albert Shelton, saloon, Scio, Or.

**Deceased.**

J. H. Margot, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.  
 E. L. Griswell, saloon, San Luis Obispo, Cal.  
 The Rosenblatt Co., wholesale wines, San Francisco, Cal., Sampson Rosenblatt deceased.  
 Thomas Breen, saloon, Merced, Cal.  
 H. Reagan, saloon, San Diego, Cal.

**Special Inquiries Advisable.**

P. Duffy, saloon, Oakland, Cal.  
 August Sasse, saloon, Cle-ellum, Wash.  
 W. P. Slattery, McFay, Wm. Kiaschner and G. Perata, saloons, Oakland, Cal.  
 Behneman & Co., wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Louis Schmidt, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.  
 W. C. Eddings, saloon, Oakland, Cal.  
 Angus Ross, saloon, Sacramento, Cal.  
 Phil Erzgraber, saloon, Pueblo, Colo.

**Deeds and Transfers.**

Corkery & Quill, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., A. Quill receives deeds \$10 and \$800.  
 G. G. Ambs, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., conveyed realty \$5000.  
 M. Hogan, saloon, San Jose, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 Gambrinus Brewing Co., brewers, Portland, Or., L. Feurer conveyed realty \$450.  
 Julian David, saloon, Norman, Cal., received deed \$50.  
 I. Cuenin, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 G. Zittmayer, liquors, Portland, Or., received deed \$1050.  
 G. B. Dales, hotel, Anderson, Cal., conveyed realty \$450.  
 Christine Meuser, saloon, Denver, Colo., trust deed \$1400.  
 John Wallgren, saloon, San Pedro, Cal., conveyed realty \$105.  
 Otto Zeigler, saloon, San Jose, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 C. D. Mues, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 Sherwood & Sherwood, wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., Robert Sherwood conveyed realty \$10.  
 S. D. Folks, saloon, San Bernardino, Cal., received deed \$5000.  
 L. P. Kendel, saloon, Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$2000.  
 M. H. Lawler, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 Herman Harfst, saloon, Oakland, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 Lasar & Son, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., Leopard Lasar conveyed realty \$10.  
 Emil Mohr, saloon, San Jose, Cal., conveyed realty \$237.  
 S. Bosso & Co., Santa Barbara, Cal., S. Bosso conveyed realty \$1.  
 T. E. Hughes, hotel, Fresno, Cal., received deeds \$100 and \$1.  
 Busing & Fletcher, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., Henry Busing received deed \$10.  
 M. M. Dee, saloon, Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$400.

A. Stapleton, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 R. Hughes, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 Samuel Heine, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$5.  
 Louis Jannet, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 Hughes & Co., wholesale liquors, Portland, Or., E. C. Hughes conveyed realty \$150.  
 Wm. Loeb, saloon, Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$750.  
 J. Ifland, saloon, Port Townsend, Wash., conveyed realty \$2050.  
 O. T. Johnson, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., conveyed realty \$8000.  
 Martin Rene, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 Alex Olsen, saloon, San Pedro, Cal., conveyed realty \$3480.  
 Gus Kenderman, saloon, Stockton, Cal., bill of sale \$96.

**Realty Mortgages.**

G. Sweeney, saloon, Orland, Cal., \$400.  
 Patrick Kelly, saloon, Sacramento Cal., \$8000.  
 Geo. Stull, saloon, Cokedale, Mont., \$500.  
 Portland Hotel Co., Portland, Or., \$25,000.  
 T. E. Hughes, hotel, Fresno, Cal., \$70,000 and \$20,600.  
 Numa Grange, wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., \$1450.  
 G. Zittmayer, liquors, Portland, Or., \$350.  
 Mathew Murphy, saloon, Willows, Cal., \$1000.  
 Charles Tamme, wholesale liquors, Las Vegas, N. M., \$16,000 (renewal).  
 C. D. Mues, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$1776.  
 E. G. Lyons & Co., wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., E. G. Lyons \$55,000.  
 Putzman & Walsh, wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., Thomas J. Walsh \$4250.  
 Forgoffsky & Tostmann, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., Henry Tostman \$1500.  
 Otto Kaeding, saloon, Santa Barbara, Cal., \$750.  
 Busing & Fletcher, San Francisco, Cal., Henry Busing \$1000.  
 W. E. Hadley, hotel, San Diego, Cal., \$50,000.  
 J. Turk, saloon, Portland, Or., \$1000.  
 W. H. Richter, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., \$1000.  
 M. E. Linskow, saloon, San Pedro, Cal., \$1572.  
 Bridget Grant, saloon, Astoria, Or., \$5000.  
 B. O. Lenoir, hotel, Helena, Mont., \$4000.

**Chattel Mortgages.**

Rysn & McCarthy, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$87.  
 W. H. Livermore, saloon, Helena, Mont., \$400.  
 S. C. Hanson, saloon, Red Lodge, Mont., \$124.  
 Scott Barnes, saloon, Thompson Falls, Mont., \$150.  
 John Hohn, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$200.  
 H. F. Maule, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$160.  
 D. Mahoney, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$300.  
 Edward Williams, saloon, Blossburg, N. M., \$800.  
 Wm. Paishley, hotel, Portland, Or., \$100.  
 J. E. Fletcher, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1966.  
 J. Mullen, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$800.  
 Geo. W. Hubbard, saloon, Red Lodge, Mont., \$1500.

Sole Agent For and Depot Of



FINE OLD TABLE RED AND WHITE WINES,

— AND —

OLD GRAPE BRANDIES.

(SOLD ONLY IN GLASS),

PRODUCED AT THE CELEBRATED INGLENOK VINEYARD, RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO., CAL.

# F. A. HABER,

## WINE :: AND :: SPIRIT :: COMMISSION :: MERCHANT,

122 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE INGLENOK VINEYARD, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest  
 Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines  
 Produced in California.

Correspondence Solicited from Producers, as well as Dealers throughout the United States.



J. Decker, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., \$300.  
 Geo. Mainfold, saloon, Renton, Wash., \$200.  
 C. York, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$400.  
 M. Foley, hotel, Leadville, Colo., \$114.  
 B. Loeb, saloon, Leadville, Colo., \$500.  
 C. Massimbone, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$550.  
 A. Cresto, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$450.  
 H. C. Miller, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$4500.  
 J. Peterson, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$432.  
 B. Quinn, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$300.  
 C. B. Hahn, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$50.  
 John A. Ramsey, saloon, Livingston, Mont., \$225.  
 P. A. Surface, restaurant, Portland, Or., \$153.  
 K. Quinn, hotel, Leadville, Colo., \$60.  
 P. Schrantz, saloon, Albina, Or., \$300.  
 C. F. Miller, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$10,005.  
 B. F. Ward & Co., saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1000.  
 Miller & Horan, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$400.  
 A. Sokkiv, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$900.  
 J. W. Ryan, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$125.  
 J. C. Cattern, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$900.  
 L. Retoghata, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$250.  
 J. R. Root, bottler, Denver, Colo., \$250.  
 O. F. Asmussen, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$600.  
 Shain & Simmons, beer bottlers, Denver, Colo., \$1100.  
 Ryan & McCarthy, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$125.  
 W. H. Brown, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$2500.  
 M. Cameron, hotel, Leadville, Colo., \$300.  
 Cort & Farmer, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$125.  
 J. O. Lendahl, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$2500.  
 W. F. Mellen, restaurant, Helena, Mont., \$2104.  
 N. Davis, saloon, Helena, Wash., \$250.  
 M. Isaac, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$305.

#### Mortgages Released.

John Worth, saloon, Helena, Mont., \$1825.  
 W. Ogan, hotel, Fresno, Cal., \$866.  
 Julian David, saloon, Norman, Cal., \$—  
 Numa Grange, wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., \$3000.  
 T. E. Hughes, hotel, Fresno, Cal., \$25000 and \$20,000.  
 Joseph Habergarten, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Putzman & Walsh, wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., Thomas J. Walsh \$3000.  
 R. Hughes, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., \$20,000.  
 Speith & Williams, saloon, Bozeman, Mont., \$500.  
 John Eichenlaub, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$435.  
 W. H. Kearney, saloon, East Portland, Or., \$717.  
 McSorley & Ellis, saloon, East Portland, Or., \$717.  
 K. M. Gardner, restaurant, Albuquerque, N. M., \$400.

#### Judgments, Suits, Etc.

Jos. Schultz, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., sued \$285.  
 E. J. Davenport, hotel, Spokane Falls, Wash., lien \$443.  
 McNatt & Clark, wholesale liquors, Seattle, Wash., sued \$150.  
 A. Potentini, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., sued \$293.  
 M. & K. Gottstein, wholesale liquors, Seattle, Wash., mechanics lien \$2500.  
 A. McLeod & Co., saloon, Seattle, Wash., sued \$394.  
 R. A. Chisholm, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., sued \$208.  
 Wilson & Denton, saloon, San Pedro, N. M., judgment, \$177.  
 Christensen & Langdon, saloon, Seattle, Wash., execution \$1021.

#### Miscellaneous.

P. Lacey, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., sheriff's sale.  
 J. Meyers, hotel, Berkeley, Cal., advertises to sell.

J. O. Taylor, hotel, Santa Ana, Cal., sheriff's sale.  
 A. Luporini, saloon, Antioch, Cal., adds restaurant.  
 C. M. Goepfer, saloon, Santa Ana, Cal., reopened.  
 Wm. Hering, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., moved to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.  
 J. B. Kelley, saloon, Monterey, Cal., added restaurant.  
 O. Howell, hotel, Sanel, Cal., will move to Duncan Springs.  
 J. Beliss, restaurant, Portland, Or., sold by assignee to E. C. Hockepell.  
 Cardozo & Baptista, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., J. Cardozo files homestead.  
 Henry Swords, saloon, Crescent city, Cal., advertised to sell.  
 J. Keller, hotel, Pomona, Cal., leased to W. A. Whiting.

#### SULPHUR FOR MILDEW.

The Kind To Use And How To Use It.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—I have a vineyard just coming in bearing and would like to know what kind of sulphur to use and the proper time to apply it as there seems to be a great difference of opinion among our experts.

Professor Hilgard recommended two years ago that we should use French sulphur and apply it in the morning while the vines were wet.

Mr. Chas. A. Wetmore, President of the Viticultural Commission, advised the use of California sulphur and says positively that it should never be applied while the vines are damp, but always in the middle of a warm day. As California sulphur is one-third the price of French sulphur and the cost of putting it on is less in the middle of the day, I am at a loss to know what to do. I see that most of the Italian and German growers put the sulphur on while the vines are wet and some of them use French sulphur, while the American vine growers use California sulphur and put it on on a warm day. Now will you ask through your paper, the advice of some of the vineyardists who have had practical experience. There must be some who know just what to do. Yours truly,

W. D. JONES.

SAN JOAQUIN May 14, 1890.

[Our correspondent is informed that the advice of Professor Hilgard to use French sulphur and apply it in the morning when the vines are wet, has been tried and found to be like many of the other theories he has advanced—very bad. All the leading wine growers of this State use the finely ground California sulphur and apply it on a warm day when the vines are dry. Long experience has shown that by far the best results are obtained in this way in California. The best hours for applying the sulphur are from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

We believe that the rules laid down by the recognized French authorities are in line with the above.—EDITOR REVIEW.]

#### WANAMAKER ON ADVERTISING.

"I never in my life," says John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, "used such a thing as a poster, a dodger, or a handbill. My plan, for fifteen years, has been to buy so much space in a newspaper, and fill it up with what I wanted. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper of 400 circulation for 5000 dodgers or posters. If I wanted to sell cheap jewelry or run a lottery scheme I might use posters, but I wouldn't insult a decent reading public with handbills."

#### FOR SALE.

Seventeen oval wine casks, capacity about 1100 gallons each. These casks are all wine-green ready for use. Apply to ALFRED GREENEBAUM & Co., 51 First street, San Francisco, Cal.

#### AMONG THE PRODUCERS.

I. De Turk shipped a carload of wine to Chicago during the fortnight.

The vineyards in the vicinity of Cupertino are said to be quite backward this season.

Foreman Phillepelli, of the Cupertino wine Company, has gone on a visit to his home in Italy.

Shipments of wine from Mountain View station have recently aggregated over 50,000 gallons per week.

During the fortnight 100 barrels of brandy were withdrawn from the St. Helena bonded warehouse, for export to Hamburg.

J. P. Smith shipped a carload of wine to St. Paul, Minnesota, this week, and is still shipping one carload a day to this city from the Olivia vineyard.

Many of the grape growers of Sonoma county believe that prices for grapes will be higher this season than for several years past.

The shipments of wine from Napa county to this city by rail and water are and have been very heavy. The cellars up that way are fast being emptied.

Lay Clark & Co., of Santa Rosa, shipped two carloads of wine to New York, and 100 barrels to Liverpool, England, around the Horn during the fortnight.

Ewer & Atkinson of Rutherford, Napa county, have sold their large cellar of 1889 wine to S. Lachman & Co., of San Francisco. Altogether they have sold 170,000 gallons.

The reports from Sonoma county are to the effect that this season's grape crop will be "an immense one." The old vines are setting very heavily and even the young ones are forming fine bunches.

The vine-leaf beetle has put in an appearance in the Fresno vineyards. The best dead-shot for this pest is a spray of Paris green, one pound to 180 gallons of water, well stirred before spraying."

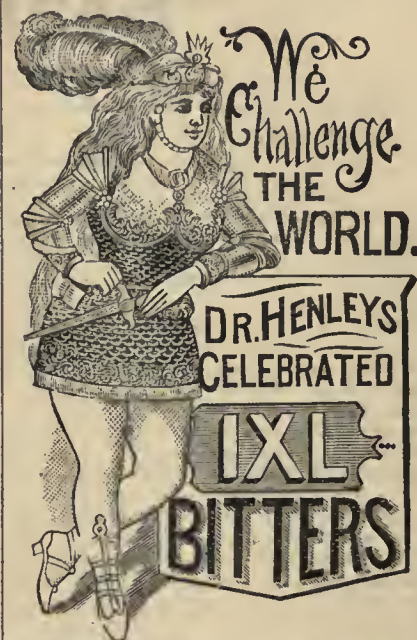
Wine grapes were sold in this county last year for from \$6 to \$8 per ton. The fact that one winery contracted this week for over 1500 tons at \$12 per ton indicates that the prices will this year be more satisfactory.—Fresno Republican.

A Napa paper says that in the last two or three years many old vines have been uprooted in that section and new ones planted in their places. It is therefore thought that this year's vintage will be larger than usual in Napa county.

It is stated by the St. Helena Star that several months ago C. P. Adamson sold forty barrels of brandy to a party in Germany at a very good figure. Last week he received another order from the same party for 150 barrels, to be shipped immediately. The letter also stated that from a large number of samples his was considered the best. This speaks well for California brandy.

A San Bernardino county paper believes that the *mal nero* has run its course. It says: The mysterious vine disease is believed to be a thing of the past in this section of the state. Even in the worst affected localities in Orange and Los Angeles counties this belief seems to be well grounded. It has never done any noteworthy damage in San Bernardino county, and there is no present fear that it will. The Phoenix, Riverside, of May 3d says: "Our vineyards have never looked better than they do at present—fresh, green and healthy, and with a good promise for a large yield of fruit."

#### For Dyspepsia and Indigestion



SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

#### CALIFORNIA VINEYARDS.

A Directory of Those Prominent in the Wine Industry.



[These cards inserted for \$5 per year in advance.]

**El Pinal Vineyard.**—Established 1852. Wines and brandies. Geo. West & Son, Stockton, Cal.

**Sierra Vista Vineyard.**—Wines and brandies. Sierra Vista Vineyard Company, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**I. De Turk Vineyards.**—Established 1862. Wines and brandies. I. De Turk, Santa Rosa, Cal.

**Cresta Blanca.**—Exclusively fine high grade wines in bottle; fine Sauternes and Medoc types. Only cash orders solicited. Charles A. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Inglennock Vineyard.**—Established 1883. Wines and brandies. Gustave Niebaum, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

**Sunset Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Webster & Sargent, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**Mont Range Vineyard.**—Established 1885. Dry wines. A. G. Chauche, Livermore, Cal. Office 615-617 Front street, San Francisco, Cal.

**Electra Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Dry wines. Clarence J. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Olivia Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Julia P. Smith, Livermore, Cal.

**Linda Vista Vineyard.**—Established 1858. Dry and sweet wines. C. C. McIver, Mission San Jose, Alameda Co., Cal.

**Fresno Vineyard.**—Established 1880. Sweet and dry wines and brandies. Fresno, Cal. L. P. Draxler, 409 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Now is the time to subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.



## — CURRENT PRICES. —

**Kentucky Bourbons and Ryes.**

[Quotations in Warehouse and Distillery.]

E. G. B.—Export Gauge Bremen; N. Y.—New York; N. Y. C. H.—New York Custom House; L. P. W. H.—Louisville Public Warehouse; Lou. Louisville; Cin.—Cincinnati;  
 In Bond. Dist'y—Distillery; C. C. H.—Cincinnati Custom House; St. L. C. H.—St. Louis Custom House. **Tax Paid.**

BRANDS.	Spring, '86.	Fall, '89.	Spring, '89.	Fall, '88.	Spring, '88.	Fall, '87.	Spring, '87.	Fall, '86.	Spring, '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Spring, '84.	Spring, '83.	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Aiken.....														82 265	NYCH
Anderson.....		50	57½	60			80		200					82 265	NYCH
Anderson Co., Sour Mash.			52½	55			70			210	225				
Ashland.....			45				65							*81 265	NYCH
Astor.....															
Atherton.....			47½	50			70		177½	180		225		*81 245	OCH
Aurora.....							65								
Ballard & Lancaster.															
Beam, J. H.....							60		175					82 245	NYCH
Beargrass.....	35		45												
Bel-Air.....	40		55		65										
Belle of Anderson			52½	55			65		190					81 265	
" " Co.....			50	65							230				
Belle of Marion.....	45		60		72½		75		200					81 265	St. Louis CH
Belle of Nelson.....	55	55	67½	70			97½		225					80 400	
Belle of Louisville.....															
Beechwood.....															
Bowen, H. C.....							80								
Belmont.....							65		195						
Berkele, Wm.....			50												
Berry, W. L.....							80							*81 265	
Berry, E. C.....			50				70		180		195			81 245	
Big Springs.....	32½		60											81 300	
Blakemore.....	50		47½				65		190					81 285	NYCH
Blue Grass.....			80	82½	105		115		240	242½	265	275	250		
Bond & Lillard.....	57½		47½				65		195					81 265	
Bond, M. S.....		35	60				85		210						
Boon's Knoll.....			45		50									80 250	
Bowen, J. A.....	32½														
Brownfield, W. W.....							75		195					*81 275	
Buchanan.....	45		55	60			75		200						
Buffalo Spring.....	40		50				75								
Callaghan.....														*81 265	NYCH
Carlisle.....	50		65				65		215		225			81 265	St. LCH
" Ky. Dis. Co.....			47½						180						
Cedar Run.....	40		65	65	75				200						
Chase, E. H.....			50											*81 260	Louisville
Chickencock.....			45		57½		65							*82 250	NYCH
Clay, Samuel, Jr.....			40		55		60							81 265	NYCH
Clifton.....			52½	55			70		195					*81 260	NYCH
Commonwealth.....			45		50		62½							82 245	
Cook, C. B.....	32½		40	42½			60							81 240	
Coon Hollow.....	45	47½	60				75							81 275	
Craig F. J.....	35		47½						225					81 245	
Crab Orchard.....															
Criterion.....	30	32½	42½		60		65								
Crystal Springs.....	35		45				62½							80 260	LPWH
Cumberland.....		45	50	50			70		190					80 285	
Cummins, R. & Co.....			50											81 275	
Cream of Anderson.....			52½		62½		70								
Cliff Falls.....	40	42½	50												
Deadman, C. M.....					60	65	65								
Dix River Rock Bass.....	40		50		65				225						
Dant, J. W.....	42½		50		70		75								
Darling.....	37½	40		55	60		70								
Davies County Club.....			50		62½										
Double Spring.....	32½		40				62½		190						
Durham.....			45		50		65								
Dundee.....			50												
Early Times.....	50		60		67½		75		200					81 265	
Edge Cliff.....	45		55		60		70		190						
Edgewater.....	42½	45	50				70		195					81 265	NYCH
Elkhorn.....			40		50		65							81 260	NYCH
Excelsior.....	32½		45				60		175		185			81 245	
Elk Run.....			35				45								
Ferncliff.....	25	30													
Freeland.....															
Fible & Crabb.....			52½		65		70								
Fields, J. W. M.....			50	55			85				225				
Frazier, J. W.....			57½				87½								
Garland.....	30		37½												
Glenarme.....		32½	45				62½							82 250	
Glencoe.....															
Glenmore.....	40	45	52½				70								
Glen Springs.....			40				57½							81 260	
Greystone.....			47½				65								
Greenbriar.....	40		55		60		70								
G. W. S.....			55		65		75							80 325	
Howard.....															
Hackley, S. O.....	42½		50				75		200		220				
Hanning, Jno.....	42½		52½				80	185							
Harris, N.....			50				70		195					81 265	LPWH
Hawkins.....			50		70		80		200		225				
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....	35		45				70								
Head, F. M.....															
Head, W. H.....	32½		45				70								
Hermitage.....			85	90			140		250		260	270		82 325	Dist'y
Hill & Hill.....	40	45	55	60	70		80								
Honey Dew.....	35		47½		52½										
Hume.....			50				70				225			80 300	

All old goods quoted are Spring unless denoted by \* which indicates Fall.



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**KENTUCKY RYES.**

BRANDS.	Spring, '90.	Fall, '89.	Spring, '89.	Fall, '88.	Spring, '88.	Fall, '87.	Spring, '87.	Fall, '86.	Spring, '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Spring, '84.	Spring, '83.	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Anderson.....														81 275	
Ashland.....															
Atherton.....								190							
Beargrass.....															
Belle of Nelson.....				67½						225					
Blue Grass.....			55				72½	187		210	250				
Buchanan.....															
Criterion.....			50												
Crystal Springs.....					52½		57½		180						
Edge Cliff.....			55												
Edgewater.....	45	47½	55				75								
Greystone.....			65				75		200						
Hermitage.....	85		95	100			140		265	270	285	325	350		
Highland.....	40		52½	55		62½	65								
Hume.....			50				70		205		230				
Lancaster, E. P.....															
Lynchburg.....	35		45	45	50	52½			190						
McBrayer, W. H.....															
Marion County.....							77½								
Maryland.....			50												
Mellwood.....															
Miles.....		50	65												
Monarch, M. V.....		55							240						
Monarch, R.....											245				
Nelson.....		50		70				200	235						
Normandy.....		50	60												
O. F. O.....			85				135						330		
Old Peper.....	70		82½				110		265		290	325			
Old Taylor.....															
Old Tarr.....															
Oscar Pepper.....															
Peacock.....									185						
Pepper, R. P.....			65						200						
Ripy.....															
Rohrer, D.....					47½		55								
Rolling Fork.....	35	45		55			80								
Sovereign.....		50							225		235			81 275	
Sunny Side.....															
Van Hook.....			50				65								
Wathen.....		45		60			70								
Yellowstone.....			100		115										

**EASTERN RYES.**

Bridgeport.....		57½	65	67½	72½	77½	85	215							
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....	52½	57½	67½	75	85	87½	97½								
Dougherty.....	65	77½	85	90	100	105	115		260	310					
Finch's Golden Wed'g.....	65	67½	80	85	95		110		255						
Foust, W.....															
Frontier.....	35	40	50												
Gibson.....	65	75	85	102½	120	125	140	310	335	400	425				
Guckenheimer.....	62½	65	75	82½	90	95	102½	230	260	285					
Hannisville.....	70	75	85	92½	110		125	290	310	335					
Horsey.....									200						
Jones, G. W.....		47½	57½	62½	67½	75	80		225						
Meadville.....	50	55	60	65	70										
Melvale.....			75		90				250						
Monticello.....	60	65	75		95		110		250	260	275				
Montrose.....	48½		47½	55	62½		70		180						
Moore, Tom.....	45	55	60												
Mt. Vernon.....	75	77½	90	100	115	125	200	300	325	350					
Orient.....	45	50	55	65			95	210	225						
Overholt.....		60	72½	85	102½		120	265	290						
Radock.....															
Sherwood.....	60	62½	77½	82½	92½		112½	235	265	260	295	325		81 400	
Lippencott.....															

**A. P. HOTALING & CO.**

—Established 1852.—

IMPORTERS OF

**WINES AND LIQUORS.****J. H. CUTTER****Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.**

429 to 437 Jackson Street, San Francisco, Cal.





## Directory of Distillers.

### Their Brands and Business Addresses.

**Astor, Belmont, Nutwood,**  
[Bourbons]—Moore & Selliger, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle of Marion,** [Bourbon]—Bald-  
rick & Callaghan, Lebanon, Ky.

**Belle of Anderson,** [Bourbon]—  
S. J. Greenbaum, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle-Air, Old Log Cabin,**  
[Bourbons]—John G. Roach & Co.,  
Louisville, Ky.

**Beargrass, Kentucky Pride,**  
**Carlisle,** [Bourbons]—Kentucky  
Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky.

**The Belle of Anderson Co.**—  
Hand-made sour mash—Pure Spring-  
water. Ed. Murphy & Co., Lawrence-  
burg, Ky.

**Hume,** [Bourbon]—W. S. Hume & Co.,  
Silver Creek, Ky.

**J. C. Mattingly & Sons**—Pure  
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G. Mattingly Co., Louisville, Ky.

**Old Taylor,** [Bourbon]—E. H. Taylor,  
Jr. & Sons, Frankfort, Ky.

**R. Monarch, Kentucky Club,**  
**Glenmore,** [Bourbona], R. Mon-  
arch, Owensboro, Ky.

**Zeno,** [Bourbon]—Union Distilling Co.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Dougherty,** [Rye]—J. A. Dougherty  
& Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.

**Gibson, Mount Vernon,** [Ryea]  
—Hannis Distilling Co., Philadelphia,  
Penn.

**Monticello,** [Rye]—M. Crichton &  
Co., Baltimore, Md.

**Melvale,** [Rye]—Cummings & Co.,  
Baltimore, Md.

**Overholt,** [Rye]—A. Overholt & Co.,  
Pittsburg, Penn.

### ENCOURAGING.

Charles F. Oldham, of the firm of Grier-  
son, Oldham & Co., London, who came to  
this State recently for the purpose of in-  
specting the young wines in the cellars of  
the producers in the various districts, with  
a view to establishing an extensive trade  
in California wines in England, is in this  
valley visiting the different cellars. Mr.  
Oldham paid this office a pleasant call  
Wednesday and in course of conversation  
said that he was highly pleased with the  
new wines he had seen, especially the red,  
as they were excellent in color and taste.  
He said that the majority of old wines were  
not up to what they should be—that the  
treatment was not just right. He said that  
this applied to the whole State more par-  
ticularly than to Napa county, as he had  
visited every section. He said that he  
found excellent old wines in a great  
many cases, but never in large quantities.  
Mr. Wheeler, who was with Mr. Oldham,  
said that the criticisms were all just and  
that an effort should be made to improve  
the treatment of old wines. Mr. Oldham  
stated that if the right varieties were set  
out in the soil adapted to them, there would  
be a great demand in England for Califor-  
nia wines. The visit of this learned wine  
man will no doubt tend to encourage our  
wine men who will take greater pride in  
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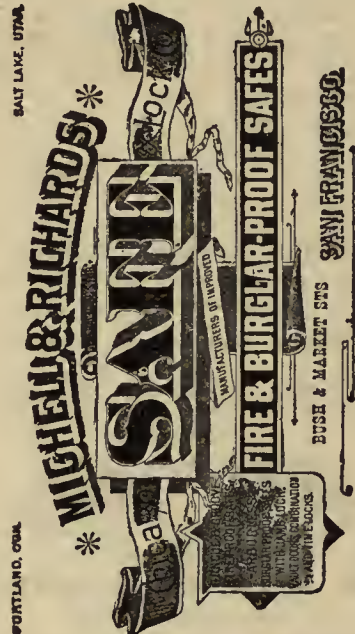
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8.30 A	Los Angeles Express, for Fresno, Bakersfield, Mojave & East & Los Angeles.....	11.15 A
8.30 A	Niles, San Jose, Stockton, Yuba, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville & Red Bluff.....	5.45 P
10.30 A	Haywards and Niles.....	2.15 P
*12.00 M	Haywards, Niles and San Jose.....	* 3.45 P
* 1.00 P	Sacramento River Steamers.....	* 6.00 A
3.00 P	Express for Haywards, Niles, and San Jose.....	0.45 A
3.30 P	Second-class for Ogden & East (Stockton and Milton; for Vallejo, Santa Rosa and Callatoga.....)	10.45 P
4.00 P	Sacramento and Knight's Landing via Davis.....	0.45 A
4.30 P	Niles and Livermore.....	10.45 A
*4.30 P	Niles and San Jose.....	* 8.45 A
*4.30 P	Haywards and Niles.....	* 7.45 P
5.30 P	Sunset Route, Atlantic Express, for Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Denning, El Paso, New Orleans, and East.....	8.45 P
6.00 P	Shasta Route Express, for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Puget Sound and East.....	7.45 A
7.00 P	Central Atlantic Express for Ogden and East.....	9.45 A

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8.15 A	Newark, Centerville, San Jose, Felton, Boulder Creek, and Santa Cruz.....	5.50 P
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BELGIC.....	TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st
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# PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

## JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



VOL. XXIV, NO. 7.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 13, 1890.

PRICE 15 CENTS

### "WALDEN COGNAC."

Edward Walden Jr., on Successful Brandy Making.

Walden & Co., of Geyserville and New York, are meeting with remarkable success in the manufacture and sale of brandy. It will be remembered that for the '89 vintage they doubled the capacity of their crusher and distillery and made about 100,000 gallons. This year they are preparing to double their producing capacity, and will buy and crush 4000 tons of grapes during the coming vintage. Walden & Co., are probably the largest distillers of brandy in the world, and the high quality of "Walden Cognac" enables them to readily dispose of their entire product at good prices. A large portion of their cognac finds buyers in the European market, and successfully competes with the foreign product.

Edward Walden Jr., Pacific Coast Manager of the firm was at the Occidental during the fortnight. In reply to questions by a representative of the REVIEW, he stated that the improvements being made at the distillery would give them a distilling capacity of 2000 gallons daily and make the plant the largest one in the world devoted to the distillation of grape brandy. The experience of Walden & Co., in the production and sale of grape brandy has given them strong faith in the future of this branch of the wine industry. In speaking upon this point Mr. Walden very sensibly remarked that the outlook for California brandies though quite encouraging at the present time would have been much brighter had there been more of the spirit distilled from pure sound wine and less from spoiled wine, etc., as is done by many of the smaller distillers, who make the distillation of brandy an unimportant adjunct to the business of wine making. This latter class of distillers labor under the impression that it does not pay to convert good wine into brandy, but the experience of Messrs. Walden & Co., has proved to them that such a course is the only proper one to pursue, and in the production of "Walden Cognac" only the pure sound juice of the grape is used.

"We have been experimenting more or less during the past ten years in the production of brandy," said Mr. Walden Jr., "and during that time have proceeded on our own judgment. The result is we have arrived at the position we have been striving for—namely, where we can produce a first-class cognac brandy in large quantities and of average quality. We claim to

and do successfully compete with foreign brandies in their own home markets. In fact the greater portion of the brandy produced by us is sold abroad, in Europe and England, where it comes in direct competition with the foreign product. The fact is that the ravages of the phylloxera in the Cognac district have so greatly reduced the product that the output is not equal to the demand and there is consequently a good market for good pure grape brandy that has been properly produced. We have no trouble in disposing of our brandy at satisfactory prices and our faith in the future of the business is illustrated by the fact that we are making preparations to enable us to distill double the amount produced by us last year."

### PHYLLOXERA IN FRANCE IN 1889.

The French Phylloxera Commission, in the report presented on February 3rd record new discoveries of the presence of phylloxera as having been made in three new departments and twelve arrondissements in 1889. "Efforts made for its destruction were not relaxed, and the Minister of Agriculture gave £7754 in the shape of subventions last year to those departments and communes which had voted funds for the defense of their vineyards, against £7239 similarly disbursed in 1888. The energy shown by those engaged in vine culture in preserving their vines is surpassed by that shown in replacing destroyed surfaces. The extent of vines reconstituted by means of American vines progresses with such rapidity that it is possible to forecast within a short period the time when vines will occupy an area equal to that which they covered before the attack. A few figures will illustrate this. The American vines planted occupied 8994 hectares in 1881, 17,096 hectares in 1882, 28,012 hectares in 1883, 52,777 hectares in 1884, 75,292 hectares in 1885, 110,787 hectares in 1886, 165,517 hectares in 1887, 214,787 hectares in 1888 and 299,802 hectares in 1889. There was an increase last year alone, therefore, of 85,114 hectares so planted. If this progress is maintained, in four years France (of which the total vine area is already the largest in the world will reach her maximum. The departments which lead are Hérault, 110,000 hectares; Aude, 27,000 hectares; Gard, 24,000 hectares; Gironde, 19,000 hectares; Pyrénées-Orientales, 30,000 hectares, and Var, 19,000 hectares. Copper salts and sulphate of copper have been used with good effect in counteracting mildew and black rot, but inquiries are still proceeding as to the most efficacious manner of dealing with the latter."

### IS IT DYING OUT?

The Mal Nero Seems to Have Run Its Course.

It is now near the end of May, and all over California the vineyards are in full leaf, the blossoms have fallen and the grapes are well set. The vine growers are watching the vines with the greatest interest, owing to the prevalence of the vine disease that has destroyed so many of the vineyards in the last few years. The outlook at this time is certainly very encouraging. The vines have come out with much vigor, and the growth of wood is as heavy as ever it was in the best years in the history of this section. The blossoms came in abundance and of fine growth, and they were succeeded by a splendid show of grapes. At this date these young grapes are developing as well as any ever seen. This is not true merely in isolated cases, but is remarked generally all over this section. In the San Fernando valley the vineyards all look well. That of Messrs. Dillon & Kenealy, of this city, is in as flourishing a state as could be hoped for. Near the city the vines on the San Rafael ranch all look well. All through the San Gabriel valley, at Pasadena, Alhambra, San Gabriel Sunny Slope, Santa Anita and through the Azusa to Pomona, San Bernardino and Riverside, everywhere the vineyards look remarkably healthy. The lower end of the Los Angeles valley about Anaheim, Santa Ana and Orange has very few vineyards left that escaped the ravages of the disease, which was particularly violent in that district. Yet even there the few vineyards that did survive show no signs of suffering this year. At Norwalk there is a fine young vineyard planted three years ago that appears to be in excellent health. Just east of Downey is another planted the same year that looks quite as well. At Anaheim some of the vignerons of the past palmy days of the industry were encouraged to set out a few vines as an experiment. These are looking well. Others have set out small patches this year and they are coming out in a most excellent manner.

In all the old vineyards dead vines are found, but these are plants badly effected last year, either killed outright or made so sick that their recovery became impossible. The vines that had escaped the ravages of the disease up to this year are not showing the slightest sign of sickness at this date. The growth is prolific, the leaves are of a perfect hue, the blossoms came perfectly,

and the young grapes are growing apace.

To be sure this is too early to show to perfect satisfaction that the disease is a thing of the past. The earlier weeks of the spring and summer do not develop the disease in its worst forms. It has usually taken the hot weather of July and still more that of August to develop the worst results of the disease. Then the current season is an exceptionally favorable one. The winter was a wet one, and all the ground is full of moisture; the weather up to this time has been marked by an unusual absence of hot days; there is much dampness in the atmosphere. These are all influences that tend to check any manifestation of the disease of the vines. It will take two or three months to set perfectly at rest this question so interesting to vine growers. But this element of doubt does not set aside the fact that the vines are all doing better many hundred per cent. than they have done for years; nor at all remove the grounds for hope that the disease is past. Simply it prevents the mind from reaching a certain conclusion that such is the case. The most experienced men in the business firmly believe that the next fall will put the whole thing beyond any shadow of doubt.

In the matter of planting new vines, this consideration ought not to be lost sight of—that the cuttings are being taken from the old, diseased vines, with the great probability that the germs of the disease still inhere in them. This is a thought worthy of the closest attention of the planters.

If the disease has passed away of itself, it will bear out a theory always maintained by this paper. It has been held that it was improbable that any disease could develop after many thousand years of viticulture that would wipe the industry off the face of the earth. It would be contrary to all experience in animal or vegetable life. Local causes have developed local diseases, and those in the vine have often been serious. One wiped out nearly all the Germau vineyards a few years ago. Those of Madeira were destroyed at another time. France is now suffering from the worst visitation on record; but there is reason to believe that time will find a remedy even for the phylloxera.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

A vine grower of Fresno county states that contracts are being made for this season's wine grapes in that county at from \$15 to \$20 per ton. This is certainly encouraging to the growers of wine grapes.



## ANNUAL MEETING.

THE VITICULTURAL COMMISSION  
MEET AND ELECT OFFICERS.The Success of California Wines in  
England and Their Future—Resume of Reports  
Filed.

The annual meeting of the State Viticultural Commission was held at Viticultural Hall on June 9th, Vice-President De Turk presiding. The new Commissioners Chas. Bundschu, E. C. Priber and R. D. Stevens took their seats. The other members present were I. De Turk, Geo. West, J. De Barth Shorb, John T. Doyle and G. G. Blanchard. Secretary Turrell read a general report from Expert Dowlen on the southern vine disease in which he gave a review of the inception and progress of the malady which appeared in 1884 and of the experimental work that has been done toward discovering the exact nature of the disease and a remedy therefor. The name chosen for the malady—"California Disease"—was objected to by Commissioner Doyle and on his motion was changed to "Ansaheim Disease." The voluminousness of the report makes it impossible to publish it in the present issue, but its more important features will be given in the future.

At the invitation of the Board Chas. F. Oldham, of the firm of Grierson, Oldham & Co., London, gave his experience in handling California wines in England, and his opinion of the future of these wines in that country. Mr. Oldham stated that he first became acquainted with California wines about four years ago, when he received a consignment of ten barrels from a man in this State from whom he had never before heard. This wine though badly "off" was corrected and found favor among the firm's patrons. This led to other consignments, and the trade finally grew to such proportions that it was considered necessary to visit California and learn if the industry here was such as to warrant the building up of an extensive business. The result of that visit, Mr. Oldham stated, had been very satisfactory, and he had made arrangements to go into the business of handling California wines extensively.

In reply to a question by Commissioner Bundschu, Mr. Oldham said that the consumers of the California wine sold by his house were of the best class, including the high-toned London clubs and prominent personages in the English nobility, all of whom were highly pleased with the wine. His experience had been with red and white dry wines, and it was a curious fact that while the English would not drink the white wines of other countries, they took kindly to those of California. As for the red wines, they came in successful competition with the European product. He advised sending the very best wines, and that they be put in the most perfect condition possible, and that they be placed in the hands only of responsible wine merchants who would be able to take care of them. Otherwise the wine would either be spoiled or sold under a foreign label.

Commissioner Bundschu said that he had correspondence to show that the English market had been injured by shipping bad wine to it. He thought that wines only

that were old, but slightly acid and full-bodied should be sent to that market.

Mr. Oldham said that the wines should not be more than fifteen months old, as his experience had taught him that wines of that age travelled better and were easier to handle on arrival. He further declared that the wines of this State were kept in too dry cellars, and that if they were damp the wines would be better. Compared with the Bordeaux cellars, those that are considered dry there would be considered wet in California. It was a difference in climate. As an instance of the effect of a damp cellar on wine, he related that some '86 wine shipped to him in '87 was kept in his cellar and finally bottled. He brought back a sample on his present trip and compared it with the same wine in cask here when it was found to be far superior thereto. Speaking of the wine he had seen in this State, Mr. Oldham said he could put his hands on large quantities of '89 wine that would be immensely liked in England and Europe.

A discussion of the relative merits of the '89 and previous vintages followed, in which it was conceded that the vintage of last year was a famous one, and would prove to have better keeping qualities than its predecessors.

On the subject of sweet wines, Mr. Oldham said he could not make a favorable report, but he did not see why port wine could not be successfully produced here to compete in the foreign markets. It would hardly be worth while to make sherry for export, as Spain was now producing it at a loss. As to port the producers here do not know what the English palate likes, and he proposed to send out some sample cases with prices, for free distribution among the producers in order that they might know just what kind of port was needed for the English market.

Replying to a question Mr. Oldham said that California brandy had been very well received in England and that when the distillers of this State pay the proper attention to making brandy out of Folle Blanche grapes England will take a great deal of California brandy. At the present time French brandy was not popular in England whisky having largely displaced it. In conclusion Mr. Oldham advised the use of 150-gallon casks in shipping wine as the evaporation was no greater than in smaller packages in which it amounted to five American gallons. While the English custom duty was a great deal more than the first cost of the wine it could be handled profitably and the gentleman expressed the belief that within a few years the demand for California wine would compel every wine merchant in London to carry it in stock.

A vote of thanks was extended Mr. Oldham, and then the annual report of Clarence J. Wetmore, manager of the exhibit, was read. It stated that there are now forty three exhibitors in the hall. The cafe sold 5471 bottles of wine last year and the receipts were \$2232.75. Charles B. Turrill read the annual report and submitted the financial statement, showing that the receipts for the year 1888-9 were \$30,000, and the expenses \$29,724.43. The expenses since July 1, 1889, have been \$17,616.73, showing a deficiency of \$116.73.

C. A. Wetmore stated to the Commission that the deficiency was unavoidable, and that he proposed to contribute his last month's salary to make good the deficit.

The report of the retiring President, Charles A. Wetmore, was then read, in

which he expressed his appreciation of the manner in which he has been treated during his two years as presiding officer. Referring to the pending measure in Congress known as the "Original Package" bill, the report stated that urgent appeals had been made to secure the influence of California against the measure, which relegates to the States the entire control of the so-called temperance question. Mr. Wetmore suggested the advisability of the Commission directing its officers to urge the California delegation in Congress to favor the passage of the bill, as the defeat of the measure "would result in national legislation, unwholesome and unnecessary."

The report further stated that there was a demand on the part of producers for extending the Platt's Hall plan of exhibiting viticultural products and private brands to important trade centers, such as New York, Chicago and London. The appointment of a special committee to take this matter under consideration was recommended. In his report Mr. Wetmore took exception to the recent public declaration of Mr. George Hussman that "California would never excel in her clarets," and declared that the success of these wines disproved the statement. The report concluded with congratulations to producers on the improved condition of the wine market, and the prediction that the depression of the last two years can not last much longer.

After the noon recess the Commission proceeded to the election of officers, beginning with President. Commissioner West nominated Isaac De Turk and Commissioner Priber placed Charles Bundschu in nomination. Mr. Bundschu, in expressing his appreciation of the compliment and the honor of the position, stated that he would be unable to give it the proper attention, and withdrew. He nominated Commissioner J. De Barth Shorb. Mr. Shorb also declined on the ground that the President should be a man who resided in San Francisco or near to this city. Mr. Priber spoke in favor of Mr. Bundschu, and the ballots were then cast. Of the seven votes polled Mr. De Turk received four, Mr. Bundschu two, and Mr. Shorb one. On the motion of Commissioner Priber, the election of President De Turk was made unanimous. President De Turk expressed his thanks to the Commission for the honor conferred upon him, and promised to give his best efforts to the office.

For Vice-President George West was nominated by Commissioner Doyle and seconded by Commissioner Bundschu. Mr. West declined and Commissioner Shorb was elected.

For the office of Treasurer, there were two nominations—Commissioners Priber and Doyle. Mr. Doyle received six votes and was declared elected.

Two names were presented for Secretary—Charles B. Turrill, the incumbent, and Winfield Scott of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. Mr. Scott received five votes and Mr. Turrill three. Mr. Scott was therefore declared elected.

When nominations for Chief Viticultural Officer were asked for, Chas. A. Wetmore was named by George West, and George Hussman by E. C. Priber. John T. Doyle seconded the name of C. A. Wetmore.

Commissioner Bundschu made a short speech in which he strongly opposed the election of Mr. Wetmore whom he charged with being largely blamable for the in-harmony which exists between the merchants and the growers. While admitting and praising the high abilities of Mr. Wet-

more in the viticultural field he thought it was time for a change in the office.

The balloting resulted in three votes for Wetmore, three for Maslin and two for Hussman. Mr. Hussman's name was then withdrawn and the vote stood Wetmore four, Maslin four. Before the taking of the third ballot Commissioners Priber and Stevens spoke in opposition to Mr. Wetmore declaring that they wanted harmony and that it could be secured by the election of Mr. Maslin.

Commissioner Doyle while paying a high tribute to the abilities of Mr. Wetmore whom he designated as "an able man of positive opinions who was not afraid to express them," expressed doubts as to the competency of Mr. Maslin, whom he considered a "learner" in viticultural matters.

C. A. Wetmore stated to the Board that Mr. Maslin was a good man for the office and that fruitless efforts had been made in the past to get him to accept the place. The third ballot was taken without any result. On the fourth ballot Commissioner Doyle changed his vote to Mr. Maslin and that gentleman was elected by a vote five to three.

President De Turk nominated the following standing committees and the meeting adjourned:

Executive—West, Blanchard and Doyle.

Auditing—Shorb.

Finance—Rose, Shorb and Doyle.

Vine Pests and Diseases—West, Priber and Shorb.

Distillation, Counterfeits and Adulterating—Shorb, West and Bundschu.

Raisins and Table Grapes—West, Rose and Stephens.

Experimental Wine Cellar—West, Shorb and Bundschu.

Anaheim Disease—Shorb.

World's Fair—Shorb, Blanchard, Stephens, Bundschu and Priber.

After the Commission had adjourned a dispatch was sent to E. W. Maslin at Sacramento, notifying him of his election as Chief Executive Officer. On the following day a telegram was received from Mr. Maslin in which he said: "Simply impossible for me to except Chief Executive Office."

By reason of Mr. Maslin's refusal to qualify, C. A. Wetmore will continue to serve as Chief Executive Officer until the election and qualification of his successor.

## NOTICE—VINEYARD PROPRIETORS!

A Frenchman, who has had a long experience and studied to perfection the treatment of wines and liquors, also the distillation of brandies and cognacs, can, with the wines and brandies of this country, produce the same qualities of the greater portion of the wines, cognacs and liquors imported from Europe.

He has been in America for several years past, and is perfectly well acquainted with merits and defects of the wines of this country, also with every means of improving and clarifying the same if necessary; he can demonstrate what he asserts, and will operate on samples in the presence of the parties producing them, free of charge.

He is desirous of finding a situation as foreman, or in a similar capacity; the best of references furnished. Address, P. A., 630 Clay street, San Francisco.

M. Denicke, of Fresno, reports that *coulure*, in a mild form, has attacked the Muscat vines in that district. This is probably due to the recent cold weather. The wine grape crop, he says, looks "very fair."



**COPPER SULPHATE.****Its Effects Upon Wine Must and Fine Wines.**

The use of copper sulphate for vine mildew and its effects on wine produced from vines thus treated is being widely discussed by German and French scientists. The consensus of opinion seems to be that while such wines show traces of copper, the amount held in solution is not sufficient to be dangerous to health or to produce disagreeable symptoms. It is known, however, that the presence of such foreign matter often affects the process of fermentation. Two noted chemists have investigated this important question and secured valuable results. M. Quantin, after extensive researches states that copper sulphate that has been dissolved in wine-must separates out as a copper sulphide and that more or less of the energy of the ferment must be used up and wasted in the reduction of the copper salt.

The most valuable information on this subject has been obtained by M. Rommier, who recently made public the results of his investigations, in a paper read before the Academy of Sciences of Paris, in which he accounted for the deterioration in the

quality of certain well-known French wines through the presence of copper sulphate in the must.

Last autumn Rommier procured grapes from M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran, and from M. le Marquis de Dampierre, who are owners of vineyards in the Charente. It will be remembered that the early frosts which occurred during the middle of last September checked the ripening of the fruit, and in some vineyards produced disastrous results; the inferior quality of the wine of 1889 produced by this district has been generally attributed to the effects of these early frosts.

M. Rommier proceeded to effect the fermentation of the grapes which he received from Charente, each bunch being separately treated. They were crushed and submitted to a temperature of 25° to 30° C. during fifteen days, but in the case of those sent by M. le Marquis de Dampierre, no true fermentation was initiated and not a bubble of carbonic acid came off. The grapes sent by M. de Boisbaudran gave five fermentations out of six attempts in two days, but on examining the lees after cultivating them in sterilised grape juice, it was discovered that the yeast cells were not ellipsoidal but belonged to the species

called *apiculatus*. M. Rommier believing that these phenomena were due to the late dressings of copper sulphate to mildewed vines, made a test of the action of the sulphate upon wine must.

A number of small flat-bottomed flasks were taken, and into each was introduced 40 cc. of clean filtered and sterilized grape juice. Quantities of copper sulphate solution containing 1 mgrm., 2 mgrm., 3 mgrm., or 4 mgrm., of copper were then mixed with the must, together with a little fresh, pure culture of the ellipsoidal ferment of champagne.

All the flasks were exposed to the same conditions of temperature, but all were not treated with the copper sulphate solution. It was observed that in those flasks to which no sulphate had been added, fermentation commenced in from 16 to 18 hours, and was in full swing in 24 hours. The flasks which contained 1 mgrm. of copper did not exhibit signs of fermentation for 30 hours, the action was not well started for 60 hours, and was only making fair progress 24 hours afterwards. Those flasks which contained 2 mgrm. of copper, showed signs of fermentation in about 70 hours, and even in about 100 hours the action was proceeding slowly. Finally,

those flasks which contained 3 mgrm. and 4 mgrm. of copper, only commenced to show any signs of fermentation after 100 hours, and even 24 hours afterwards the process was not very pronounced.

M. Rommier is therefore of the opinion that copper sulphate greatly impedes the development of the ellipsoidal ferment from which the bouquet of wines originates. This being the case, growers who desire to preserve the bouquet and general quality of a certain class of wine, should avoid, as much as possible, the late application of this salt to the vines. Common varieties of grapes are not so readily affected as they generally possess several varieties of ferment, but great care should be observed in the case of high-type grapes, which as a usual thing have but one variety of ellipsoidal, or bouquet ferment.

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## AN ENCOURAGING REPORT.

## Prof. Dowlen Finds the Vines Much Improved in Condition.

The report of Prof. Dowlen on the condition of the diseased vines in Southern California for the month of May, is the first official intimation that the dread *mal nero* has possibly run its course. His statement of the situation gives every reason to hope that the crisis was reached last year and that the vines that have survived the attacks of the disease will be restored to health. It is true they will be subjected to the trying hot weather of July and August, but the vigor that is being now developed may be sufficient to carry them through that ordeal. The full text of the report is given below and will be found highly interesting:

During the month the vines in the hot-house, described in the last report, No. 40, as being in good health, have made satisfactory progress, their present condition is as follows. Numbers are the same as in last report, and vines marked thus \* have been treated at least twice this season, the last time being April 14th:

No. 1 \* Muscat. Has made no progress but the vine is not dead.

No. 2 \* Muscat. Making fair growth and is healthy, though the canes are small.

No. 4 \* Muscat. Has made good growth, canes are well proportioned, though small.

No. 5 \* Muscat. Is growing well; has not shown any sign of disease since the middle of March.

No. 6 \* Muscat. The growth is very slow, but shows no disease.

No. 7 \* Burger. Several new buds have started during the month, and the vine seems to be on the way to recovery.

No. 8 Muscat. Has almost ceased growing.

No. 9 Muscat. Still growing slowly, but some leaves show signs of disease.

No. 11 \* Muscat. Making good growth; canes over six feet in length; quite healthy.

No. 12 \* Muscat. Making very vigorous growth; canes six feet and eight feet in length; quite healthy.

No. 13 \* Muscat. Making very strong, healthy growth. This vine and No. 4 have grapes the size of buckshot.

No. 14 \* Mission; No. 15 \* Mission; No. 16 \* Mission. These three vines have each made about the same progress; they are all strong, healthy-looking vines, with canes eight feet and ten feet in length, and large, full-colored leaves. No. 14 has set several bunches of fruit; as a rule the vines in the hot-house run to wood.

No. 17 \* Muscat. The first leaves showed the burnt looking edges which were so common last year when the vines started. By the middle of April hardly any growth had been made; the vine was then treated; since that time a fair amount of growth has been made, which is, up to the present, quite healthy.

No. 18 \* Muscat. Making a fair growth.

No. 19 \* Mission cutting of last year. Is making good growth; quite healthy.

No. 20 \* Mission cutting of last year. This vine was not pruned until March 18th, it bled freely and continuously until March 26th, and did not start until April 14th; it is now making a very strong, healthy growth, possibly the strongest of all.

No. 21 \* Mission cutting of last year. Is still making good, healthy growth.

Of the above vines Nos. 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 21 have been in the hot-house since the beginning of last year; the others were moved in at the beginning of

this year. All, with the exception of No. 7, have made good progress. The backward condition of some of the vines transplanted this year is possibly due to the work of gophers, which have been troublesome at times.

The cuttings mentioned in the last report have not made satisfactory progress as yet.

With respect to the vineyards generally, their condition is certainly more encouraging than at the corresponding period of last year; some varieties were late in starting, and have not put out so many canes as in previous years, but the growth that has been put out is healthy. A large number of vines have been inspected during the month. Amongst other places visited was the vineyard reported on in report No. 38, February 3rd. In this vineyard the vines throughout were in a healthy condition. The varieties were: Muscat, Burger, Zinfandel, Trousseau, Sultana, Mataro, Crab's Burgundy, Charbono, Gamay Teinturier, Pied de Perdrix and Lenoir; the Mission vines had been taken out. When seen last December, the Burger, Mataro, Muscat and Sultana vines showed some disease, the Mataro being most affected. Now all of these varieties are making good growth, which, at present, does not show any sign of disease. This is particularly noticeable in the Mataro vines.

The Lenoir, Gamay Teinturier and Pied de Perdrix were very vigorous. Crab's Burgundy, Charbono, Trousseau and Zinfandel were also very good. The block of Burger cuttings noticed in report No. 38 as being almost free from disease, is at present quite healthy.

Other vineyards in the neighborhood, but on higher ground, have been visited, and, in all, the same encouraging state of things was found. These vineyards were mainly planted with Mission, Blanc Elba, Zinfandel, Sultana and Muscat. All these varieties have made an exceedingly vigorous start, with promise of a good crop of fruit, the Blanc Elba and Zinfandel being especially good. The most noticeable feature in these vineyards was the manner in which the Mission vines were putting out their new growth; everywhere they had the same strong, healthy appearance. Here and there spots could be detected where the disease had left its mark last year, but even in these places the growth, though not so abundant, was quite as strong and healthy looking as in the untouched portions; only a very few vines were seen, which were so far gone as to be able to make but a very feeble effort to live.

A similar state of things exists even where the vines (Mission) were apparently so far gone at the end of last year that they were left unpruned, and the ground uncultivated, the intention being to uproot the entire plantings. A very great number of these vines have put out abundant foliage, and a fair amount of blossom, which, as yet, shows no sign of disease. This is the case even where vines have been entirely neglected for at least two years.

One very noticeable feature, this spring, is the very small number of vines which have shown the burnt appearance at the margins of the very young leaves, which was so common and almost universal in some varieties last year. Not fifty examples of this state of the foliage have been met with in going through many hundreds of acres of vines.

Notwithstanding all the favorable symptoms, it must be borne in mind that many of the vines are, of necessity, in a weak condition, and may give way under conditions which would not affect a thoroughly healthy plant. It will thus be well not to indulge in too great expectations, although the outlook is so much more promising now than at the corresponding period of last year.

ETHELBERT DOWLEN.

May 1, 1890.

B. Pyhrr.

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## KENTUCKY WHISKIES.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 29, 1890.

To the Wholesale Whisky Trade:—We submit herewith, in the usual shape, tables showing the bonded stocks of the three seasons of '87, '88 and '89, on April 30th, the production of the present season, and the withdrawals from said production also to same date, as taken from the official figures furnished us from the several Kentucky districts:

BONDED STOCKS, OF '87s, '88s AND '89s.			
There remained in bond Mar 31, '90, 5,875,667 of '87s, 3,084,820 of '88s and 19,757,111 of '89s, a total of 28,717,498 gallons.			
Unbonded in Apr. 30, '90, 1,950,008 of '87s, 1,950,008 of '88s and 1,950,008 of '89s, a total of 5,850,024 gallons.			
Total, 11,567,522 gallons.			
Leaving in bond Apr 30, '90, 5,071,458, 2,896,248, 19,309,278, 27,276,984			

## PRODUCTION '89-'90.

As shown in our last circular, to March 31, '90, inclusive, 21,988,564 gallons.

Production for April, viz:

2nd District	603,293	gallons.
5th "	2,159,170	"
6th "	712,787	"
7th "	971,490	"
8th "	836,091	"

5,282,831 gallons.

Total production from July 1, '89, to April 30, '90, inclusive, 27,271,395 gallons.

## BONDED STOCKS OF '90 CROP.

Remaining in bond March 31st, 19,702,475 gallons.

Produced during April, as above shown, 5,282,831 gallons. Total 24,985,306.

## UNBONDED IN APRIL.

2nd District	4,515	gallons.
5th "	199,489	"
6th "	59,227	"
7th "	5,006	"
8th "	2,103	"

270,337 gallons.

Total '90s, remaining in bond April 30th, 24,714,969 gallons.

We find that it has become generally accepted that the crop of '89 was not excessive, simply because it has been purchased, in large part, from the manufacturer at prices remunerative to him, and is now lodged in the hands of the dealer and the speculator.

The official figures of that crop, yet in bond—notwithstanding the liberal drafts that have been made upon it, and the fact that it is now entering upon its second summer, are, up to the date at which our tables are made, 19,309,278 gallons. They represent a vast quantity of whisky as well as a vast amount of tax to be paid.

These figures are supplemented by a production of '90s, to the same date of 27,271,395 gallons. The production of May will run the amount to some 32,000,000 gallons and June will possibly add 3,000,000 more, making a crop of 35,000,000

gallons. The further withdrawals of the crop of '89, and of the present crop, will probably leave in bond at the end of the fiscal year, June 30th, some 50,000,000 gallons, an amount 5,000,000 gallons less than our February circular assumed as likely to be the result. We then said:

"But when we meet face to face, on the 1st of July, the bonded stocks of '89 and '90, almost certainly at that date exceeding 55,000,000 gallons, and none of it then fit for use (the oldest being simply a long yearling), we are not only unable to join in the prevailing optimism that sees safety in the situation, but are compelled to view it to-day with the alarm we have given expression to, monthly, since the huge overproduction, now seemingly assured, was first foreshadowed.

It will be a matter of sincere felicitation to ourselves if the views we have taken, and now firmly hold, shall prove incorrect.

It seems to us, however, impossible that 55,000,000 gallons of Kentucky whiskies, of two seasons, shall be removed from the clutches of the Government by any means now open to owners, without the most serious disturbance, and we shall accept the contrary as a fact only when we see it."

The fact that our February maximum of anticipation has been averted seems to have inspired some of the less thoughtful distillers, a part of the inconsiderate trade and the less experienced of the trade press with the idea that the '90 crop is not so excessive, and that the combined crops of '89 and '90 in bond June 30th (which we assume will be close to 50,000,000 gallons) are really no "great shakes" after all.

The accomplished figures of 50,000,000 gallons of Kentucky whiskies in bond of the two seasons—new whiskies—instead of being satisfactory to us are only a little less alarming than 55,000,000 gallons would be. They are figures of mammoth proportions. They involve \$45,000,000 of debt due the Government by those who hold the whisky and they present a grave question in the economics of business.

There may be those whose ideas of amounts have been so schooled in these days of booms, of pension bills of ten figures and other reckless Government expenditures, that they may lightly regard a \$45,000,000 debt, but they will soon see, we fear, that the debt cannot be discharged without a grave disturbance of our own business and a sympathetic disturbance of all other commercial relations.

The two crops of Pennsylvania whiskies has been relatively as large or larger than the Kentucky production, and the effect of their unbonding will be felt with relative severity.

Our conviction is unweakened that the crop of '89 was excessive. The crop of '90 whilst it will fall short of the figures it promised in February to reach, will, it is now demonstrated, attain figures which, at the beginning of the season, would have appeared impossible, and that would have been scouted by those best informed. \* \* \*

Your obedient servants,

E. H. TAYLOR JR., & SONS,  
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Of San Gabriel, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Pure California Wines and Grape Brandies.

Are now prepared with a large stock of wines and brandies of their own growth to supply the trade and the market generally. This Company owns the largest vineyard in the world, covering over 2,500 acres. They have held their wines and brandies for several years in their own cellars, and do not offer any of their product until it has become properly matured. Their large stock of matured wines and brandies thus accumulated is now open to the purchaser. All goods under their trade mark are warranted pure and unadulterated. Being the successors to B. D. Wilson & Co., and to J. DE BARTH SHORB, they have become possessors of the "SHORB" BRAND OF BRANDY, and "MOUND VINEYARD" WINE. Correspondence solicited.

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# TO WINE - MAKERS!

The undersigned beg to call the attention of Wine Makers, Dealers, etc., to Mr. Chevallier-Appert's

# "OENOTANNIN"

As a corrective and a purifier to all light Table Wines, White and Red.

— AND —

# PULVERINE

FOR CLARIFYING WHITE AND RED WINES.

— And to —  
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**LIQUID ALBUMENS.**  
For clarifying, preserving, restoring and correcting both White and Red Wines.

Directions for Use on Application.

For sale by  
**Charles Meinecke & Co.,** Sole Agents,  
314 Sacramento St., San Francisco.



## TRADE NOTES.

Kuhls, Schwarke & Co., are steadily increasing their trade, which has now reached extensive proportions. They have a local trade that is among the best in the city.

Thomas Taylor & Co., since their removal to their new quarters, have materially increased their trade and are meeting with the substantial success deserved by good goods, enterprise and fair dealing.

M. Levy & Co., of Los Angeles, have moved into their new quarters on Los Angeles street. The establishment occupies three stories and a basement, and is one of the most perfectly equipped on the coast.

Moore, Hunt & Co., the San Francisco branch of the well-known Louisville firm of Jesse Moore & Co., are among the most enterprising and judicious advertisers of the Pacific coast.—*Wine and Spirit Bulletin, Louisville.*

Captain De St. Hubert, manager of the California Wine Grower's Union, reports business very satisfactory. The Union is selling a great deal of wine and building up a good substantial trade. The Captain says that the success of the Union is now assured.

Harris, Kingston & Reynolds are meeting with very gratifying success in their business, and they are building up a big trade which they confine strictly to wholesale dealers. Recently they shipped 200 packages of wine to Humboldt county, which constituted the largest shipment ever made to that city.

The Ongerth Compound Co. are agents for a newly invented bellows for applying sulphur or insecticides to vines and trees. The device is so arranged that on placing the nozzle in the center of a vine the powder can be discharged in all directions at the same time, instead of one as in the ordinary bellows. The invention is, without doubt, the best in the market.

Edward Walden, Sr., head of the importing house of Walden & Co., of New York, and of the brandy distilling firm of that name in this State, was in the city during the fortnight. He came here for the purpose of looking to the arrangements for this year's operations at the firm's big distillery at Geyersville. Mr. Walden will remain but a few days.

The success attained by Wm. Wolff & Co. in the introduction of "Pommery Sec" on this coast is something for the firm to be proud of. Correct business methods and judicious advertising have enabled Messrs. Wolff & Co. to nearly double in one year the monthly sales of this great wine. The importations and sales now average 1000 cases per month and the demand is steadily growing.

Editor Gilmore, of *Bonfort's*, mounted his Pegasus the other day, and when he struck terra firma had evolved the following tribute to a popular whisky:

The celebrated brand, the J. H. Cutter, it moves along without much noise or flutter, but in its quiet way, it attracts new friends each day, and provides its base with lots of bread and butter.

Gilmore accuses the office boy, but we think the effort bears the ear-marks of the editor.

A. P. Hotelling, the millionaire, agent on this coast for the sterling "J. H. Cutter" whisky, proposes to erect a fine hotel on one of his lots in Santa Cruz. Mr. Hotelling is one of the most enterprising men in the trade of this or any other State, a fact

which is illustrated by the great success of the firm in pushing "J. H. Cutter" to the widely popular position it has so long enjoyed.

The article in the last issue of this journal relating to the "brick vineyards" of New York, copied from *Bonfort's* proves the justice of the recent remarks of Mr. F. A. Haber, in which he referred to the large quantities of spurious wine manufactured in New York. It also indicates that the pure wine law of that State is sadly inoperative.

Ed. Murphy & Co., proprietors of the famous "Belle of Anderson County" sour mash whisky, not only possess one of the most popular brands of Kentucky bourbon, but their distillery has one of the most beautiful situations in the Blue Grass State eight miles from Frankfort on the classic banks of the Kentucky river. They use only pure spring water, and invariably follow the wise policy of unbending their own product.

The Federated Trades having failed in their efforts to injure the trade of Moore, Hunt & Co., in this State by placing a boycott on "Jesse Moore" whisky, have sought another field for labor and final defeat. This time they have tackled the "Webfooters" and by the circulation of boycott literature are endeavoring to convince them that it is a sin to drink the prime whisky upon which they have placed the ban. As might be expected, this kind of warfare is having no effect except to more generally advertise the brand, and make new friends for the firm.

The J. G. Mattingly Company, Louisville, are the successors to J. G. Mattingly & Sons, having purchased the business and brands of that firm. The new company desire it understood that they enjoy the sole right to manufacture the well-known "J. G. Mattingly & Sons" goods by the old formula, using forty per cent small grain. That the company will maintain the high standard of the "Mattingly" whiskies is guaranteed by the fact that the production thereof is under the personal supervision of J. G. Mattingly.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the trade of the Pacific coast and the East to the advertisement in this issue of Walden & Co., the well-known brandy distillers. "Walden Cognac" has an enviable reputation both in the United States and Europe, where it comes in successful competition with the French product. As set forth by Walden & Co., official German and French chemists have pronounced this brandy the purest that comes to their markets. It is therefore especially suited to the drug trade and others where purity is demanded. Messrs. Walden & Co. desire particularly to call the attention of the trade of this country to the fact that in the foreign markets Walden Cognac pays the same duty as the French and competes with it successfully, and to the further fact that the American buyer has a big advantage in the price by reason of the difference between the United States Internal Revenue tax and the customs duties on foreign brandies. The headquarters of Walden & Co. are at Geyersville, this State, and they also have a distillery at St. Helena. Their branch office is in New York.

In an interview a few days ago Manager E. C. Prier of the Napa Valley Wine Company gave his views on the present condition of the wine market. He at-

tributes the flat and unsettled state to the fact that a large amount of wine has been thrown on the market during the past six weeks, three of the largest wine men of the Napa valley alone, having disposed of over 500,000 gallons in that time. It had been generally supposed that this wine would be held for aging purposes and its sudden advent upon the market had a somewhat depressing effect. "Notwithstanding this fact," said Mr. Prier, "I have the utmost confidence in the future of the business. By the first of last March there were over 5,000,000 gallons of wine in Napa county. Since that time 2,500,000 gallons have been disposed of, and during the next three months 1,000,000 gallons will be put on the market. This will leave about 1,500,000 gallons, out of which nearly 1,000,000 gallons will be held by parties who have a regularly established trade in the east and in other places. This leaves about 500,000 gallons for the general market. Last year by September 1st there were 1,500,000 gallons held by those who had no regular trade established. With a difference of 1,000,000 gallons better prices should be expected. I think the depression will be only of a temporary duration."

Among the distillers of standard Pennsylvania rye whiskies, none have a more enviable reputation either for the quality of their goods or the business policy pursued than A. Overholt & Co., of Pittsburg, producers of the justly celebrated "Overholt" rye. The firm is probably the oldest in its line in the United States, having been established in 1810, and has therefore been in continuous existence for eighty years. It is hardly necessary to state that "Overholt" stands at the top notch as a high-grade whisky, or that it will continue to occupy that enviable position. When it is understood that the price commanded by "Overholt" is based upon regular demand that has been established on a legitimate basis, the true merits of the goods will be better understood. The policy of the firm is to not carry its own goods and to invariably avoid coming in competition with their customers. Further than this, they distribute "Overholt" only to the best class of wholesalers throughout the country, and in such quantities as to insure the best possible results to distributors and themselves. The benefits accruing from such a conservative policy are found in the splendid business of the firm and the high reputation of its whisky. The advertisement of Messrs. Overholt & Co., and the current prices of "Overholt" will be found on another page of this issue of the Review.

## AN INCREASING DEMAND.

Wholesale wine dealers in Cincinnati are observing with interest the development of the demand for native wines. Ohio has for half a century been famous for its Catawba and Delaware wines, and Longfellow has immortalized Ohio wine in one of his famous poems. The California wine producers are making a determined effort to oust French red wines of medium grade from the American market. The wine they offer is growing rapidly in popular favor and the demand for it is increasing every month. In every restaurant and saloon California clarets are to be had, and, while it is difficult to overcome the popular impression that the only good claret is French, the native wine is fast supplanting the product of the vineyards of the French Republic.—*Commercial Gazette, Cincinnati.*

## THE CHARBONO GRAPE.

The Charbono grape, with the Zinfandel and Mataro form a trio of the most extensively planted grape vines, but how long these will hold the field, is a question whether or not they have been planted in suitable soils, in which each one has its own preference, towards the best possible results.

It is evidently only a question of time, when a faulty grown Zinfandel grape, as well as a poorly grown Charbono and Mataro will not be profitable for cultivation.

I have given my views about Zinfandel and lately of the Mataro, and in this I will give my opinion, what experience has taught me; and should some of your readers differ with me, please let us know in what. It is by comparison of results, that we will make a step in advance. The Charbono grape vine is a fertile vine; it bears heavy crops with short pruning, but only in rich, deep, warm soil does it show its best and where it makes a fair good wine.

In cold soil it does not ripen well enough for wine, but it is said, is good for brandy making, while in poor soil, the vine is soon declining by the prevailing mode of culture. This vine should never be pruned long for wine making purposes, as the quality of the wine from such a treatment is brought down quickly to a very low level, besides long pruning this vine, it is a custom with some grape growers to train such long canes perpendicular to a four or six foot stake, the consequence of which will be only so much more damaging to the wine.

WM. PFEFFER.

Santa Clara.

## THE DECLINE OF DRINKING.

If the nineteenth century does not boast "two-bottle men" it must be attributed to the inevitable action of the laws of heredity. The fact is that our worthy, but bibulous ancestors, by their unlimited indulgence in fermented liquors have made it impossible for their degenerate descendants to imitate their example. All their fine feasting and revellings, all those steady drinking bouts, when the cloth was removed and the ladies had gone upstairs, and many of the gentlemen were quite content to finish the evening under the table, have left an unwelcome heritage in those contemporary disorders which run so glibly off the tongues of our doctors. Suppressed gout and tendencies to acidity and eruptions of eczema, we owe them all together with less disguised blessings to the free and generous life of our forefathers.

How many people nowadays could drink strong beer with their dinner, old port afterward, and then finish up with some more strong beer? Yet this was the normal habit of old university dons and country clergymen at the time when the "sanded floor, which grinds beneath the tread," was usually found in bar parlors and common rooms, before an area of valetudinarianism, and thin French clarets had dawned for a feeble if not more moral humanity. We can only wash down our toasts in whisky and aerated water instead of "Trinity audit ale" and "Old Archdeacon," and wine of the comet year. The only people who drink port now are fox-hunting squires and undegraduates who have just left school.—*London Telegraph.*



## UNCLE SAM'S REMEDIES,

## For Black and Brown Rot and Grape Mildew.

The Department of Agriculture has issued the following instructions regarding the treatment of the above diseases of the vine:

**BLACK ROT.**—The experiments of the past two years have demonstrated beyond question the possibility of cheaply and effectively preventing this disease. Many things, however, in connection with its treatment remain to be discovered, so that rules now laid down will probably have to be modified, as future work gives us a better insight into the nature of the disease and the effects of different fungicides upon it. In the light of our present knowledge we would suggest the following lines of treatment, from which we will leave our readers to make their own selections, since there is little choice, so far as the actual value of the remedies are concerned.

1. After pruning, collect and burn all the trimmings, also as many of the old berries and leaves as possible; the object of this is to destroy the fungus spores which are known to pass the winter in these parts. This accomplished, watch the vines carefully, and as the leaves begin to unfold apply the Bordeaux mixture formula taking care to have it reach all parts of the vine above ground. About the time the flowers are opening make a second application of the same formula, this time giving particular attention to the green parts. A third spraying should be made twelve or fifteen days later, a fourth after the lapse of a similar period, and so on until the berries begin to color. A line of treatment, such as the foregoing, will necessitate six or seven sprayings, and the total cost of the same will probably range from \$5.50 to \$7 per acre, or practically 1 cent per vine.

2. Treat the vines exactly as in 1, excepting the first application, which may be omitted entirely, the first spraying being the one made when the flowers are opening. It is not out of place to say here that in no case should the first spraying be postponed later than the last mentioned period. This treatment will, of course, cost less than 1, but whether it will pay to omit the first spraying is one of the questions not yet determined.

3. Treat the same as 1, but after the third application abandon the Bordeaux mixture and substitute the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate. It is very likely that this treatment will prove as effectual as 1; at the same time the cost will be less, and the troublesome spotting of the fruit which always results from the use of the Bordeaux mixture avoided.

4. Substitute the ammoniacal copper carbonate for the Bordeaux mixture, making the first spraying when the flowers are opening and the others the same as in 1. Former experiments have led us to believe that in ordinary seasons this solution will prove as effective as the Bordeaux mixture, and its advantages over the latter are (a) ease of preparation and application, (b) cheapness, and (c) its property of not spotting the fruit.

Those desiring to make further trials should test the effect of spraying the vines in spring, before vegetation starts, with the simple solution of copper sulphate or Bordeaux mixture. It is claimed by some that this early treatment has resulted in much good, but on the other hand there are those who have derived no benefit

whatever from it. The question is one to be settled by careful experiments.

**BROWN ROT AND DOWNY MILDEW.**—These diseases which are caused by the same fungus, occur in nearly all sections where black-rot prevails, and experience has shown that one treatment will answer for all. In the great grape growing region of northern Ohio and central and eastern New York, where the downy mildew is the principal enemy, the ammoniacal copper carbonate solution will prove an effectual preventive. It should be applied thoroughly to all green parts of the vine, taking care to make the first application *before any signs of mildew have appeared*—say, soon after the berries are well set. The importance of early treatment cannot be too strongly urged. In all cases it must be remembered that these treatments are preventive, and being such, it is sheer folly to wait until the enemy appears before beginning the fight.

## POWDERY MILDEW.

It is only in certain parts of the South and along the Pacific coast that this fungus causes any serious damage. In California it has long been the bane of the grape grower, and this is strange, considering the fact that it is one of the easiest diseases to combat. It succumbs readily to sulphur either in the form of the flowers of sulphur or solutions of the sulphide.

In applying the sulphur, bellows should be used, and the first applications should be made ten or twelve days before the flowers open, the second when in full bloom, and a third three weeks or a month later if the disease seems to be on the increase. The best results are obtained when the applications are made with the thermometer ranging from 80 to 100° F. In this temperature fumes are given off, which quickly destroy the fungus.

We have obtained excellent results in treating this disease with a solution made by dissolving half an ounce of potassium sulphide to the gallon of water. This preparation is cheap and can be quickly and effectually applied with any of the well-known spraying pumps. The greatest care should be exercised in making the second spraying, which, by the way, should be at the same time as that mentioned for the flowers of sulphur, in order to protect the blossoms from the fungus.

## ANTHRACNOSE.

This is one of the most difficult of all the grape diseases to combat; in fact we must admit that so far no reliable means of preventing it are known. We can only suggest, therefore, such lines of treatment as have given the best results, hoping that future investigations may throw more light on the subject.

In early spring, before the buds swell, remove so far as possible, the wood showing the scars made by the fungus, and then treat the vines with a saturated solution (20 per cent at 20° C.) of iron sulphate. The French apply this by means of mops made of rags, attached to short handles. This is rather slow and awkward work, and we prefer to do it with a spraying machine. As soon as vegetation starts watch the vines carefully, and at the first appearance of the disease apply with a sulphuring bellows a powder made of equal parts of flowers of sulphur and slacked lime. If this does not check the malady try the sulphur alone.—B. T. Galloway, in U. S. Journal of Mycology.

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Delicious

Appetizing,

Wholesome.



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Muncheu Augustiner and Tivoli Beer.

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P. S.—If desired, our goods can be ordered in small lots from Chicago and shipped together with carload shipments of beer by Milwaukee and St. Louis breweries.

Chas. A. Zinkand, Sole Agent for San Francisco.

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ALPINE STOMACH BITTERS



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Coopers' Hardware, Nails, Staples, Hoop Iron, Etc.; also  
Coopers' Tools, Tress Hoops.

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— DIRECT FROM —

Louisville, Kentucky.

We have fully established the reputation of these whiskies on the Pacific Coast, and we guarantee them as represented—

STRICTLY PURE.

— When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit at —

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404 Front Street, — — San Francisco, Cal.

Largest Distillers  
of Pure Brandy  
in the World.

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Distilleries:  
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WALDEN.

This Brandy, made after the French formula, from selected fresh grapes, has been successfully introduced, and is now regularly sold in the principal markets of Europe, in competition with French Cognac. Official German and English chemists have pronounced it the purest Brandy which comes to their markets.

It is especially suited for the drug trade and others, where purity is demanded. While abroad these goods successfully compete, paying same duties as the French, the American buyer has the advantage in price, between the Internal Revenue tax assessed here and the custom duties on foreign brandies. Samples will be sent on application.

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AND VITICULTURE.

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FRIDAY.....JUNE 13, 1890

#### PITTSBURGH AGENT,

R. RAPHAEL,

190 Wylie Ave, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and North-western New York.

#### THE MARKET.

**CALIFORNIA WINES.**—The condition of the market for dry wines remains unchanged from what it was two weeks ago. Good vintage wines—clarets and whites—find a ready sale at fair prices. The stock of these goods awaiting buyers is rapidly passing out of first hands, and within the next sixty days the interior cellars will hold very little of them. Ordinary grades are far more plentiful, and not easy to place at figures that will show a profit. This is owing to the fact that buyers are looking for good sound wines, the future value of which is assured. This reluctance of dealers to invest in poor wines promises to have a tonic effect on the market, as a continuation of this policy will force a large part of such wines into the distilleries. That these poor wines properly belong in the stills is, from a business standpoint, conclusively proved by the fact that such goods have no demand and there is a good market for brandy. There is no prospect for a immediate improvement in the local market, which must naturally be slow in adjusting itself to controlling circumstances.

The eastern market for the common grades is rather demoralized, a condition which is largely due to sharp competition between the large dealers, and between such dealers

and the independent shippers. The folly of such a course will eventually be demonstrated, and when that time comes prices will be graded in accordance with true values.

The unsettled State of the local market is attributed in no small degree to the fact that several large producers, who were expected to hold their stocks, have sold at current prices, and thereby temporarily overstocked the market.

Receipts of wine in San Francisco for the month of May were 1,281,389 gallons.

Exports during the fortnight by sea aggregated 78,157 gallons.

The market for sweet wines is fairly active and prices hold firm, notwithstanding the efforts of an influential trade paper in New York to "bear" the market in the interest of eastern buyers. With the exception of a few small lots these goods are all in second hands, and so far as Angelica is concerned, there is none in the hands of producers. Sherries are scarce and in good demand, and the situation may be summed up with the statement that well-made sweet wines of all varieties are generally regarded as good property with a growing value.

**CALIFORNIA BRANDY.**—The demand continues active and prices are firm, with a tendency to advance. The latter remark will be better understood when it is known that of the '89 product not held for aging purposes there is practically none in the hands of producers even at this early date. In other words nearly a million gallons have found buyers in the short time that has elapsed since the close of the distilling season. The inquiries for brandies show no signs of decreasing, and it is probable that the current prices and prevailing demand will encourage the conversion of a large quantity of common wines into distillates. Such a course seems to be warranted, and if pursued would greatly benefit the market for wines. Foreign exports are increasing, and the prospect for a good market in that direction is very encouraging.

Receipts of brandy in San Francisco from the interior during May were 27,884 gallons.

Exports by sea during the fortnight were 29,419 gallons.

**KENTUCKY WHISKIES.**—The usual quiet of June prevades the market, but this does not effect the steady advance of prices of all ages. While the demand is temporarily slack, the importations hold up well. Old goods are looked upon with favor, and it is generally expected by the trade of this coast that the advent of the fall season will witness a sharp rise in the value of these whiskies. Generally the situation is all that could be expected at this time.

**RYES.**—Prices for eastern ryes are at the foretop and still reaching for a higher attitude, with a good prospect of getting there. Western ryes are following at a respectful distance and displaying very fair climbing qualities. The demand is about the same, notwithstanding the unusually high prices. Further advances in the values of old goods are looked for.

Importations of whisky and spirits during the fortnight aggregated 2967 barrels.

The new City Council of Poplar Bluff, Missouri, as soon as they took office a short time ago repealed the High License law and fixed the license at \$500, and all the retailers opened up again, thus providing the city with a comfortable revenue.

#### WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS.

The exportations of California wine for the first five months of the present year, make a very satisfactory showing when the condition of the market and the shortage in the '89 product are considered. That they equal, notwithstanding the advance in prices, the exports for the same period of '89, when there was a large surplus and values were at the lowest point, is something that was not reasonably to have been expected. The figures show the entire shipments by sea and rail, and the trade will observe a coincidence in the fact that during the same period in the two years there was a difference in the aggregate exports of but 1278 gallons, the difference being in favor of 1890. The shipments by rail, for each month, were as follows:

January.....	251,554 gallons.
February.....	302,674 "
March.....	444,590 "
April.....	504,563 "
May (approximated).....	400,000 "
Total, five months.....	1,903,371 "
In 1889, ".....	2,133,668 "

The exports by sea for each month were as annexed:

January.....	415,063 gallons.
February.....	153,377 "
March.....	403,432 "
April.....	323,397 "
May.....	337,769 "
Total, five months.....	1,633,038 "
In 1889, ".....	1,401,463 "

This gives us a total of all exports for the five months of each year as follows:

In 1889.....	3,535,131 gallons.
In 1890.....	3,536,409 "

The exportations of brandy, as a total, do not make as good a showing as they did in the first five months of '89, as there is a comparative falling off of 20,000 gallons. The cause of this apparent falling off is probably to be found in the scarcity of matured stocks which have been in particular demand this year. The total exports by sea for each month were:

January.....	47,250 gallons.
February.....	9,215 "
March.....	50,462 "
April.....	30,252 "
May.....	14,868 "
Total, five months.....	152,394 "
In 1889 ".....	115,189 "

Shipments by rail during the same period by months were as follows:

January.....	20,022 gallons.
February.....	25,267 "
March.....	34,068 "
April.....	34,447 "
May (approximated).....	30,000 "
Total, five months.....	143,804 "
In 1889 ".....	201,666 "

The total shipments of brandy by rail and sea were:

In 1889.....	316,855 Gallons.
In 1890.....	296,198 "
Comparative decrease.....	20,657 "

There is no reason to believe that the above figures represent an actual falling off in the volume of trade, for the demand has been more general than it was in 1889, and there is little doubt that when the total exports for the half-year or year are given they will show a very different relation of figures.

The new county license ordinance in Alameda county will go into effect on July 1st. The tax remains the same, but the restrictions are similar to those of the Oakland law.

#### A GROWING LOCAL MARKET.

That the consumption of California wine is increasing on this coast, and particularly in San Francisco, is evidenced by the rapidly increasing number of wine houses that are being established for the purpose of selling wines locally. In this city there is an average of one new wine house every month, and with few exceptions they meet with success. The circumstance is an encouraging one for it plainly demonstrates the fact that there is a steadily developing home demand for native wines. Competition in this case makes trade, as it introduces our wines to new consumers every week and thus enlarges the market therefor. It is safe to say that in this city there are two gallons of wine consumed at the present time to every gallon that went into local consumption two years ago, and this ratio is increasing every month.

In the interior and in the Pacific States and territories the market is being extended in a corresponding manner. This latter field, which has been to a certain extent neglected in the past, is now being cultivated by both the old and the new competitors, and the result is that a large amount of our wines and brandies are finding a good market on this side of the "Rockies." The development in this direction has not yet approached the limit, nor will it for many years to come, by reason of the marvelous growth of population, which, in the territory mentioned, cannot be far from a half-million people annually.

It is to be regretted that the people of the East do not equal those of the Pacific coast in the consumption of wine. If they did, California would not be able to supply the demand.

#### GIVE THEM MORE LIGHT.

The grocers of Oakland who dare to include wines and liquors in their stock, whether it be sold in the original package or otherwise, are being afforded another sample of the christian spirit of the women who constitute the W. C. T. U. of that city. The latest piece of impudence exhibited by that organization is to resort to the despicable boycott, and they are said to be working the plan with a vengeance. Grocers of this class are not only boycotted by these meddlesome females, but every business or professional man who is known to patronize the boycotted places in any way is also placed under the ban.

What a humiliating spectacle is this where the male citizens of a city of 60,000 people submit to being browbeaten and bamboozled by a handful of officious women, whose fanatical zeal carries them to outrageous extremes. Their plea is that they are doing all this and divers other things "to save their boys," and remove the temptations that attract them from home. In this connection we would respectfully suggest that if these ladies would devote more of their time, energy and thought to making their homes attractive to their boys, and less to cantering around the city as spies and informers, in attending meetings, making rabid speeches, and maliciously interfering with the rights of their neighbors, they would display far more horse sense and true christianity; and what is more, they might accomplish a great deal of good.

Oakland has many unloward circumstances to struggle against in its advancement, and the worst of these is this same union of fanatical and alleged christians, to whom may the Lord send more light.



## THE SWEET WINE BILL.

In the last issue of the REVIEW, we announced that we had received information from Washington to the effect that the Sweet Wine Bill had successfully passed the House as a part of the Tariff Bill. However, since our last issue there have been several rumors to the contrary in circulation and the result is that the wine men are somewhat in doubt as to the true status of the measure. We are pleased to be in a position to set all such doubts at rest. Our authority for now stating that the Sweet Wine Bill has passed the House, is Congressman McKenna, who had charge of the bill in that branch of Congress. In reply to a request for information he writes under date of May 29th:

"The sweet wine provisions passed as reported."

This dispels all doubt in the matter and transfers the decisive contest to the Senate. The success of the measure thus far, should not, however, cause the wine men of this State to relax their efforts in its behalf. The final victory is to be won in the Senate and we are inclined to think that the Sweet Wine Bill will not receive the approval of that august body unless a strong pressure is brought to bear upon it from this State. This opinion is based upon the fact that the Senate proposes to tear the House Tariff Bill to pieces and remodel it into a new measure. Again, in the House, the time for discussing the various features of the Tariff Bill was so limited that there was no opportunity afforded the enemies of the Sweet Wine Bill to oppose it in discussion. It is not probable that the measure will be favored by any such combination of fortuitous circumstances prevailing in the Senate. The wine men must, therefore, depend upon getting the measure through on its merits and it is not reasonable to suppose that this can be accompanied without active efforts to that end.

Our representatives in the House have successfully performed their labors in the matter and we must now depend upon Senators Hearst and Stewart to champion the measure in the Upper Halls of Congress. The bill is unfortunately handicapped by the absence in Europe of Senator Stanford, but there is no valid reason why it should not go through all right if it is properly pushed. Now is the time to do effective work,

## PREPARED FOR THE CONTEST.

From all quarters comes the announcement of the intention of wine makers and merchants to send exhibits to the World's Fair at Chicago. We are glad to know that the heaven is working, and that the wine men are taking a live interest in the matter, for if this interest is maintained the wine and brandy industries of California will be given a grand representation at the Columbian Exposition.

Although the fair is not to be formally opened till 1893, intending exhibitors should not delay the preparation of their exhibits with the idea that there will be plenty of time a year hence to do so. The time for such work is the present in all cases where matured wines are to be displayed. Only the very best products should be entered in the competition for the palm of excellence, and the labor of putting them in the most perfect condition should be begun at once in order that they may be bottled and kept a sufficient length of time to develop

the bouquet, smoothness and other desirable qualities that come to good wines when they have been in bottle a couple of years or more. The utmost care should be observed in the preparation and bottling to the end that they be in perfect condition to withstand the trials of trans-shipment and the severe heat of an exposition building.

There are those who will desire to display young wines upon their merits as such. Leaving aside the policy of such a course, upon the advisability of which there is a wide diversity of opinion, we would caution intending exhibitors to spare no effort to insure the arrival of their wines at the Exposition in the very best possible state of purity and soundness. The importance of so doing will be readily recognized.

Many of the more enterprising producers and dealers have selected the wines they propose to exhibit, and the process of perfecting them is now going on. Let those who are inclined to procrastinate follow their example. The victory will be to the good wines that will have been properly selected and prepared.

## SMALL PRODUCERS' TROUBLES.

We hear the usual complaints from the small producers that they are not prepared to properly handle and age the expected product of the coming vintage. In our opinion they should not attempt to do so unless they have complete facilities for carrying on such work. On the contrary they should devote their entire efforts to the production of a good sound wine that will sell on its merits. Such a wine, even when young, will readily find a market at fair prices among those who will be in a position to age it. By so doing the small producer can have his storage capacity available for handling each year's vintage, and thus escape the expense and trouble of carrying his wines two or three years before realizing on them.

## DAILY RECEIPTS

Of Wine and Brandy in San Francisco  
From the Interior.

		Wine Gals.	Brandy Gals.
May	1.....	63,785	6,600
"	2.....	51,140	760
"	3.....	40,810	200
"	5.....	3,930	600
"	6.....	36,360	2,800
"	7.....	31,300	530
"	8.....	52,530	3,400
"	9.....	28,080	....
"	10.....	63,670	280
"	12.....	48,060	....
"	13.....	56,860	....
"	14.....	39,729	720
"	15.....	82,100	....
"	16.....	41,440	100
"	17.....	49,460	....
"	19.....	62,140	514
"	20.....	56,520	500
"	21.....	35,940	200
"	22.....	56,890	200
"	23.....	29,870	60
"	24.....	59,860	3,000
"	26.....	46,340	4,080
"	27.....	51,460	200
"	28.....	63,384	320
"	29.....	62,610	2,000
"	31.....	68,140	840
Total for May		1,281,389	27,884

June	2.....	25,250	100
"	3.....	68,990	100
"	4.....	51,840	20,185
"	5.....	42,060	480
"	6.....	40,310	220
"	7.....	67,580	140
"	9.....	54,300	5,940
"	10.....	39,690	2,725
"	11.....	52,370	7,435

## OUR PITTSBURGH AGENT.

We desire to call the attention of the trade and distillers of Pennsylvania and Northwestern New York to the fact that Mr. R. Raphael, of 190 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburg, has been appointed sole agent of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW in the territory above named. Mr. Raphael is well-known to the trade and producers of that section, and will be pleased to furnish all desired information regarding advertising and subscriptions to this journal. Eastern ryes are an important staple in this market, and will, in future, more fully receive in these columns the attention to which they are entitled.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH  
"BONFORT'S"?

It may be reasonably supposed that our big wealthy New York contemporary, *Bonfort's*, by reason of its valuable business connections with the California wine trade, is in full sympathy therewith and disposed to make any proper effort to promote the prosperity of that trade and the industry that depends upon it; but its columns bear no evidence at this time of such friendly feeling. On the contrary, that paper has, of late, apparently used its influence to "queer" the eastern wine market in direct opposition to the interests of the wine men of California. Anyone acquainted with the situation must have arrived at this conclusion after reading its reports of the situation in the New York market for California wines, and if there is no intention on the part of our esteemed contemporary to "bear" the market for the benefit of eastern buyers, then its market reviews do not mean what they say.

Notwithstanding the big shortage in the product of '89 dry wines, it pretends to see no prospect for higher prices in the future, and leads its readers to suppose that sweet wines are a drug on that market. In the face of the fact that the sales of these wines in the New York market have been quite large during the past three months, it is fair to conclude that our contemporary is either ignorant of the situation or views it with a biased eye.

It would seem that the California wine business had suffered enough tribulation without having a knife inserted under its fifth rib at a time when it is just recovering from the severest ordeal in its history.

*Bonfort's* is in a position to do valuable service in the interest of the wine industry of this State, and we respectfully suggest that the trade and industry are entitled to fair treatment at the hands of that paper. The wine men are not being accorded such treatment at the present time, and they are fully aware of the fact.

## WANT IT PASSED.

On the 10th ult. President De Turk, of the Viticultural Commission, sent the following dispatch to Congressman Morrow: Please inform the California Congressmen that at a meeting of the State Viticultural Commission yesterday it was unanimously agreed to ask the California delegation to do all possible to secure the passage of the "Unbroken Package" bill. It is the sense of the Commission that the power to control the temperance question should be left to the several States.

## NOTES.

In sowing their wild oats, there are few men who complete the operation without mixing more or less rye with them.

The Monterey City Council propose to pass an ordinance fixing the liquor license at \$600 per quarter. This is a case of good nerve and bad judgment.

Mr. Albert Bruhn, the proprietor of the largest vineyard in the Bendigo District, Victoria, Australia, has received an order from an Amsterdam firm for 1000 hogsheads of wine, and also a cable message that English firms are desirous of purchasing vineyards in the district.

It is no joke to be convicted of selling spurious liquors in Hungary. A merchant at Buda-Pesth has just been sentenced to seven months' imprisonment and three years' supervision, and has also had to pay a fine of 100 florins, for having sold 100 bottles of sparkling cider as champagne, the labels being imitations of those of some of the best French houses.

Riverside is to have its first saloon. A wealthy resident has paid the license fee of \$2000, and will open up one of the finest establishments in Southern California. He has entered into a bond in \$5000 not to sell liquor to drunkards or minors, not to establish his place within 100 feet of any public building, to close at 10 o'clock every night and not to keep open on Sundays.

At a recent lecture in Paris, Dr. Laborde discoursed on the fact that dealers in "wines" have discovered products which they have given the name of the oils of wines, which, employed in infinitesimal quantities, suffice to flavor thousands of litres of liquids. To demonstrate the disastrous effects of these liquors, he performed several experiments before the audience on guinea pigs, and said that if in man the effects were less prompt they were just as disastrous.

ITALIAN WINES IN ENGLAND.—The Italian Exhibition of two years ago gave to the Italian trade in wines with England a certain stimulus which as yet, however, does not appear to be a very profitable one. The difficulties in the way have arisen partly from the conservatism of the British wine merchants and partly from the fact that Italy, though a great wine growing country, has no merchants, properly so called, to take the wine from the crude producers before exporting it to the markets of the direct consumers, and so between the indifference of merchants in England and the want of merchants in Italy, the task of the promoters of the trade has been a decidedly uphill one. Switzerland, South America and France have hitherto been the largest customers of Italy; but in Germany, Belgium and North America the Italian wines have been found not to be suitable to the taste of markets accustomed to the stronger French wines.

We have received a copy of the *Distillers and Dealers Spirit Journal*, published in Cincinnati. It is a well-edited semi-monthly review of the whisky interest and in all respects is a credit to the publishers. The *Journal* is only three months old, but it is a very healthy looking infant and apparently has a bright and prosperous future.



## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

## EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO, June 3, 1890.

MARCS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
E R.	Joe Melzer & Co.	2 barrels Wine	96	\$ 50
A O.	G D Beach.	2 barrels Wine	103	41
N in diamond	Napa Valley Wine Co.	140 barrels Wine	5,079	1,020
H Bros.	Cal Transfer Co.	2 half-barrels Wine	50	25
T in diamond	Kohler & Van Bergen.	100 barrels Wine	5,032	1,800
S in star.	Wm Ranbinger.	15 puncheons Wine	2,414	1,207
P in diamond	B Frapoli & Co.	15 barrels Wine	714	272
O in diamond	"	20 barrels Wine	181	250
M.	Drasel & Co.	6 barrels Wine	309	175
J P.	Berges & Domeniconi	50 barrels Wine	2,372	617
U in diamond	C Carpy & Co.	200 barrels Wine	9,560	3,250
C N.	Wm Hoelscher & Co.	3 half barrels Wine	77	44
	"	1 case Wine	5	5
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	75 barrels Wine	3,688	1,260
J D.	G Schilling & Co.	1 keg Wine	10	9
O D & Co.	"	1 case Wine	62	45
A V Co.	"	122 barrels Wine	5,772	1,760
S in star.	J Gundlach & Co.	50 barrels Wine	2,345	821
K in diamond	"	12 puncheons Wine	2,671	1,123
	"	15 barrels Wine		
	"	20 puncheons Wine		
G.	"	100 barrels Wine	7,993	3,517
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling.	225 barrels Wine	11,385	6,262
F A.	Lachman & Jacobi.	25 barrels Wine	1,279	298
D F.	Lenormand Bros.	3 barrels Wine	151	61
R T C.	"	6 casks Wine	375	169
J B.	"	2 kegs Wine	20	15
J P S.	J F McGovern & Co.	50 barrels Wine	2,538	1,269
T W D.	Williams, Dimond & Co	1 barrel Wine	60	50
Total amount of Wine 7 cases and.....			65,106	\$ 25,046

## TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

B B & Co, La Libertad.	Blooin Baruch & Co.	2 barrels Wine	101	\$ 41
A P, Ocos.	Oliver & Co.	15 packages Wine	67	130
L & M, Champerleo.	"	12 packages Wine	24	100
A M, Ocos.	"	3 packages Wine	24	320
F S, Corinto.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	40 packages Wine	60	60
J M, Corinto.	"	3 barrels Wine	129	128
J L.	J Gundlach & Co.	12 kegs Wine	120	77
J L, San Jose de Guatemala.	"	10 casks Wine	960	211
"	"	5 cases Wine	26	20
"	"	1 half-barrel Wine	17	17
Total amount of Wine 60 cases and.....			1,403	\$ 1,128

## TO MEXICO.

M B S, Mazatlan	J Gundlach & Co.	10 cases Wine	190	\$ 45
K & V B in diamond	Ruther & Bendixen	3 casks Wine	101	76
"	"	2 barrels Wine	15	50
"	"	1 keg Wine	15	6
"	"	4 cases Wine	14	14
"	"	11 kegs Wine	165	99
Total amount of Wine 14 cases and.....			471	\$ 290

## TO VICTORIA—PER STEAMER CITY OF PUEBLA May 30, 1890.

J M.	Bach Meese & Co.	1 half-barrel Wine	27	\$ 41
McO & McC	Wolter Bros.	2 half-barrels Wine	55	61
R M.	"	1 half-barrel Wine	27	34
"	"	1 keg Wine	10	15
P L.	"	2 kegs Wine	20	22
M & Co.	"	2 cases Wine	5	10
H J.	"	2 half-barrels Wine	55	62
F A B.	"	1 keg Wine	10	15
"	"	5 cases	12	41
"	"	5 cases Wine	12	87
S C.	"	1 barrel Wine	48	96
T T.	"	1 half-barrel Wine	26	33
"	"	1 keg Wine	16	6
G C S & Co.	A Greenebaum & Co.	3 barrels Wine	150	169
P Bros.	"	3 half-barrels Wine	81	107
H B Co	A Haraszthy & Co.	4 casks Wine	256	138
"	"	25 cases Wine	63	68
"	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels Wine	96	34
Total amount of Wine 50 cases.....			900	\$ 1,024

## TO HAMBURG—PER BARK DEANFIELD June 10, 1890.

S S.	Gretsch & Beerman.	4 cases Wine	70	\$ 20
K & V B in diamond	Kohler & Van Bergen	14 cases Wine	30	70
"	"	5 kegs Wine	30	30
A A.	Schroeder Albrecht & Co	12 barrels Wine	1,058	675
"	"	10 half-barrels Wine		
"	"	1 keg Wine		
G H.	Schacht Lemeke & S.	2 half-barrels Wine	96	50
O B.	"	2 half-barrels Wine		
G P B.	"	1 box Wine		
Mrs G.	"	4 boxes Wine	110	50
J S in diamond	"	3 barrels Wine	134	65
Total amount of Wine 18 cases and.....			1,434	\$ 960

## MISCELLANEOUS WINE SHIPMENTS.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
S S Belgic.	Mrs LSD, Yokohama	R H Delfield	6 cases	305	\$ 18
Brig Tahiti.	M in di'd, Papete.	M Turner	6 barrels	10	163
"	G in di'd, "	J E Thayer	1 keg	61	9
"	"	J Pinet	1 cask	51	31
S S Zealandia.	T McK, Wellington	Cal Transfer Co.	1 barrel	81	20
"	P G C, Honolulu	D G Camarinos	10 cases	50	50
Bk W H Dimond.	H W T, "	Ruther & Bendixen	1 case	25	5
"	W C P, "	B Dreyfus & Co.	300 kegs	2,600	1,875
"	"	"	15 half barrels		
S S Umatilla.	Hotl Vancouver, Van	A Greenebaum & Co	6 cases	30	23
"	Rev T T, Vancouver	Cal Wine O Union	2 barrels	30	16
"	P C, "	"	2 barrels	60	66
Ship Dawpoo.	C in di'd, Liverpool.	Cal Transfer Co.	77 barrels	4,700	2,000
"	A H, "	Wilkins & Co.	2 barrels	100	80
"	"	J Gundlach & Co.	6 quarter-casks	629	446
S S Umatilla.	Rev T T, Victoria.	Cal Wine O Union	2 barrels	30	16
"	P C, "	"	2 barrels	60	66
"	Hotel V, "	A Greenebaum & Co	6 cases	23	23
"	S H H, "	A Beck & Co.	2 cases	6	6
Str Empire.	J D & Co, Nanaimo.	Wolters Bros.	1 half-barrel	27	41
S S Walla Walla.	F in di'd, Victoria.	B Dreyfus & Co	1 barrel	51	52
Total amount Wine 41 cases and.....			8,783		\$ 5,031

## EXPORTS OF WHISKY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
S S Acapulco.	B B & Co, La Libertad	Wilmerding & Co.	2 barrels	78	\$ 187
"	L & M, Champerleo.	Oliver & Co.	3 cases	60	60
"	T S, Corinto	Cabrera Roma & Co	19 cases	426	18
S S Zealandia.	J L, "	J Gundlach & Co.	2 cases	250	261
"	L & Co, Honolulu	Spru'nce Stan'y & Co	30 cases	57	240
Bk W H Dimond.	H W T, "	Ruther & Bendixen	2 barrels	30	15
S S City of Puebla.	H J' Victoria	Wolter Bros.	2 cases	11	87
"	F A B, "	"	10 cases	76	76
"	G B, "	A Greenebaum & Co	1 cask	125	250
Sehr Ida Schauer.	B in di'd Santa Rosalia	A Carpentier	1 barrel	47	143
Total amount of Whiskey, etc. 107 cases and....				407	\$ 1,963

## EXPORTS OF BRANDY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
S S Acapulco.	G in di'd New York.	B Frapoli & Co.	2 barrels	96	\$ 178
"	J P, "	Berges & Domeniconi	3 barrels	140	246
"	A V Co, "	C Schilling & Co.	221 barrels	5,772	3,760
"	"	"	420 octaves	10,302	7,800
"	"	"	15 cases		115
S S Zealandia.	T McK, Wellington	Gal Transfer Co.	2 cases		25
S S City of Puebla.	L in di'd, Victoria.	Bach Meese & Co.	1 barrel	44	78
Bk Deanfield.	K & V B, Hamburg.	Kohler & Van Bergen	7 barrels	312	187
"	C in di'd, "	B Dreyfus & Co.	50 barrels	3,785	3,000
"	"	"	50 half-barrels		
"	C M R, "	Kohler & Frohling.	50 half-barrels	1,394	975
"	W F, "	Wm Wolf & Co.	119 barrels	5,884	3,134
"	H & N, "	"	55 half-barrels	1,460	730
"	W in di'd, "	"	5 barrels	230	115
Total amount of Brandy 17 cases.....				29,419	\$ 20,343

## EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	VALUE
S S Acapulco.	A P, Ocos.	Oliver & Co.	1 keg gin	\$ 13
"	A M, "	"	1 keg gin	12
Total amount.....				\$ 25

## IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

## FROM NEW YORK ETC—PER STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY June 3, 1890.

SHIPPERS	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEE.
	2 barrels Whisky	A Spiegel.
	2 barrels Whisky	E B Moore.

## FROM LIVERPOOL.

A Shiereen.	1 cask Gin	H Sanders.
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## FROM VICTORIA ETC—PER STEAMER UMATILLA May 31, 1890.

## FROM HAMBURG.

C Loose.	60 barrels Whisky	Sherwood & Sherwood.
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## FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP A. J. FULLER May 30, 1890.

J A Burke.	2 barrels Whisky	J A Burke.
Lilienthal & Co.	73 packages Whisky	Lilienthal & Co.
"	20	P Claudius & Co.
L Tausseig & Co	1 barrel	V Schmitt.
W K Freeman.	1	A Shugrie.
"	1	Peter Bros.
"	9	H F Dillman.
"	10	A Reiss.
"	5	Carson & Curlio
"	5	C A Zinkand.
"	3	H J Wetmore.
"	3	G L Augonue.
"	4 packages	Peter Bell.
"	2	W P Bouney.
"	6	Muchueby & Krauss
"	100 barrels	Ellie & Kahler.
R Simonson.	3	A in ring.
J A Burke.	1	J J Becker.
"	3	G A Krendel.
"	3	C Kemler.

## FROM ANTWERP—PER BR. SHIP VENTURA June 10, 1880.

John P Best & Co	230 cases Wine	Chas Meinecke & Co.
T T Vega & Co.	60 cases Sherry	A Vignier.
Blaauw & Co.	100 octaves Geneva	J De Fremery & Co.
J J Meder & Fromm.	45 octaves Geneva	Chas Meinecke & Co.
Ad Yaeggl.	25 cases Geneva	A Vignier.

## IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

Wilmerding & Co.	30 cases Champagne	J McCaldin.
Southern Pacific Co.	100 cases Champagne	C Meinecke & Co.

## BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	Cases.	Barrels	1/4 Barrels	1/4 barrel	Bottled lbs.	Bulk lbs.
W Loajza & Co.	50	95			30,000	24,000
W Wolf & Co.	1 car	85			42,870	24,000
"			77	108	20,200	40,820
Sherwood & Sherwood.			124	184		
C A Zinkand.			105		20,650	24,000
G W McFarland & Co.	110	80				
Total.....					131,720	90,380



## SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL S. P. CO.

Brandy, Whiskey and Spirits to San Francisco, from May 26, to June 10. 1890.

CONSIGNEES.	Barrels.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Barrels	Brandy, Etc. Gallons.	Whiskey, Gallons	ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS, GALLONS.
Jones, Mundy & Co.....	300	110	2,105	4,528	12,631
"	125				
Lillenthal & Co.....	717				27,705
C W Craig.....	300				11,635
Livingston & Co.....	180				6,990
"	125			4,826	
L Taussig & Co.....	120				4,530
E Martin & Co.....	64				2,350
C Jost & Co.....	60				2,280
J S Bowman.....	60			2,271	
A Greenebaum & Co.....	53			2,660	
Wm Wolff & Co.....	55			2,166	
Redington & Co.....	5			200	
Marson & Feldman.....	10			517	
O W Chesley.....	5			197	
A Hackmeire.....	5			192	
Geo Stevens.....	60			3,302	
U S Med Perv.....			12 cases brandy		
Watten & Co.....	1			40	
F Chevalier.....	5			206	
E J Baldwin.....	30			1,198	
J L Nickel.....	11	1		504	
J Eblers.....	1			50	
F Marty.....	1			43	
J B Haberly.....	1			43	
F Jones.....	1			43	
D J Tobin.....		3		64	
C J Johnson.....	1	1		67	
C Laiver.....	1			50	
J Straub.....	1			50	
J J Brady.....	1			50	
Total 42 cases.....	2,298	115	2,105	23,357	68,121

## SEARBY'S PECTORAL BALSAM

Of Wild Cherry and Tolu.

This is a good expectorant, giving speedy relief in all ordinary colds, and in Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, etc.

SEARBY, ZEILIN &amp; CO., Druggists,

859 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

## CALIFORNIA FURNITURE COMPANY

— SUCCESSORS TO —

N. P. COLE &amp; CO.

## FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY,

STARR KING BUILDING, 117 to 121 GEARY STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## DAMIANA BITTERS

The Great Mexican Remedy for Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, and Nervous Diseases.

DAMIANA is recognized by all Physicians as the best Nervous Stimulant, with a special action on the Sexual and Generative Organs. For the above action it is recommended in all cases of Sexual Weakness and Want of Sexual Desire.

Sole Agents,

NABER, ALFS &amp; BRUNE, 323-5 Market St., S. F.

## SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

Pacific Wine and Spirit Review.

## STILL OR SPARKLING.

With respect to the kind of champagne to be preferred there is much difference of opinion. It depends very greatly upon the occasion. It is as difficult to compare the two as to compare champagne and port. Many people affect to hold the sparkling in utter contempt in comparison with the still. It is, generally speaking, a higher class of wine, and in a more perfect state than the sparkling.

An excellent authority makes this discrimination: "Still champagne is suitable to a grave party talking over matters of state, but the sparkling is much better adapted to give brilliancy and joyousness, and for that purpose is preferred by most people unless they are anxious to show their learning."

Its very appearance is inspiring. In wine there is about the same difference between these two that in poetry exists between Paradise Lost and the Rape of the Lock. When sparkling champagne is opened the cork should not fly out as from a bottle of soda water. When it does it proves the wine to be crude. Its good qualities are most effective when it is a little more active than merely creaming; when it has a certain liveliness, combined with flavor and coldness, which makes it to the palate of the epicurean perfectly ecstatic, whether it foams over the gilded lip of a flower stemmed beaker or ripples over the edge of a Wedge-wood tea-cup, it is nectar undefiled. — *Cincinnati Spirit Journal*.

## WANT SUNDAY CLOSING.

The cold water enthusiasts having failed to inflict Prohibition on Los Angeles, finally compromised on high license. Now that they have forced the trade to pay an exorbitant tax, they have begun a campaign for the purpose of securing the passage of a Sunday closing ordinance. The movement ought not to succeed, not alone for the reason that Sunday closing in the East is a farce, but because we do not believe that the government of this country, National, State or Municipal is empowered to restrict the rights or pleasures of citizens, so long as their enjoyment is within the bounds of order and decency.

## AMONG THE PRODUCERS.

Ewer & Atkinson, of Rutherford, have a vapor engine in their cellar to furnish power for pumping.

Beringer Bros., of St. Helena, made another shipment of wine to New York, via Panama, during the fortnight.

Mildew is putting in an appearance in Sonoma county. Growers should resort at once to sulphur, and make the application very thorough.

Mark Parish & Co., of this city, are laying in a supply of Napa county wines. They are buying nothing but good wines and paying a good price for them.

John Thoman, the St. Helena wine grower, has gone on a trip through Oregon and Washington for the purpose of extending his growing wine trade in those States.

The Natoma Wine Company do business on an immense scale, as shown by the fact that Superintendent Pellet is now conducting the racking of 450,000 gallons of wine.

C. H. Wendte & Co., of Livermore made a shipment of 10,000 gallons of wine to New York during the fortnight. Their wines are meeting with favor in that market.

## SUMPTUARY LAWS IN THE PAST.

Nowhere has the inefficacy of sumptuary laws been more thoroughly demonstrated than in Rome. There the dress, the food, the furniture of the houses, were attempted to be regulated by law after law, which were either openly or secretly disobeyed, and which eventually disappeared from the statute books. The cost of entertainments was limited; the number of guests a person might have at his house was restricted. No woman was allowed to have more than half an ounce of gold, or to wear a dress of more than one color, or to ride in a carriage. In France, during the Celtic period, a law was passed that women should drink water only. In 1188 or thereabouts no person was allowed to wear garments of vair, gray, zibeline, or scarlet color. No laced or slashed garments were allowed, and no one could have more than two courses at meals.

In 1328 scarlet was only permitted to be worn by princes, knights and women of high rank. The use of silver plate was prohibited except to certain high dignitaries; and women were frequently sent to prison in forties, fifties, and sixties at a time for wearing clothes above their rank. Even as late as the seventeenth century gold, as an ornament on carriages, buildings and gloves, was prohibited.

## Wm. WOLFF and Co.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market street,

San Francisco, Cal.

## Pacific Coast Agents for

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,  
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,  
MORGAN BROS. PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES,  
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,  
DUBOIS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Sauternes,  
HOCK WINES, from Messrs. Henkell & Co., Mayence,  
FRANCESCO CINZANO, Torino, Italian Vermouth,

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,  
GILKA KUMMEL,  
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),  
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon  
THE "BEST" TONIC,  
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,  
"DOGSHEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,  
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,  
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogsheads  
GREENLEES BROS' Lorne Highland (Scotch) Whisky  
JAMESON & CO., IRISH WHISKY,  
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,  
Mineral Waters,

Re-imported American Whiskies — '81 Anderson; '82 Chickencock; '83 Bluegrass; '85 Carlisle, and other staple brands,  
Lowest market quotations furnished on application.



# PRICES CURRENT.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

## California Wines & Brandies

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,  
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

VARIETY.	PRICE PER CASE.	
	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Eclipse Champagne, ex. dry.	\$14.50	\$17.00
Eclipse Champagne, brut.	14.50	17.00
Riesling	6.00	7.00
Gutedel	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel	5.00	6.00

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,  
Cor. Second & Market Sts., San Francisco.

Traminer, 82.	\$5.00	\$3.00
Gutedel, 82.	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83.	5.00	6.00

I. DE TURK,  
212 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Port, 1884.	6.00	
Port, 1885.	4.00	
Dry Sherry, 1884.	6.00	
Dry Sherry, 1886.	4.00	
Angelica, 1884.	4.50	
Tokay, 1884.	8.00	
Zinfandel Claret, 1884.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1884.	4.00	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.50	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

GEORGE WEST & SON,  
Stockton, Cal., and 252 Market St., S. F.

Brandy, 1879.	\$20.00	
Brandy, 1883.	15.00	
Brandy, 1885.	15.00	
Frontignan.	9.00	
Sherry.	9.00	
Port (old).	12.00	
Port.	6.00	

SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,  
Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.	\$4.75	\$5.75
Gutedel.	4.75	5.75
Port.	5.50	
Angelica.	5.50	
Muscadel.	5.50	
Sherry.	6.00	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,  
478 Tenth street, Oakland, Cal.

Zinfandel.	\$3.50	\$4.50
Sauterne.	4.00	5.00
Brandy.	9.00	
Port.	5.00	6.00
Sweet Muscatel.	5.00	6.00
Grape Cordial.	6.50	7.50

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,  
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

In cases, per doz. qts.		
Claret, 1886.	\$3.00	
Zinfandel, 1885.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1885.	4.00	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884.	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	5.00	
Somlai Hungarien Type, 1885.	3.50	
Szatmari	3.50	
Szegszardi Fehér Hun' Type	4.00	
" 1885	5.00	
Port, 1884.	6.00	
Sherry, 1885.	5.00	
" 1884.	6.00	
Angelica and Sweet Mout'n, 84	4.50	
Mad'a, Malaga & Sw't To'y '85	5.00	

INGLENOOK WINES,  
F. A. Haber, agent, 122 Sansome St., S. F.

Table Claret blended from Per doz. qts.	
choice foreign grapes,	
vintage 1885.	\$3.50
Zinfandel.	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type	
red label, 1885	5.50
Burgundy type	5.50
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '85	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1885.	4.50
Hock, Rhenish type	6.00
Burger, Chablis type	5.00
Riesling, Johannisberg type	6.50

Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.  
Special discounts to the trade.  
None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor—each bottle bears the legal pure wine stamp.

C. HOLIUM & CO.,  
409 Sansome street, San Francisco.

In cases per doz. qts.		
Zinfandel, 1884.	\$3.00	
Burgundy,	3.25	
Riesling,	3.25	
Riesling, Marcobrunner, 1883.	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.00	
Sauterne,	4.00	
Port, Old (Fresno Co.), 1882.	6.00	
" 1885.	4.00	
Sherry, Dry, 1884.	4.00	
Sherry, Old, (Fresno Co.), '82	6.00	
Angelica, 1885, (Los Ang's Co.)	4.50	
Muscadel (Fresno Co.), 1885.	5.00	
Tokay, 1884.	5.00	
Mt. Vineyard, 1885.	4.50	
Madeira and Malaga, 1885.	5.00	
Pineapple wines.	4.00	
Brandies, 1882.	11.00	
Brandies, 1885.	9.00	
Strawberry Brandy.	9.00	

KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,  
123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	\$3.25	\$4.25
Zinfandel.	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.	4.00	5.00
Santorno	4.50	5.50
Port, Old.	6.00	
Old Sherry.	6.00	

S. LACHMAN & CO.,  
453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port.	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel.	3.50	4.00
Riesling.	4.50	5.00
Madeira.	8.00	
Malaga.	8.00	
Cognac.	14.00	

MONT ROUGE WINES,  
A. G. CHAUCE, Livermore, Ala. Co., Cal.

Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., San Francisco.			
	Quarts.	Pints.	Quarts.
Sauterne.	\$6.00	\$7.00	.70 .40
Haut Sauterne.	7.00	8.00	.80 .50
Claret, Table.	4.00	5.00	.60 .35
A Claret, F.	9.00		1.00
AA Claret, V.	9.00		1.00

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,  
404 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Brandies, 1883.	\$12.00
" 1885.	10.00

## Domestic Champagnes.

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,  
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

Eclipse.	\$14.50	\$17.00
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S. LACHMAN & CO.,  
453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Imperial.	7.50	8.50
Carte Blanche.	7.00	8.00
Choice Cuvee.	11.00	12.00

A. WERNER & CO.,  
52 Warren street, New York.

(Carbonating Process.)		
Extra Dry.	7.00	8.00

## Imported Champagnes.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Pommery Sec.	\$31.00	\$33.00
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CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.		
Gold Lack Sec., per case.	\$31.00	\$33.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums		
per case.	30.00	
Oachet Blanco per case.	30.50	32.50
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt.	24.00	25.50
DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.		
Carte Blanche, per case.	20.00	21.00
Carte Blanche, extra dry, per		
case.	21.00	22.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,  
123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jonet & Co. "Special"		
Extra Dry.	31.00	33.00
Perrier Jonet & Co. Brut.	31.50	33.50

MACONDRAY & CO.,  
First and Market streets, San Francisco.

Louis Roederer Carte Blanche.	31.00	33.00
" Grand Vin Sec.	31.00	33.00

## Imported Wines.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux		
Clarets, per case.	\$8.00	\$28.00
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux		
Sauternes per case.	12.00	26.00
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits		
Burgundies, white and		
red per case.	15.00	21.75
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,		
Oporto, Port wines		
per case.	15.00	20.00
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,		
Oporto, Port Wines,		
in wood per gal.	2.00	4.50
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries		
in wood per gal.	2.00	5.50
Boord & Son, London Dock		
Sherry, per case.	12.00	15.00
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz		
Rhine Wines per case.	8.50	28.00
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt		
o M Rhine Wines per		
case.	11.00	14.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dubois freres, Bordeaux.)		
Chateau de l'Ysle, in casks.	\$95.00	
(Journu freres, Bordeaux.)		
Clarets and Sauternes, per		
case from.	\$7.50	\$30.00
Mignotte-Picard & Co., Chassagne, Côte de'or		
Burgundy wines from.	\$12.00	\$25.00
(Henkell & Co., Mayence.)		
Hock wines from.	\$7.50	\$36.00
(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)		
Port and Sherries in wood, per		
gallon.	\$1.75	\$4.50
Port and Sherries in cases, per		
case.	\$8.00	\$15.00
(Meckenzie & Co., Jerez.)		
Port and Sherries in wood		
from.	\$1.75	\$4.50

W. B. CHAPMAN,  
123 California street, San Francisco.

RED WINES.  
(H. Cu villier and Frère of Bordeaux.)

Pauillac, 1881	\$10.50
Ducasse Grand Puy, 1878	14.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.	17.50
Chat. Beychevelle, 1874.	19.50
Pontet Canet, 1874.	19.50
Cos d'Estournel, 1878.	22.00
Chat. Léoville, 1878.	22.00
" Larose, 1870.	22.50
" Latour, 1868.	29.50
" Margaux, 1881.	32.00
" Lafite, 1878.	35.00
" Mouton Rothschild, '80	35.00

WHITE WINES.  
Sauternes, 11.50  
Chateau Guiraud, 1884. 27.00  
" La Tour Blanche, '84 27.00

RED WINES.  
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)  
Chateau Lacroix, 1878. 10.00  
" Le Pian, 1878. 11.50  
Duern Beauchillou, 1881. 16.00

Chateau Langoa, 1874. 22.50  
" Latour, 1870. 31.50

WHITE WINES.  
Barsac, 1878. 11.00  
Chateau Yquem, 1874. 30.00

SHERRIES.  
(Sandeman, Buck & Co's Jerez.)  
Pemartin Brut 19.00  
" Umbrella 20.00  
" Amontillado. 22.00

## American Whiskies.

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,  
323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.  
Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1. 2.75  
" " " Old Stock. 3.00  
" " " A1, 90 pf. 2.50  
" " " OK, 100 pf. 3.50  
" Pony, Private Stock. 4.00  
Club House Bourbon, Old. 4.50  
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf. 2.50  
Union Club " 2.25  
Superior Whisky. 1.75  
" BB Whisky. 1.50

Liquors—In cases.  
Phoenix Bourbon, OK, in 5s. Per Case. \$10.50  
" " " A1, " 7.50  
" " " A1, 24 pts. 8.00  
" " " A1, 48 1/2 pts. 9.00  
Union Club Bourbon, 24 pts. 7.50  
" " " 48 1/2 pts. 8.50  
Rock and Rye Whisky, in 5s. 7.50  
Rum Punch Extract " 8.00  
Blackberry Brandy " 7.50

MOORE, HUNT & CO.,  
404 Front street, San Francisco.

Per gal.  
Extra Pony in bbls. or 1/2-bbls. \$6.00 to \$8.00  
A A " " " pf. 4.00  
B " " " " 3.50  
C " " " " 3.00  
No. 1 " " " " 2.50  
Rye in bbls. and 1/2-bbls from. 3.50 to 5.00  
A A in cases, 1 dozen to case, 5 to gallon. \$11.00  
A A in 5 case lots, 1 dozen to case, 5 to gallon. 10.50  
A A in 10 to 25 lots, 1 dozen to case, 5 to gallon. 10.00  
A A in pint flint flasks, 2 doz. to case. 12.00  
C in cases 1 doz. 5 to gal. 8.50  
C in 5 case lots, 1 dozen, 5 to gallon. 8.25  
C in 10 to 25 case lots, 1 doz. 5 to gallon. 8.00  
No. 1 in case, 1 dozen to case, 5 to gallon. 8.00  
Bedford, Belmont and Astor in bond or duty paid in our warehouse in Louisville or in San Francisco.

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN,  
322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

PER GALLON.  
O K Extra. \$3.50 to \$6.00  
O K Rosedale. 2.50 to 3.00  
Ilvain. 2.75  
Golden Pearl. 2.25  
Marshall. 2.25  
Old Family Bourbon. 1.75  
Old Bourbon. 1.50

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,  
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco

Native Pride, Old Bourbon, (per bbl.) per gal. \$2.50  
Native Pride, Old Bourbon (per 1/2-bbl.) per gal. 2.75  
Old Rip Van Winkle, hand made Sour Mash, per gal. 2.50  
Nevilles Old Bourbon " 1.50

HENCKEN & SCHRODER,  
210 Front street, San Francisco, Cal.

Our Favorite O K. \$2.75 to \$3.50  
Our Choice. 2.50 " 3.00  
Paul Jones. 2.25 " 2.50  
Star of '76. 2.00  
Old Crown. 1.75 " 2.00  
Old Bourbon. 1.50

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & CO.,  
110 Front street, San Francisco.

Kentucky Favorite. \$3.00  
Extra Kentucky Favorite. 3.50  
O. P. T. 2.50  
O K. Old Stock. 5.00  
Harries' Old Bourbon. 2.00



KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,  
123 Sutter street, San Francisco.  
O K Goldwater Ken. Bourb'n \$4.00  
" " " " pr cs 7.25

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
W. H. McBrayer, 1885..... \$2.75

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,  
429-437 Jackson street, San Francisco.  
J. H. Cutter Old Bourbon Whisky.  
A..... \$3.00  
A, No. 1..... 3.25  
O K..... 4.00  
O K, No. 1..... 6.00  
O. P. S..... 8.00  
R (Old, Rye)..... 4.00  
A, No. 1, per case..... 8.25  
O. P. S..... 20.00  
O K, "..... 11.25  
Pure Old Rye "..... 11.25  
A. S. H..... 2.50  
Glenbrook..... 2.25  
Black Hawk..... 2.00  
Old Superior..... 1.75

CRANE HASTINGS & Co.  
316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
BOURBONS.  
Per Gallon.  
Pony Cabinet..... \$6.00  
Old Crown Cabinet..... 3.50  
Old Crown Cabinet, Old Stock..... 4.00  
Old Monarch A..... 2.75  
Old Monarch AA..... 3.00  
Premium Old Bourbon..... 2.75  
Premium Old Bourbon—O. K..... 3.00  
O. K. Kentucky Bourbon—A and AA..... \$2.75 & 3.00  
Cedar Valley..... 2.50  
Peerless..... 2.00  
Occidental..... 2.00  
Wheat..... 1.50  
Magnolia..... 1.50  
RYE WHISKIES.  
Old Hermitage..... 4.50  
Old Freeport..... 3.50  
Old Horsey..... 3.50

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.  
Peerless A A A..... \$4.00  
" A A..... 3.50  
" A..... 3.00  
" O K..... 2.50  
Peerless..... 2.25  
Imperial Cabinet..... 2.25  
Club House..... 1.75

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
John Gibson's Son & Co.,  
Philadelphia, Bourbon  
and Rye Whiskies.... \$1.90 to \$3.50

### Imported Whiskies.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
Lone Highland.....per case \$11.50  
Connaught, Irish..... 11.50  
Wm. Jameson & Co..... 11.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Boord & Son, London Finest  
Irish Malt Whisky..... \$10.50  
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky..... 10.50  
John Ramsay, Islay Malt  
Scotch Whisky..... 11.00

### Imported Brandies.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
Martell's Brandy, X per case \$15.00  
" " XX " 17.50  
" " XXX " 20.00  
" " VSO " 28.00  
" " WSOP " 50.00

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.  
Pioneer Brandy, XXX..... \$5.00  
" " XX " 4.00  
" " X " 3.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,  
Boutelleau & Co. man-  
agers Cognac, in Oc-  
taves, per gal..... \$5.00 to \$8.50  
The Vineyard Proprs Co.  
Boutelleau & Co. man-  
agers Reserve Vintages 10.50 to 14.00

CRANE, HASTINGS & CO.  
316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Sazerac de Forge & Sons..... 6.00 to 16.00  
Otard Dupuy..... 5.50 to 9.00  
Bisquit du Bouche & Co..... 4.50 to 6.00  
La Grand Marque..... 4.50 to 12.00  
E. Alusee..... 22.50  
Maret & Co..... 4.00  
Pellevoisin..... 4.00  
Pinet Castillon..... 5.00  
W. B. CHAPMAN,  
123 California street, San Francisco.  
H. Cu villier & Frere Cognac.  
Fne Champagne, 1870..... Quarts. \$32.00  
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860 36.00

### Malt Liquors.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Guinness' Extra Stout, pints,  
Ihlers and Bell bottling  
Red Bull Brand per doz. \$1.75  
Bass & Co's Pale Ale, pints,  
Ihlers & Bell bottling  
Red Bull Brand, per doz. 2.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
J. Shanks & Co's (D'blin) Banner  
Brand, Guinness Stout, per  
dozen pints..... 1.75  
Read Bros. Dogshead Bottling  
Bass Ale..... 2.00  
Banner Bottling Bass Ale, per doz. pints 2.00  
Bass Ale (in wood) Hog-heads..... 50.00  
" " 1/2 "..... 28.00  
" " Kilderkins..... 21.00  
" " Firkins..... 12.00

### Imported Goods, (Miscellaneous.)

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
A. Houtman's Gin, large bottles..... 20.00  
" " med. "..... 16.50  
" " small "..... 8.50  
Evan's Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel. 13.50  
" " " " per cs. 4 doz. 6.00  
Theo Lappe's Genuine Aromatique  
per case..... 13.50  
Gilka Kmmel per case..... 13.50  
Vermouth Francesco Cinzani pr case 6.25

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
(BOORD & SON'S, LONDON.)  
Old Tom Gin, per case..... 9.50  
Pale Orange Bitters, per case 10.00  
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur " 12.00  
Jamaica Rum, Old " \$12.00 to 14.00  
IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in  
cases of 15 large black  
bottles per case..... 20.00  
in cases of 15 large  
white bottles per case 21.00  
Kirschwasser, Macholl Freres  
Bavarian Highland, per case. 19.00  
Cherry Cordial, J. J. W. Peters' per  
case..... 12.00  
Gilka Kummel, per case..... 13.50

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.  
Eagle Gin..... \$2.50

SAN FRANCISCO BEERS.  
Lager in barrels, local delivery,.... \$ 9 00  
" " export..... 10 50  
Steam beer in barrels..... 6 00  
Patent Stopper, per case, local..... 1 25  
Export, per case, 1 doz. bottles..... 1 75

### NEW REGULATIONS

#### Concerning The Establishment of Special Bonded Warehouses.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,  
WASHINGTON, April 5, 1890.

The regulations of this office (Series 7, No. 5, revised) of January 4, 1889, relating to the establishment of special bonded warehouses for the storage of brandy made from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively, are hereby amended as follows:

ARTICLE 23 is amended by adding thereto the following:

In case of withdrawal of brandy from warehouse the purpose for which the withdrawal is made must, in every case, be stated in Form A 86½ in the column headed, "For What Purpose Withdrawn;" and in case of withdrawal of brandy for deposit in another warehouse the warehouse and district should also be specified. Abbreviations may be used in such cases, as S. B. W. H. No. 1, of 4 Cal.

ARTICLE 28. The Transportation and Warehousing Bond, Form 235, prescribed in said article is amended as follows:

#### FORM 235—REVISED.

#### TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we, \_\_\_\_\_, as principal, and \_\_\_\_\_, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the full and just sum of \_\_\_\_\_ thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States; to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves jointly and severally, our several heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D., 189—.

The condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that, whereas the above bounden principal intends to deposit in the following-named special bonded warehouses located in the \_\_\_\_\_ collection district, State of \_\_\_\_\_, to wit:

Warehouse No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_;  
Warehouse No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_;  
Warehouse No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_;  
Warehouse No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_;  
certain brandy produced, or that may hereafter be produced at his distillery No. \_\_\_\_\_, located at, in the \_\_\_\_\_ collection district, State of \_\_\_\_\_.

Now, therefore, if the aforesaid principal shall as to all such brandy removed from said distillery, or from either of said special bonded warehouses, for deposit in said special bonded warehouses, or in either of them, or removed from either of said warehouses for deposit in any special bonded warehouse in another collection district, safely transport to and deliver the same in the warehouse in which such deposit is to be made, within the time and in the manner required by the internal revenue laws and regulations issued pursuant thereto; and shall, as to all brandy produced at said distillery and deposited or redeposited by him in either of the special bonded warehouses hereinbefore designated by name and number, safely store the same therein, and shall well and faithfully comply with all the requirements of said laws and regulations pertaining thereto; and if the said principal shall as to all brandy thereafter so removed for deposit in said warehouses since the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189—, and not lawfully removed therefrom, well and truly pay unto the collector of internal revenue for the district in which said warehouses are located the tax due on such

brandy as specified in his entry, or cause the same to be paid within three years from the date of the original gauging of the same, and before withdrawal, except as otherwise provided by law, and then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

[SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of—

State of \_\_\_\_\_, County of \_\_\_\_\_, ss:

I hereby certify that on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, one thousand eight hundred and ninety \_\_\_\_\_, before me personally came \_\_\_\_\_, known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the above bond, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

[SEAL.]

Collectors will hereafter refuse to accept any transportation and warehousing bond unless executed in strict conformity with the foregoing bond. Blank forms of the bond here prescribed will be furnished to collectors for use in their respective districts upon application therefore to this office.

† In case of a renewal bond, or where brandy remaining in either of the warehouses designed and deposited therein prior to July 1, 1889, is to be rebonded, the date to be here inserted will be that of the bond under which the first entry of such brandy was made; otherwise the clause included in asterisks (\*) will be stricken out.

### A PORT OF TRANSIT.

#### San Diego So Declared By Secretary Windom.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1890.

To Collectors and other Officers of Customs:

In pursuance of Section 3005 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the port of San Diego, California, is hereby designated as a port from which imported merchandise may be shipped in bond in transit through the United States to Mexico, by such routes and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

WILLIAM WINDOM, Secretary.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

JAS. O'BRIEN,  
206 Montgomery street,

Importer of FINEST WINES LIQUORS,  
Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Bass' Ale and Guinness Stout.

Moore, Hunt & Co's Bourbon & Rye Whiskies a Specialty

JOHN D. GALL. JAMES P. DUNNE.

"The Resort,"  
NO. 1 STOCKTON ST., Cor. of Ellis,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

### BRANDY FOR SALE.

200 Barrels 1887 Brandy.

Stored in Bernard's Bonded Warehouse.  
For Sale in Lot or Part.  
PRICES REASONABLE.

Address, Wm. Kerckhoff,  
P. O. Box 1223, Los Angeles, Cal.



**BUSINESS RECORD.****Changes and Dissolutions in Partnerships.**

Frasier & Goodenough, hotel, Sisson, Cal., dissolved; Frasier continues.  
 Kohler & Frohling, wholesale wines, San Francisco, Cal., dissolved.  
 Scott & Crooks, saloon, Wingate, N. M., dissolved; Harry Scott continues.  
 F. H. Benise & Co., saloon, Seattle, Wash., H. Benzel continues.  
 Toepper & Papke, saloon, Bozeman, Mont., dissolved; Chas Papke continues.  
 De Mars & Wood, saloon etc, Albuquerque, N. M., consolidated with A. G. Fountaine.  
 Peebles & Leslie, saloon, Montesano, Wash., dissolved.  
 Johnson & Leary, saloon, Basin, Mont., dissolved; P. H. Leary continues.  
 Bank & Griffels, saloon, Granite, Mont., dissolved; W. H. Bank continues.  
 Howard & Mack, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., dissolved; Howard & Rawley continues.  
 Berger & Mansbach, saloon, Cheyenne, Wyo., dissolved; Berger continues.  
 Johnson & Downing, saloon, Boulder Creek, Cal., dissolved.  
 F. E. Reed & Co., Indio, Cal., dissolved.

**Failures Attachments, Etc.**

C. T. Capaul, saloon, Oakland, Cal., attached and applied for relief in insolvency.  
 Warren & Reynolds, saloon, Seattle, Wash., attached.  
 A. Tagliaferro, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 R. Bucknall, saloon, Upper Lake, Cal., attached.  
 Mergenthaler & Gerhardt, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached; Mergenthaler petitioned insolvency.  
 Fred Moore, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 Geo. Wollenschlager saloon, San Francisco, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 W. Esteven, saloon, Visalia, Cal., attached.  
 C. A. Magistera, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 H. J. Boyce, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached and petitioned insolvency.  
 Narey & Boyce, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.  
 W. F. Breidenstein, saloon, Portland, Or., attached.  
 J. T. Fisher, hotel, San Diego, Cal., attached.  
 A. M. Warren & Co, saloon, Seattle, Wash., attached.  
 C. M. Fisher, hotel, Santa Cruz, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 J. M. Parker, saloon, Vacaville, Cal., attached.  
 Meyer & Kerber, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 J. Hohn, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 M. E. Frances, restaurant, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.  
 M. J. Hughes, hotel, Fresno, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 G. Schade, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.  
 A. F. Colby, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 W. Estevan, saloon, Visalia, Cal., attached.  
 C. C. Durkee, restaurant, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.  
 N. Granrath, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

R. Stege, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached.

**Sold Out.**

S. H. Barron, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to Kerr & Schwartz.  
 John Spillane, saloon, Marysville, Cal., to Jas. Conlan.  
 Thomas Glineau, hotel, Portland, Or., to W. H. Saylor.  
 Magent Donnett & Co., saloon etc, Seattle, Wash., sold restaurant to G. A. Miller and F. A. Horan.  
 H. J. Boyce, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 M. Pixley, saloon, Milpitas, Cal., to Antone & Cabel.  
 P. Garwin, saloon, Stockton, Cal.  
 H. Phelps, hotel, Portland, Or., to J. B. Ciose.  
 J. W. Sullivan, saloon, Pueblo, Colo.  
 Barnett & Fountain, saloon, Roswell, N. M., to Keeper & Bell.  
 James T. Fisher, hotel, San Diego, Cal., to Knowles & Hanbury.  
 J. H. Laurey, saloon, Portland, Or., to J. Albert.  
 W. E. Stevens, hotel, Seattle, Wash., to Hunter & Johnson.  
 Geo. Schmidt, saloon, San Jose, Cal.  
 Reed & Wood, saloon, Las Cruces, N. M., to Williams Bros.  
 C. C. Jarrett, saloon, Selma, Cal.  
 M. Gibson, restaurant, Pueblo, Colo.  
 P. J. Groves, saloon, Monterey, Cal.  
 "Maison Piedmont," restaurant, Oakland, Cal.  
 C. C. Brown, hotel, St. Helens, Or., to J. Kemple.  
 J. Spencer, hotel, Castle Rock, Wash., to A. H. Goddard.  
 Abbott & Nicho's, hotel, Central city, Colo.  
 Mrs. S. B. Caffyn, hotel, Emigrant Gap, Cal., to Hyatt & Son.  
 Wm. McCormick, saloon, San Jose, Cal., to J. Ruble.  
 G. Girard, saloon, Portland, Or.  
 B. Caffarats, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 Anderson & Mayer, saloon, Chama, N. M.  
 J. A. Campbell, hotel, Cisco, Cal., to Hannah & Hersey.  
 Wm. Tobin, saloon, Gilroy, Cal., to J. Wilson.  
 John Peat Bottling Co, bottlers, Los Angeles, Cal., to E. A. Miller.  
 E. A. Flint, restaurant, Centralia, Wash., to G. B. Hamilton.  
 C. E. Smith, saloon, North Yakima, Wash.  
 L. M. Dillener, restaurant, Denver, Colo., to W. F. Denton.  
 J. Meyers, hotel, Berkeley, Cal., to John Greub.  
 F. Habermehl, saloon, Napa, Cal., to C. Habermehl.  
 J. Adloff, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 C. M. Bauer, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 W. J. Peall, hotel, San Jose, Cal.  
 W. F. Tullock, hotel, Selma, Cal.  
 Caldwell & Lane, saloon, Whatcom, Wash.  
 George Smith, restaurant, Spokane Falls, Wash., to O. B. Nelson & Co.  
 F. M. Danielson, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 H. G. Smith, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash.  
 Rodney & Dyer, hotel, Willapa, Wash., to B. Rienenick.  
 William M. Cary, hotel, Napa, Cal., attached.  
 C. Ungles, saloon, Penryn, Cal.  
 H. A. Pratt, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., to Warness & England.

**Out of Business.**

Emory & Cummings, saloon, Roswell, N. M.  
 Cummings & Co., saloon, Boulder, Mont.  
 J. Ysiriza, saloon, West Berkeley, Cal.

**Burned Out.**

L. B. Joliff, saloon, Milford, Utah.  
 Acme Saloon, San Bernardino, Cal.  
 O. Edmonds, restaurant, Rathdrum, Idaho.  
 Bradley & Butler, saloon, Rathdrum, Idaho.  
 Geo. Jacobs, saloon, Rathdrum, Idaho.  
 W. Bilyon, hotel, Scio, Or.  
 Tomley & Walker, hotel, Weiser, Idaho.  
 J. P. Wheeler, & Son, restaurant, North Yakima, Wash.  
 A. Churchill, saloon, North Yakima, Wash.  
 S. Harris, restaurant, North Yakima, Wash.  
 Schardow & Redfield, saloon, North Yakima, Wash.  
 M. G. Wills, saloon, North Yakima, Wash.  
 John O'Connor, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Fred Williams, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.  
 H. P. Schmidt, hotel, Seattle, Wash.  
 Saul & Dexter, hotel and saloon, Seattle, Wash.  
 H. Nelson, hotel, Seattle, Wash.  
 J. B. Fisher, saloon, Seattle, Wash.  
 Lendstrom & Co., saloon, Seattle, Wash.  
 W. Ward, hotel, Seattle, Wash.  
 J. O. Ivory, saloon, Weiser, Idaho.  
 Patrick Finnerty, saloon, Coolidge, N. M.  
 A. Gonzalez, saloon, Colidge, N. M.  
 French Hotel, Fresno, Cal., damaged.  
 H. Bahten, hotel, Daggett, Cal.  
 Quin & Sutcliff, saloon, Daggett, Cal.  
 W. P. Burt, saloon, Daggett, Cal.  
 Nat Johnson, hotel, Daggett, Cal.  
 M. Healy, hotel, Daggett, Cal.  
 W. H. Barnett, saloon, Moscow, Idaho.  
 C. M. Neil, restaurant, Moscow, Idaho.  
 T. L. Burdick, saloon, Fresno, Cal.  
 A. Fahey, hotel, Fresno, Cal.  
 F. Englian, restaurant, Fresno, Cal.

**Deceased.**

G. W. Rhinerson, saloon, Fulton, Cal.  
 J. Boldurn, saloon, The Dalles, Or.  
 L. Malatesta, wholesale wines, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Thomas Hogan, saloon, Vallejo, Cal.  
 Peter Ring, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 John S. Merrigan, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.

**Special Inquiries Advisable.**

J. D. Haggerty, saloon, Berkeley, Cal.  
 Walter Chase, saloon, Elko, Nev.  
 Frank Astman, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Joseph Bihr, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.  
 P. Rossi, saloon, Sacramento, Cal.  
 E. W. Brownell, saloon, Grass Valley, Cal.  
 H. Schwartzke, saloon, Pomona, Cal.

**Deeds and Transfers.**

F. Publick, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., conveyed realty \$200.  
 P. McCubben, saloon, Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$1.  
 J. P. Berger, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$6700.  
 Peter Ellis, saloon, Stockton, Cal., received deed \$995.  
 W. H. Richer, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$3300.

J. P. Kinneavy, saloon, Denver, Colo., received deed \$18,000.

Frank & Eakin, wholesale liquors, Albuquerque, N. M., received deed \$128.  
 George H. Meyers, saloon, Gallup, N. M., trust deed \$600.  
 A. Johnson, saloon, Albina, Or., conveyed realty \$700.  
 Lankin & Wildi, saloon, Portland, Or., J. N. Lankin, received deed \$3000.  
 J. Island, saloon, Port Townsend, Wash., conveyed realty \$4000.  
 Seaman & Kenny, hotel, Spokane Falls, Wash., received deed \$300.  
 M. McNamara, saloon, Oakland, Cal., conveyed realty \$2300.  
 B. H. Bennett, hotel, Spokane Falls, Wash., received deed \$5600.  
 Charles Heisen, saloon, Sacramento, Cal., received deed \$875.  
 F. Herdel, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$5000.  
 Otto Fauss & Co., brewers, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$5000.  
 Fulton G. Berry, hotel, Fresno, Cal., conveyed realty \$10 and \$10 and received deeds \$10 and \$10.  
 R. W. Adams, restaurant, Prescott Junction, Ariz., bill of sale \$40.  
 K. S. Hart, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 Fortman & Co., brewers, San Francisco, Cal., H. F. Fortman conveyed realty \$5.  
 Lillenthal & Co., wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., Ernest R. Lillenthal received deed \$2400.  
 Wm. Kohler, saloon, Oakland Cal., received deed \$5.  
 J. R. Austin, saloon, Fresno, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 John B. Rings, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty gift.  
 Charles Mugge, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$3000.  
 Charles Witte, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$3100.  
 C. Cawrey, restaurant, Fresno, Cal., received deed \$1000.  
 John Wiese, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 Peter McArdle, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 G. A. Noble, hotel, Hamilton, Wash., conveyed realty \$1500.  
 P. Billeck, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., conveyed realty gift.  
 F. Driscoll, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$5000.  
 James G. Walker & Co., wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., James G. Walker received deeds \$15 and \$5; conveyed realty \$5, \$5, \$5 and \$5.  
 John T. Graham, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 John T. Graham, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$1100.  
 H. F. Sahlender, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 Nicholas Dimmer, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$13,000.  
 John P. Wieholdt, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$4500.

**Realty Mortgages**

Jean P. Berger, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$4000.  
 Peter Ellis, saloon, Stockton, Cal., \$497.  
 Morris & Montez, saloon, Wingate, N. M., \$250.  
 James O'Brien, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$400.  
 John Worth, saloon, Helena, Mont., \$2000 (renewal).

Sole Agent For and Depot Of



FINE OLD TABLE RED AND WHITE WINES,

— AND —

OLD GRAPE BRANDIES.

(SOLD ONLY IN GLASS),

PRODUCED AT THE CELEBRATED INCLENOK VINEYARD, RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO., CAL.

**F. A. HABER,****WINE :: AND :: SPIRIT :: COMMISSION :: MERCHANT,**

122 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE INCLENOK VINEYARD, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest  
 Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines  
 Produced in California

Correspondence Solicited from Producers, as well as Dealers throughout the United States.



H. F. Dillman, saloon, Sacramento, Cal., \$2000.  
 Otto Fauss & Co., brewers, San Francisco, Cal., \$4000.  
 Thomas Fogarty, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$300.  
 B. G. Eldridge, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$1500.  
 D. Hunter, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., \$578.  
 Adolph Reichie, saloon, Butte city, Mont., \$1500.  
 Henry Muntzer, brewer, Butte city, Mont., \$500.  
 A. H. Geyer, saloon Grantsdale, Mont., \$400.  
 C. Rottman, saloon, South Butte, Mont., \$200.  
 Wm. Costello, saloon, Victor, Mont., \$300.  
 T. Froelinger, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., \$200.  
 John T. Graham, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$1500.  
 John Mugge, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$2100.  
 C. Cawrey, restaurant, Fresno, Cal., \$8000.  
 John Wiese, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$2400.  
 Peter McArdle, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$2400.  
 F. Driscoll, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$3000.  
 H. F. Schlender, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$4000.  
 John P. Wiebaldt, saloon, San Francisco, \$3375.  
 B. Ekdall, hotel, Cheyenne, Wyo., \$6600.

**Chattel Mortgages.**

L. G. Hessie, brewer, Leadville, Colo., \$118.  
 L. & L. F. Crow, saloon, Portland, Or., \$200.  
 J. B. Close, hotel, Portland, Or., \$2300.  
 M. M. Peck, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$80.  
 C. Hansen, saloon, East Portland, Or., \$200.  
 Johnson & Wilber, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$500.  
 Hicock & Jolly, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$1500.  
 Hunter & Johnson, hotel, Seattle, Wash., \$351.  
 Koenigsburger & Co., saloon, Denver, Colo., \$4005.  
 W. A. Worthington, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$150.  
 G. D. Carter, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$2505.  
 J. E. Reggs, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$212.  
 W. J. Mills, saloon, Pueblo, Colo., \$1100.  
 J. Hallenstain, saloon, Portland, Or., \$100.  
 Howard & Mack, saloon, Petaluma, Cal., \$1000.  
 W. W. Bowers, hotel, San Diego, Cal., \$3660.  
 L. M. Dillener, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$958.  
 J. T. Hedrich, saloon, Butte city, Mont., \$284.  
 G. E. Fisher, saloon, Butte city, Mont., \$500.  
 A. H. Geyer, saloon, Grantsdale, Mont., \$700.  
 Colgan & Brown, saloon, Great Falls, Mont., \$800.  
 F. Paquin, saloon, Gunderson, Mont., \$1800.  
 E. Boling, saloon, Kibbey, Mont., \$100.  
 Thos. Greer, saloon, Kibbey, Mont., \$100.  
 C. Rottman, saloon etc, South Butte, Mont., \$2100.  
 G. E. Hailey, saloon, White Sulphur Spring, N. M., \$250.  
 P. Brechtel, hotel, Seattle, Wash., \$300.  
 A. O. Johnson, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$1000.  
 Kling & Weitzel, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$2600.  
 T. Crane, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1000.  
 Casey & Tweedle, saloon, Ballard, Or., \$100.  
 W. H. Castner, Jr., wines, San Francisco, Cal., \$700.  
 Elwell & Moore, saloon, East Portland, Or., \$600.  
 W. M. Bowers, hotel, San Diego, Cal., \$3669.  
 W. Esterly, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$400.  
 A. Anderson, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$500.  
 J. Hoheisel, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$2500.  
 C. Keller, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$700.  
 C. Gartin, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$75.  
 T. E. Kussman, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$210.

George Barnheisel, restaurant, Pueblo, Colo., \$372.  
 H. Lenhart, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., \$500.  
 E. E. Perkins, saloon, Petaluma, Cal., \$203.  
 O'Brien & Manifold, saloon, Renton, Wash., \$235.  
 M. A. Gibbs, hotel, Denver, Colo., \$836.  
 J. Siehl, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$2000.  
 B. Leed, saloon, Denver, Colo., 3500.  
 Frank L. Hart, saloon, Leadville, Colo., \$1031.

**Mortgages Released.**

T. G. Kingsland, hotel, Oakland, Cal., \$400.  
 A. W. Wilson & Co., restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., A. W. Wilson, \$8000.  
 B. G. Eldridge, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$2500.  
 J. B. Close, hotel, Portland, Or., \$1550.  
 J. H. Lanney, saloon, Portland, Or., \$500.  
 J. E. Mossburg, saloon, Portland, Or., \$105.  
 G. W. Phelps, hotel, Portland, Or., \$300.  
 Southwestern Brewing Co., brewers, Albuquerque, N. M., \$2000.  
 M. McNamara, saloon, Oakland, Cal., \$1600.  
 Mathe & Gianovich, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., L. Mathe \$775.  
 John McCully, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$7000.

**Judgments, Suits, Etc.**

J. H. Longherd, saloon, Seattle, Wash., sued \$500.  
 R. Rideout, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., sued \$137.  
 A. Calders, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., judgment \$456.  
 Brooks & Ball, saloon, Redlands, Cal., judgment, \$621.  
 E. C. Moore, hotel, Socorro, N. M., judgment \$900.  
 J. Leggett, saloon, Seattle, Wash., lien \$79.  
 A. Maldini, saloon, Wilmington, Cal., judgment \$85.  
 P. Hansen, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., sued \$443.  
 Geo. M. Moore, hotel, Albuquerque, N. M., judgment \$150.  
 McMoroney & Flatley, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., sued.  
 V. Masza & Co., hotel, Seattle, Wash., sued \$239.  
 Stringer & Hill, hotel, Seattle, Wash., sued \$775.  
 H. B. Kelly, hotel, Cheyenne, Wyo., suit in foreclosure.

**Miscellaneous.**

Albert-Braun Brewing Association, Seattle, Wash., incorporated; capital \$250,000.  
 Frank Reinhardt, saloon, Las Cruces, N. M., resumed.  
 P. J. Kline, saloon etc., Concord, Cal., leased hotel.  
 Mrs. Lockwood, hotel, Umatilla, Or., leased to Eperson & Porterfield.  
 Jacob Johnson, hotel, Livermore, Cal., advertised to sell.  
 N. E. Flick, saloon, Winnemucca, Nev moved to Unionville.  
 Charles Witte, saloon, San Francisco, Cal, filed homestead.  
 B. F. Meyers, hotel, Groveland, Cal., removed.  
 J. Baxter, hotel, Alameda, Cal., leased to M. M. Glover.  
 S. Stump, hotel, Bodega, Cal., advertised to sell.  
 F. Driscoll, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., filed homestead.

The expenses of Polk county, Iowa, under another year of Prohibition have just been given to the public, and the figures are a revelation. The court costs have jumped up from about \$30,000 annually before Prohibition to \$92,246 the past year. Justices' Court expenses have risen during the same period from \$9,000 to \$37,765. Of this sum, fees of Justices of the Peace amount to \$12,876, and the constables' fees to \$10,374, witness fees being \$8218. Nearly all this increase in costs is incurred by Prohibition, and the law is, at the same time, a failure.

**For Dyspepsia and Indigestion****SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.****CALIFORNIA VINEYARDS.**

A Directory of Those Prominent in the Wine Industry.



[These cards inserted for \$5 p.r year in advance.]

**El Pinal Vineyard.**—Established 1852. Wines and brandies. Geo. West & Son, Stockton, Cal.

**Sierra Vista Vineyard.**—Wines and brandies. Sierra Vista Vineyard Company, Minturo, Fresno Co., Cal.

**I. De Turk Vineyards.**—Established 1862. Wines and brandies. I. De Turk, Santa Rosa, Cal.

**Cresta Blanca.**—Exclusively fine high grade wines in bottle; fine Santernes and Medoc types. Only cash orders solicited. Charles A. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Inglebrook Vineyard.**—Established 1883. Wines and brandies. Gustave Niebaum, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

**Sunset Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Webster & Sargent, Minturo, Fresno Co., Cal.

**Mont Rouge Vineyard.**—Established 1885. Dry wines. A. G. Chauche, Livermore, Cal. Office 615-617 Front street, San Francisco, Cal.

**Electra Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Dry wines. Clarence J. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Olivina Vineyard.**—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Julius P. Smith, Livermore, Cal.

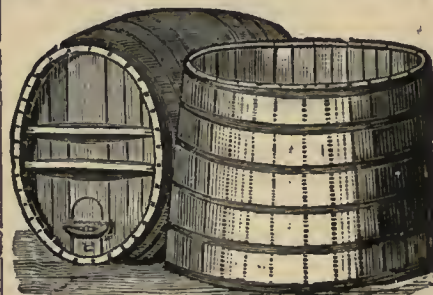
**Linda Vista Vineyard.**—Established 1858. Dry and sweet wines. C. C. McIver, Mission San Jose, Alameda Co., Cal.

**Fresno Vineyard.**—Established 1880. Sweet and dry wines and brandies. Fresno, Cal. L. P. Drexler, 409 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

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—Manufacturers of—

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All of our tanks are made of best quality two inch surfaced redwood, in complete readiness to be put together. No imperfect work leaves our establishment, and no further hand work is necessary to finish before putting together. Material and finish guaranteed first-class.

**FULDA BROS.,**  
 30-40 Spear Street, - San Francisco.

**C. A. HOOPER & CO.**

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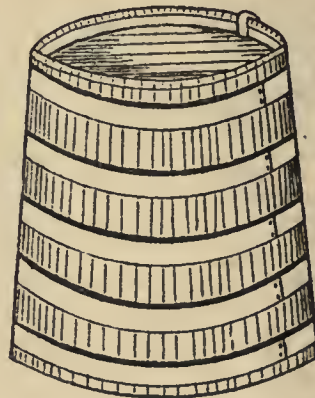
**Excelsior Redwood Co.**

—Manufacturers of and Dealers in—

**TANKS,**

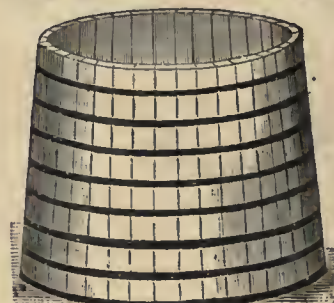
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**WINE and WATER TANKS.**

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## — CURRENT PRICES. —

**Kentucky Bourbons and Ryes.**

[Quotations in Warehouse and Distillery.]

E. G. B.—Export Gauge Bremen; N. Y.—New York; N. Y. C. H.—New York Custom House; L. P. W. H.—Louisville Public Warehouse; Lou. Louisville; Cin.—Cincinnati; In Bond. Dist'y—Distillery; C. C. H.—Cincinnati Custom House; St. L. C. H.—St. Louis Custom House. Tax Paid.

BRANDS.	Spring, '90	Fall, '89	Spring, '89	Fall, '88	Spring, '88	Fall, '87	Spring, '87	Fall, '86	Spring, '86	Fall, '85	Spring, '85	Spring, '84	Spring, '83	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Aiken.....														82 265	NYCH
Anderson.....		50	57½	60			80		200					82 265	NYCH
Anderson Co., Sour Mash.			52½	55			70		210	225					
Ashland.....			45				65							*81 265	NYCH
Astor.....															
Atherton.....			47½	50			70		185					*81 245	CCH
Aurora.....															
Ballard & Lancaster.....							65								
Beam, J. H.....															
Beargrass.....	35		45				65		180					82 245	NYCH
Bel-Air.....	40		55		65										
Belle of Anderson.....			60	55			70		195					81 265	
" " Co.....			50	65							230				
Belle of Marion.....	45		60		72½		75		200					81 265	St. Louis CH
Belle of Nelson.....	55	55	67½	70			97½		225					80 400	
Belle of Louisville.....															
Beachwood.....															
Bowen, H. C.....							80								
Belmont.....							65		195						
Berkele, Wm.....			50												
Berry, W. L.....															
Berry, E. C.....			50				80							*81 265	
Big Springs.....	32½		50				72½		190					81 245	
Blakemore.....	55		65											81 300	
Blue Grass.....	35		52½				70		200					81 265	NYCH
Bond & Lillard.....	57½		80	82½	105		115		245	250	265	275	250	81 265	
Bond, M. S.....	32½	35	47½				70		200					81 265	
Boon's Knoll.....			65				85		220						
Bowen, J. A.....	32½		45		50									80 250	
Brownfield, W. W.....															
Buchanan.....	45		55	60			75		200					*81 275	
Buffalo Spring.....	40		50				75		200						
Callaghan.....														*81 265	NYCH
Carlisle.....	50		65											81 265	St. LCH
" Ky. Dis. Co.....	40		52½				70		195		225				
Cedar Run.....	50		65	65	75				200						
Chase, E. H.....			50											*81 265	Louisville
Chickencock.....	35		50		62½		70							*82 250	NYCH
Clay, Samuel, Jr.....			42½		55		65							81 265	NYCH
Clifton.....				55			77½							*81 260	NYCH
Commonwealth.....			50		60		70							82 250	
Cook, C. B.....	32½		45				62½							81 247	
Coon Hollow.....	45	47½	62½				80							81 275	
Craig F. J.....	35		50						225					81 245	
Crab Orchard.....															
Criterion.....	30	32½	42½		60		65								
Crystal Springs.....	35		45				65								
Cumberland.....	42½	45	52½	55			72½		200					80 260	LPWH
Cummins, R & Co.....			50											80 285	
Cream of Anderson.....	40		55		65		75							81 275	
Cliff Falls.....	40	42½	50												
Deadman, C. M.....					65	65	75								
Dix River Rock Bass.....	40		50		65				225						
Dant, J W.....	42½		50		70		75								
Darling.....	37½	42½	47½		60		70								
Davies County Club.....			52½		62½										
Double Spring.....	32½		45						200						
Durham.....			45		50		65								
Dundee.....			50												
Early Times.....	50		60		75		80		200					81 265	
Edge Cliff.....	45		55		75		80								
Edgewater.....	42½	47½	55				72½		200						
Elkhorn.....			45		60		70							81 265	NYCH
Excelsior.....	35		50				67½		185		215			81 260	NYCH
Elk Run.....			35				45							81 245	
Ferncliff.....															
Freeland.....															
Fible & Crabb.....			55		70		75								
Fields, J. W. M.....	40	42½	52½	55			85				225				
Frazier, J. W.....			60				87½								
Garlaud.....	30		37½												
Glenarme.....		32½	45				62½		180					82 255	
Glencoe.....															
Glenmore.....	40	45	52½				70								
Glen Springs.....			40				57½							81 260	
Graystone.....			55				70								
Greenbriar.....	40		55		60		70								
G. W. S.....			55		67½		75							80 325	
Howard.....															
Hackley, S O.....	42½		50				75		200		220				
Hanning, Jno.....	42½		52½				80	185							
Harris, N.....			50				75		200					81 265	LPWH
Hawkins.....			50		70		80		200						
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....	35		47½				70				225				
Head, F. M.....															
Head, W. H.....	32½		47				70								
Hermitage.....			90	92½			140		250		260	270		82 325	Dist'y
Hill & Hill.....	40	45	65	62½	75		80								
Honey Dew.....	35		47½		52½										
Hums.....			50				75		205		225			80 300	

All old goods quoted are Spring unless denoted by \* which indicates Fall.



BRANDS.	Spring. '90	Fall. '89.	Spring. '80.	Fall '88	Spring '88	Fall '87	Spring '87	Fall '86.	Spring '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Spring, '84.	Spring. '83.	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Imperial															
Jessamine	32½						65								
Jockey Club	42½	45	57½	60			80	190	215	225	250				
Kellar, A.	35		50				67½		200						
Kentucky belle															
Kentucky Club	52½	57½	67½				100	225	240					82 295	Never Ex
Kentucky Dew			45				60		185						
Kentucky Comfort	32½	32½	47½		62½										
" Poteen															
" Pride	40		55				65		185						
" Standard															
" Tip	40	42½	55				75		225	250				82 265	
Lancaster, R. B.															
" S. P.	35	40	50				70								
Limestone	42½		55		65		85								
McBrayer, J. A.			55				75		200						
" J. H.			52½				75		200						
" W. H.	67½	70	90				125		250	255	275			82 375	Disty
McKenna															
Marion Co. Dis. Co.	35	35	50				67							81 250	LPWH
Mattingly	32½		50				70		185			225		*81 250	NYCH
Mattingly & Moore			50	52½			75		200						
Mayfield			60	60			80		220						
Mellwood			52½	55	65		70							82 245	NYCH
Miles, E. L.	32½	35	50				65		185					81 265	
Milldale															
Millett															
Monarch, M. V.	50	52½	65	67½			95		225	250				80 350	
Monarch, R.	50	55	67½				110		230	245		300			
Monarch, T. J.	40	45	60				85		225		250				
Moore, D. L.	42½	50	67½						220					81 275	
Moore & Grigsby															
Murphy, Barber & Co.	37½	40	55	60			180				225			81 275	
Nall, A. G.	42½		55				75					230		81 250	
New Castle															
Nelson	35	37½	47½				70		185					*81 245	
New Hope	50	52½	65				77½		200					82 250	
Nutwood															
O. F. C.	60	65	80				125		255			285		*82 325	
Old Charter	32½		50				70								
Old Crow			95	100			140		265		280	295			
Old Jordan															
Old Johnson Miller			55		70										
Old Lexington Club	37½														
Old Pepper J. E.	65		70				100		225		265	300	350	82 400	NYCH
Old Tarr														81 275	
Old Time (Pogue's)		40	45												
Old Times	32½	35	50				72½							*80 275	
Parkland															
Peacock									185						
Pepper, Oscar	60		80		100		110		230		260	280	295	*81 250	CCH
Pepper, R. P.			55				65								
Redmon	35														
Rich Grain		32½	50				70								
Rich Hill	55		60	65											
Richwood			50				65		185						
Ripy, T. B.	45	47½	60	62½			80		210		235			81 300	
Rohrer, D.			40		50		52½								
Rolling Fork			50				72½		185						
Rosa Bud							67½				200				
Samuels, T. W.			57½	60			80				225			*81 260	
Samuels, W. B. & Co.	40		52½				75		200		215				
Searcy, J. S.			55				75		200						
Short Horn							55				200			81 250	E G Bremen
Silk Velvet															
Small Grain	32½	35													
Snyder	32½		42½		50		60								
Southall			50				65		175						
Sovereign	42½	45	60	60			80	210	225	250				*80 275	
Spring Hill	50		62½				100		225		250			82 300	
Springwater			60				77½		200						
Smith & Smith			45		50		65								
Stone, W. S., New															
" Old			55	57½			80		210					81 260	NYCH
Sugar Valley							67½								
Sutherland & Murphy															
Sweetwood	30	30	42½												
Sharp															
Taylor, G. W.	35													81 250	St Louis
Taylor, Old	55		85		100		140		260		275	300	325	81 400	
Tea Kettle	37½	40	50				65		185						
Thomas, W. H.														81 265	
Tip Top	40		57½	60	70		77½								
Tenbroeck			42½												
Van Aradell	35	37½	47½				67½		195						
Van Hook	35		47½				67½		200						
Walker, F. G.	40		50				70		200						
Walker, J. M.										210					
Warwick	37½		50				70		200						
Waterfall & Frazier	52½	55	70		90		97½		210			225			
" Dowling & Co															
Wathen	32½	35	50		65		70		190						
Welch, T. J.	57½		65												
Willis, S. T.															
Windsor							67½		180						
Woodland			50				75		200		235				
Yellowstone	75		100		125		135	235	250						
Zeno															

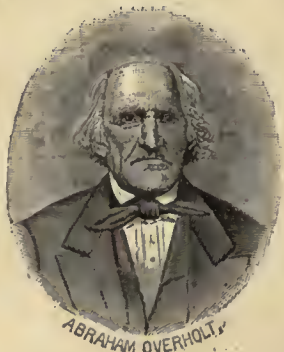


## KENTUCKY RYES.

BRANDS.	Spring, '90.	Fall, '89.	Spring, '89.	Fall, '88.	Spring, '88.	Fall, '87.	Spring, '87.	Fall, '86.	Spring, '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Spring, '84.	Spring, '83.	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Anderson															
Ashland															
Atherton			52½							190					
Beargraa															
Belle of Nelson				67½						225					
Blue Grass	45		62½				75	200		210	250				
Buchanan															
Criterion			50												
Crystal Springs					52½		57½		180						
Edge Cliff			55												
Edgewater			55				75								
Greystone			65				75		200						
Hermitage	85		95	100			140		265	270	285	290	340		
Highland	40		52½	55	62½		67½								
Hume															
Lancaster, E. P.															
Lynchburg	35		42½	45	50	52½			190						
McBrayer, W. H.															
Marion Connty.			50				77½		225						
Maryland			50												
Mattingly									195						
Mellwood															
Milea		50	65												
Monarch, M. V.		55							240						
Monarch, R.											245				
Nelson		50		70			80	210		235					
Normandy		50	60												
O. F. C.			85				135								
Old Peper	65		75				110		260		275		330		
Old Taylor															
Old Tarr															
Oscar Pepper															
Peacock									185						
Pepper, R. P.			65						200						
Ripy															
Rohrer, D.					47½		55								
Rolling Fork	35	45		55			80								
Sovereign		50							225		235			81 275	
Sunny Side															
Van Hook			50				65								
Wathen		45		60			70								
Yellowstone			100		115										

## EASTERN RYES.

Bridgeport															
Dillinger, S. & Sons	52½	57½	67½	75	85		97½								
Dougherty	65	77½	85	90	102½	107½	115		260	310					
Finch's Golden Wed'g															
Fouat, W.															
Frontier	37½	45	52½	60	70	80									
Gibson	65	75	87½	102½	120	125	140	310	335	400					
Guckenheimer	62½	65	75	82½	90	95	102½	230	260	295					
Hannisville	70	75	85	95	110		275	290	310	335					
Horsey								200							
Jones, G. W.															
Meadville	52½	60	62½	75	82½										
Melvale	57½	60	75	90	100	105	120		277½						
Monticello	60	65	75	85	95	100	110			260					
Montrose		45	47½	55	65		70		180						
Moore, Tom	55	60	70		85		100								
Mt. Vernon	75	77½	90	100	115	125	135	300	325	350					
Orient	45	50	60	65			100	210	225						
Overholt	60	65	77½	87½	102½		120		290						
Readock															
Sherwood	60	62½	77½	82½	92½		112½	235	265	260	295	325		81 400	
Lippencott															



ABRAHAM OVERHOLT

Established 1810.

A. Overholt &amp; Co.

Distillers of Pure Rye Whiskey.

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Distillery, Broad Ford, Fayette Co., Pa.



## Directory of Distillers.

### Their Brands and Business Addresses.

**Astor, Belmont, Nutwood,** [Bourbons]—Moore & Selliger, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle of Marion,** [Bourbon]—Baldrick & Callaghan, Lebanon, Ky.

**Belle of Anderson,** [Bourbon]—S. J. Greenbaum, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle-Air, Old Log Cabin,** [Bourbons]—John G. Roach & Co., Louisville, Ky.

**Beagrass, Kentucky Pride, Carlisle,** [Bourbons]—Kentucky Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky.

**The Bell of Anderson Co.**—Hand-made sour mash—Pure Spring-water. Ed. Murphy & Co., Lawrenceburg, Ky.

**Hume,** [Bourbon]—W. S. Hume & Co., Silver Creek, Ky.

**J. G. Mattingly & Sons**—Pure Rye and Bourbon. Made only by J. G. Mattingly Co., Louisville, Ky.

**Old Taylor,** [Bourbon]—E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, Frankfort, Ky.

**R. Monarch, Kentucky Club, Glenmore,** [Bourbons], R. Monarch, Owensboro, Ky.

**Zeno,** [Bourbon]—Union Distilling Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Dougherty,** [Rye]—J. A. Dougherty & Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.

**Gibson, Mount Vernon,** [Ryes]—Hannis Distilling Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

**Monticello,** [Rye]—M. Crichton & Co., Baltimore, Md.

**Melvale,** [Rye]—Cummings & Co., Baltimore, Md.

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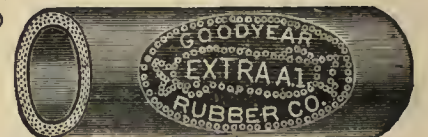
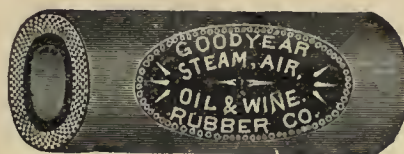
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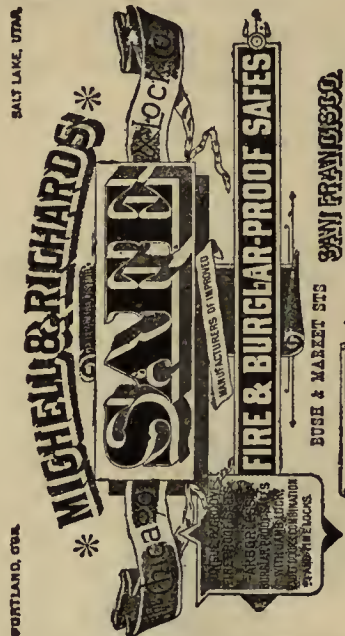
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8.30 A	Los Angeles Express, for Fresno, Bakersfield, Mojave & East & Los Angeles.....	11.15 A
8.30 A	Niles, San Jose, Stockton, Lone, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville & Red Bluff.....	5.45 P
10.30 A	Haywards and Niles.....	2.15 P
*12.00 M	Haywards, Niles and San Jose.....	* 3.45 P
* 1.00 P	Sacramento River Steamers.....	* 6.00 A
3.00 P	Express for Haywards, Niles, and San Jose.....	9.45 A
3.30 P	Second-class for Ogden & East Stockton and Milton; for Vallejo, Santa Rosa and Calistoga.....	10.45 P
4.00 P	Sacramento and Knight's Landing via Davis.....	10.45 A
4.30 P	Niles and Livermore.....	* 8.45 A
* 4.30 P	Niles and San Jose.....	* 4.15 P
5.30 P	Haywards and Niles.....	7.45 A
6.00 P	Sunset Route, Atlantic Express, for Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Deming, El Paso, New Orleans, and East.....	8.45 P
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# PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

## JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE

VOL. XXIV, NO. 8.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28, 1890.

PRICE 15 CENTS

### THE BANQUET BOARD.

#### FIRST ANNUAL DINNER OF THE WINE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

Native and Foreign Wines Compared—Toasts and After-dinner Speeches—Harmony and Co-operation Invited.

On the 13th inst. the San Francisco Wine Dealers' Association inaugurated a pleasant custom by giving their first annual banquet at the Maison Riche. Prior to the festivities the association held a short meeting, and elected the following officers: President, C. Schilling; Vice-President, J. Frowenfeld; Secretary, E. C. Priber; Treasurer, J. J. Jacobi; Auditor, Henry Kohler.

The banquet was spread in the handsome connecting rooms of the restaurant, and the tables were most artistically decorated. It was seven o'clock when the first course was begun, and in some respects the banquet was unique. With each course, California wine, of a high type, and the corresponding type of imported wine, were served. This was done in order to enable the banqueters to compare the domestic and foreign article, and it must be said that the California article did not suffer in consequence. The nearest approach in the types were in champagne and Burgundy, the former being supplied by Arpad Haraszthy & Co.

The menu cards were printed on cards in the form of a champagne bottle.

Those who participated were Charles Bundschu, of J. Gundlach & Co.; C. Schilling, of C. Schilling & Co.; Albert Lachman, of S. Lachman & Co.; Leo Metzger, of S. Lachman & Co.; Henry Kohler, of Kohler & Van Bergen; W. Goldstein, of B. Dreyfus & Co.; Charles Kohler, of Kohler & Frohling; Arpad Haraszthy, of Arpad Haraszthy & Co.; E. C. Priber, of the Napa Valley Wine Co.; C. Carpy, of C. Carpy & Co.; F. Jacobi, of Lachman & Jacobi; E. A. Schlaet, of C. Schilling & Co.; J. J. Jacobi, of Lachman & Jacobi; Mayor E. B. Pond, M. M. Estec, A. Chaigneau, of *Le Franco Californian*; Winfield Scott, of the *PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW*; F. Hess, of the *German Democrat*; W. J. Sutherland, of the *Daily Report*; John P. Irish, of the *Alta*; Arthur H. Barendt, of the *Chronicle*; E. S.

Aiken, of the *Bulletin*, and C. A. Low, of the *Examiner*.

J. J. Jacobi officiated as toastmaster and occupied the seat at the head of the table. Governor Waterman, Marcus D. Boruck and J. de Birth Shorb, who were invited, could not be present.

The menu was as follows:



After the last course had been served the speech making was begun with the following address by J. J. Jacobi.

We have assembled here this evening for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the birth of the San Francisco Wine Dealers' Association. It is small in numbers but large in its ramification and in the capital it represents. Its small size you may ascribe, if you please, to its having been brought up on the bottle—the wine bottle. It seemed to us meet and proper, representing as we do interests of such great importance to the State and city, to ask to our board, the Governor of the State and the Mayor of our city. It is peculiarly appropriate too, to have with us the gentlemen of the fourth estate—the first time the brethren of the daily press and of the wine press met in fraternal spirit. There is no question in my mind that looking the whole

world over, we will find nobody more competent to enlighten the public what to eat and drink, especially to drink, than the gentlemen of the press, for we all know that there is nothing seen or unseen, known or unknown, that these gentlemen cannot learnedly discuss—the more learnedly the less they know about it, and let me tell you that by the time we get through we do not propose that they should know much of anything, not even their address. In strict confidence let me tell you that another reason induced us to ask them here. This restaurant has a very good reputation for its eating and drinking, but there its reputation, that is, its good reputation ends. In what company then could we be safer than in that of the men who make public opinion and make and unmake public men. The whole police force would be of no avail to us in this emergency, but where is the journal that would describe this flow of soul and feast of reason as an orgy. Where is the journalist who would pull aside the veil that hides us from the outer world? To-night at least, gentlemen of the press, you must sink or swim with us. But behind all this, there is a still mightier reason for asking the press to stand the press to-night. We are reading pretty much every day some disquisition on the superiority of foreign to native wines and it was part of our purpose to-night, by placing both wines before you, to give you a practical exhibition of the relative merits of both. We chose none but the finest of imported wines, and endeavored to give you none but the best and oldest of our native products. You have had an opportunity to judge between them, and we are confident that our wines will not suffer in comparison. Of course, gentlemen, we do not claim that we have wines to-day comparable to the very best of French and German wines. The industry is neither old enough nor understood enough to make that possible, but we hope ere many years have passed to challenge the world. The industry at the present moment is passing through a crisis, but it is only momentary and things will surely right themselves before long. We are at present burdened, as are so many other industries, with overproduction. The people of the United States are not a wine drinking people and consequently the demand for wines is making comparatively small progress, whereas the production has not only steadily kept up but increased. It has been said that we have only our own selfish ends in view. This may be so if you could separate the interests of the merchant from the vinticulturist. But their prosperity is ours, and our prosperity inures to their benefit. What folly to charge us with crippling or injuring the wine industry. Whoever injures the industry, injures us; whoever cripples it, cripples us. We have in it our capital—most of us our whole capital; we have at stake our honor; we have at stake the future well-being of our wives and children. What folly then, I say, to charge us merchants with doing that which would benefit no one and ruin us all. The laws of trade—the inflexible laws of trade, hold sway in our business as in all others—the unwritten law of supply and demand. This and this only has

been and is the cause of the depression in the wine industry. Too much wine and too few drinkers.

It is proper right here to say a word as to the objects of this association. We are associated together for mutual protection, for the advancement of the industry here and its further development elsewhere. We are associated for the purpose of devising ways and means for improving the quality of our wines. We are associated for the purpose of bringing the railroad companies to a realization that the freight on wines east must not be higher than the cost of the wine. This, we are happy to say, has been changed so that the freight is now about half the cost of the wine and the coöperation. We are endeavoring to get the railroad company to regulate freights so that it will be easier for us to open new markets by offering cheap freight rates. Moreover, we are looking to foreign countries to take some of our surplus stocks off our hands, but have as yet met with but little success, because of the cheapness of labor in Europe, the small cost of transportation and the immense areas of wine producing countries from which wines can be drawn at very low prices. You all know with how much less profit the European farmer and merchant is satisfied than his American competitor. There they toil for years and are satisfied when making a bare living; here with us, one bad year sets all a-growing, the farmer more than anyone else. The eastern market for wines has been established only after long and painful experience. It is vividly within my recollection, (it is only a few years ago) when to be caught drinking California wines in the east was *prima facie* evidence that the party was either a born idiot or aching to become one. Out here in our city, you could not get California wines at restaurants up to five years ago. All this has now been changed, by the San Francisco wine merchants who bought here our indifferent wines (there was but little good wine then) aged it and then forced it on to people in the east, taking desperate chances of never again seeing the color of his wine or its monetary equivalent. We opened up States to the consumption of our wines where before neither foreign nor native wines were ever seen; we supplanted foreign wines to a great extent in many markets. All this took hard work and cost money. We have as yet, reaped no great pecuniary benefits, but we mean to keep pegging at it until we supply the whole country with our wines and until the whole country draws its supply from us and no where else.

Before I take my seat I desire to say a few words in regard to the temperance agitation and its relation to the wine industry. The prohibition to drink is an attempt to change human nature. You might as well try to prohibit men from eating certain dishes; the very things you prohibit will be the most sought for. Isn't it therefore, wiser to try and induce people to drink that which is harmless and at the same time satisfies their cravings? Go to France and Germany where wine and beer are drunk as copiously as water with us, you may travel for months without seeing a



drunken person. Cross the channel where spirituous liquors are imbibed to excess, and you will notice what an immense amount of drunkenness there is there. It shows that where light wines and beers are consumed and consumed at all hours and at all meals, drunkenness is unknown; whereas, where spirituous liquors are partaken of to as great an extent, drunkenness is flagrant. The long-haired men and short-haired women who go over the land preaching Prohibition do not know this, or if they do, have not sufficient mental capacity to comprehend it. It took many years before the late W. E. Dodge of New York, long a strong advocate of total abstinence, discovered this fact, and when he did, he dropped his total abstinence advocacy and advised the substitution of light wines for strong drink. In that manner he hoped gradually to lessen drunkenness and to make our great cities as sober and order-loving as similar cities in Germany and France.

It is one of the curses of our life in this country—the continual drinking of ice-water. The pen of Dickens was used to picture in grotesque colors the use of ice-water at our tables. It was ice-water to soup, ice-water to fish, ice-water to meat, and ice-water to tea, and not a drop to drink of anything else. Consider, gentlemen, the chilling effects of ice-water on the stomach; it stops digestion—it chills the whole system—it begets dyspepsia and other diseases, and I venture to say, has been the cause of more deaths than can be laid to the inordinate use of spirituous and malt liquor. Gentlemen, water is good in its place—it is good to wash with—but if you wish to enjoy your meals, be blessed with good health, wear a happy smile, be in a happy mood with yourself and others, drink wine and above all, California wine.

Mr. Jacobi ended by proposing the "President of the United States," to which M. M. Estee was asked to respond. Mr. Estee did not have much to say of the President, except that he knew and drank good wine, and in course of time might be induced to drink California wine. Turning from this subject to the trials of the grape growers, Mr. Estee gave a humorous account of his own experiences as a grower, and the losses he had suffered in common with all other producers. Seriously he said that the losses of all were a matter for no jesting but that the time had come when the necessity for harmonious action was apparent to all.

The next toast, the "Governor of the State," was drunk in silence.

Mayor Pond's reply to the toast "His Honor the Mayor" was brief and to the point. In the name of the city he wished prosperity and happiness to all who were engaged in the wine industry, whether living in the city or country.

Charles Bundschu responded to the toast, "The Viticultural Commissioners" as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—Allow me to tender to you a feeling of gratitude, that allusion should be made on this festive occasion in so kindly a manner to an organization which has been called into existence by the will of the people or in other words by the State of California.

Our worthy chairman has fully defined the intimate relations existing between the Wine Merchants Association and the Honorable Body in whose behalf I now respond, and in addition to it I can only express my sincerest wish that these friendly relations may steadily increase and prove beneficial to our common wealth and mutual prosperity. You will have to admit how important it was to concede to the wine merchants of San Francisco, a due representation in the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners and having obtained it, the merchants have good reasons to acknowledge the kind discrimination in their behalf.

We are all fully impressed with the fact that our State Board has from its beginning to this very minute been an abode of uninterrupted harmony and goodfellowship. There never rises within its present happy combination one dissenting voice clamoring with self-willed intonation for the attainment of egotistical ends. Not to the contrary; the very spirit of peaceful conciliation is constantly blessing the reunions of which only two are necessary every year to accomplish enormous results. Our café

f. i. under the untiring patronage of the Chief Executive Department is a wonderful success and one of the proudest accomplishments of dignified state aspirations.

Based upon other happily combined circumstances, can the board ever fail to fulfill all the most sanguine expectations of those, that have placed their confidence upon its beneficial influences? Year after year you will perceive how the remarkable work emanating from this Board will help to overcome the difficulties encountered by the viticultural and vinicultural profession of our State. I gladly acknowledge all the good results it gave, even under the most distressing and embarrassing circumstances and most earnestly affirm my conviction that the undisturbed existence of our Board is necessary for the prestige of our great State and the industry it so worthily represents. I therefore drink to the health of every earnest endeavor in this direction and hope that the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners may prosper forever, and that its untiring labors may assist in imbuing with new life our struggling industry—the favorite, most hopeful and in its present state, most helpless child of our beloved California.

E. C. Priber responded to the toast "The World's Fair." He dwelt briefly on the imperative necessity of making an unrivaled exhibit on that occasion. To do this it was necessary that the dealers and producers co-operate to the fullest possible extent. California will never again have such an opportunity to display its viticultural products to the world, and particularly to the people of America, and no pain should be spared to take the fullest advantage

will not be able to plant our missions on the lakesides of Chicago to remind the coming Hidalgo of the happy Spanish homes that already centuries ago were beautifying our evergreen foothills; we cannot cultivate the prairies of northern Illinois to show to the coming world our orange groves and olive forests just as enchanting as any of sunny Italy; we cannot bring to the banks of the Mississippi our Vine Cliffs, Hedge Sides, Edge Hills and Sunny Slopes with our vineyards equal to any on the Rhine or in the Gironde, but we will give them samples of what we can do and what we possess, till they have imbibed enough to impress them with the irresistible desire to cross our Sierras, to gaze at the domes of our big trees, to visit the Queen of the Pacific with its Market street, a thoroughfare unexcelled in the whole world. We will show them where the best and fastest steamers on this continent are built; how a sand desert can be changed into a park, whose equal cannot be found; we will bring them to our vast fields which produce cereals for the millions, to our valleys where the orange and olive trees invite to a rest from every day's trouble; we will take them to the banks of rivers and creeks lined with orchards and vineyards, crowned with residences as elegantly and luxuriously built as any of the castles on the Rhine; we will bring them to our wine cellars, the largest of the world, where the purple and golden liquids of our grapes are stored and they will see that our exhibit as brilliant as it ever may and will be, has only indicated what California really is—the richest and most beautiful State of our great Union. I propose this glass to the ultimate success

the long depression. Many things have helped it. The dealers have done all in their power to advance the sale of wines in the east, the growers have aided materially in striving for a higher type of wine, and one enthusiastic, determined, energetic worker—Chas. A. Wetmore—has made the cause of the industry his own cause for many years. He was the first man to see that California wines had a place in the restaurants and hotels. He devoted all his splendid abilities to one end. We are all of us ready to acknowledge his brilliancy and his services, and I am proud to say that the merchants and producers have both been vastly benefited by his unceasing activity.

Turning to the organization of the Viticultural Commission, Mr. Haraszthy said that from the first, when it consisted of L. J. Rose, J. De Barth Shorb, George West, Charles Krug, Isaac De Turk, G. G. Blanchard, C. A. Wetmore, R. B. Blowera and himself, it had been composed of practical men, and to-day it is in a condition to do effective service for all branches of the industry. Mr. Haraszthy's remarks were greeted with applause, and at the close he again made a happy allusion to the subject of his toast, "The Ladies."

Alfred Chaigneau, of *Le Franco Californian*, responded to the toast "The Press" with some appropriate remarks, and in conclusion called upon Frederick Hess, of the *German Democrat*, to help him out. That gentleman too made a happily worded speech.

F. Jacobi in a short speech proposed the memory of the late Charles Kohler which was drunk in silence.

Arpad Haraszthy made a closing speech in which he said that he hoped the time had come for the complete co-operation of dealers and growers in all things.

Mr. Jacobi closed the evening's entertainment by saying how pleased he was to hear from Mr. Haraszthy that the parties heretofore "antagonists to us" were willing to hold out the olive branch. Speaking for the merchants, Mr. Jacobi said he could assure Mr. Haraszthy's friends that nothing would be left undone by them to meet any attempt at harmonious action in the future, and they would hold the olive branch as high as their so-called opponents; but he would say that while willing to meet them on the line of demarkation, they were not willing to go beyond that real or imaginary line. Nothing was to be gained by continual strife, and the merchants had too much to engross them to give time to controversies. He concluded by saying that he hoped in the future to have growers at the banquets. At next year's banquet the merchants hoped not only to break bread with representative growers, but to discuss over the wine and cigars the material interests of both classes.

Applause greeted Mr. Jacobi's short closing speech and the banquet was over.

#### A PUZZLING SITUATION.

The California delegation in Congress have been placed in a rather puzzling situation by the recent antagonistic action of the Viticultural Commission representing the wine producers of this State, and the brewers of California. A few days ago the former organization sent a dispatch to the delegation urging them to use their best efforts to secure the passage of the "Original Package Bill," introduced by Wilson, of Iowa. Following that telegram was one signed by the leading brewers, asking the Congressmen to do all in their power to defeat the same measure.

The theory of the Viticultural Commission is that Congress should make the bill a law, and thus confine the question of Prohibition to the States where it properly belongs, and keep it out of national politics where it has no right to be.

On the other hand the brewers regard the measure as a serious menace to their interests by reason of the power it confers on Prohibition and local option States to curtail the business that under the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court can be done in such States by means of the original package.

There is room for a wide diversity of opinion on this subject, but we are inclined to the belief that the better course in the end would be to let the States fight the Prohibition battle within their own lines.



THE WINE STAND.

of the chance. In the course of his remarks Mr. Priber said:

My friends know that I am not a speaker. All of you will notice it at the beginning and I am afraid will be absolutely certain of it before I am through. Why our honorable chairman has selected me to respond to this toast "The Chicago World's Fair," an object nobody knows anything about yet, is more than I know. It may be he thought the wrath of jealousy (St. Louis is, so to say, my native city) may turn a busy eater into a brilliant speaker. But in this he is mistaken (both ways).

We are glad that a western city was selected for the site. Give the Europeans and other foreigners a chance by inviting them to Chicago to see the wonderful development of our great west; to visit the cities which have sprung up in less than thirty years in prosperous States, formerly known as the prairies of Illinois, Minnesota and Kansas; give them a chance to stand amazed not only at the development of our resources but also at the progress of our industries and factories; give them a chance to see the natural wonders of our new States and facilitate the gratification of their ardent desire to have a glimpse of the wonderland caressed by the Pacific ocean, "California."

I am satisfied we shall have an exhibition in Chicago which will be a credit to our coast, which will prove to all comers that California is what has been claimed for it and which sounded like fairy tales describing the paradise of this world. We

of California's exhibit and representation at the Columbian World's Fair to be held at Chicago, and to our honor and the glory of these United States.

"The Cosmopolitan Character of the California Wine Industry," the next toast, was responded to by F. Jacobi. He said that the Wine Dealers' Association was composed of native Americans, of Germans, Hungarians and French, while these nationalities and the Italians, Swiss, Slavonians and Portuguese were represented among the producers. He closed by saying that after all the men in the industry were all true Americans, and there was no reason why all should not work in harmony for the good of the industry.

Arpad Haraszthy was down to respond to the toast "The Ladies," but after a graceful tribute to the virtues of the wives, mothers and daughters of America, he said that he would prefer to talk of the wines he had tasted at the banquet. "I find that the comparison," he continued, "is hardly a fair one. Zinfandel which is three or four years old, and should sell for twenty or twenty-five cents a bottle, is placed alongside a light, thin Bordeaux. I should like to have had some of the California Cabernets selected for the comparison instead of the Zinfandel. The sherries and white wines compare very favorably. The Burgundy we have from California is most excellent, and of the relative merits of champagnes I leave you to judge yourselves."

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## WINE FILTRATION.

## What is Being Accomplished in This Direction in Europe.

Since the investigation of Pasteur, Koch, Chantemesse, Vidal and others, on the subject of microbes, many attempts have been made to purify the liquids that contain them and are destined for human consumption. Dr. Chamberland has invented a method of filtration (for water more particularly) through a very porous kind of porcelain, and with the *bougies* of his manufacture, excellent results have been obtained.

It has been thought that this same system might be applied to wine, and especially to "sick wine," to rid it of noxious ferments, the germs of the parasites which affect it and are the cause of so many different maladies, acetification, bitterness, milksourness, etc. In this regard certain wines offer a wide field for study, and there has been no lack of experiments.

We now learn that the filtration of wine by the Chamberland method has passed from the domain of theory to that of practical application. It is in Algeria, where, on account of the heat, the wines are more susceptible to the various ills, that this method has been put to serious use.

Mr. Catta has just published on this subject an interesting study in the "Bulletin des Viticulteurs d'Algerie," where he announces the installation of three public "filtreries," at Algiers, Oran and Philippeville; that is, at the vinicultural centers of the three departments of Algeria. He gives a description of the establishment at Algiers; we will follow him in order that our readers may be able to judge of the work.

Chamberland's "bougies" are small cylinders of porous porcelain. If we plunge this cylinder into a liquid, as it is closed below and open on top, the liquid will tend to enter the interior cavity by traversing the pores of the porcelain; but the pores are very fine and the penetration will be extremely slow. To make the liquid pass more quickly, it is necessary to exert pressure on its surface outside, or to exhaust the air inside of the cylinder, which will bring about the same result; this object is attained by means of a siphon. If we fix a Cumberland "bougie" on the short end of a siphon and then plunge the "bougie" thus connected into a vessel containing a liquid we desire to draw out, we have simply to suck on the long end, as is done with an ordinary siphon, and soon the liquid will commence to run, the only difference being that the movement will be slower than if the "bougie" were not there. Several "bougies" can be attached to one siphon, and will then form what is called a battery. It is through an apparatus of this kind, which may be indefinitely multiplied, that the wine to be purified passes, and is cleansed of the ferments which it contains.

The wine to be filtered is put in vessels placed at as high an elevation as possible, in order to obtain suitable pressure; by its own weight the wine first runs into ordinary filters consisting of screens covered with filtering cloth, where it is freed from the thicker lees which would too quickly choke up the "bougies" and retard their action. After this preliminary filtration the wine passes into a vat which is arranged for the purpose of maintaining a constant level in the filtering receptacles where are placed the "bougies," and into which the wine next runs. During all these operations the wine is constantly kept out of

contact with the air, being, by special arrangements, covered with an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas. The operation can also be stopped for the purpose of cleaning various parts of the apparatus, such as the "bougies," faucets, pipes, etc.

This installation is somewhat costly and complicated, but it appears that a large quantity of wine can be purified and sterilized by it. At the "filtrerie" of Algiers, each of the vats contains a battery of 500 "bougies," as there are twelve vats, this gives 6000 "bougies;" the total fall through the siphons from the level of the wine in the vats to the outlet at the end of the tubes on the ground floor of the building is four meters (thirteen feet). From experiments made, it is hoped to filter from 300 to 400 hectolitres (7500 to 10,000 gallons) per day. The wine, after treatment, flows into a large closed vat from which it is conducted into barrels which have been themselves sterilized by means of steam.

When thus treated and put in casks, the wine is said to be rendered safe from all deterioration as long as fresh germs of maladies are not allowed to enter it or are introduced in subsequent rackings and manipulations. It is possible then to leave such wine in a badly exposed place or to ship it long distances, without risk of its becoming acetified, bitter or milksour, and when it arrives at its destination it can compete honorably with well-made and sound wines.

In closing, Mr. Catta makes the following statement:

"We remember having made last year the following commercial experiment: We passed through a small Chamberland filter in our laboratory part of a wine infested with the filiform microbes of milksourness; we then submitted to one of the most experienced experts of our town a sample of the filtered wine and a sample of the same wine not filtered, without, however, giving him any explanation, simply asking him what might be the difference in commercial value between the two samples. Without the slightest hesitation and without suspecting for a moment that he was dealing with the same wine, our expert pronounced the filtered wine to be worth at least five francs more per hectolitre than the other; so much difference was there in limpidity and brilliancy of color. This, however, was a case of a wine attacked by the filiform microbes. It is beyond doubt that if the wine could have been sterilized as soon as made, and before having been attacked by the disease, its value would have been still higher."

This experiment is very interesting; but we would have liked to know more exactly the results regarding the state of the wines before and after treatment in the "filtrerie" established at Algiers. The analysis of the wines submitted to this method of purification would be very useful, for the two successive filtrations in the ordinary filter and through the "bougies" might modify the intensity of color, the alcoholic strength, the quantity of extract, etc. These are, from a commercial point of view, factors which cannot be neglected. More complete information on these subjects is therefore desirable.—*Lyon Vinicole.*

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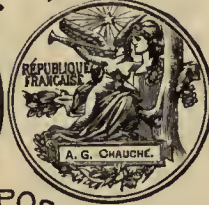
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## PITTSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

## Notes and Comments From the Land of Fine Ryes.

PITTSBURGH, June 21, 1890.

The recent introduction of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW to the trade in this locality has been favorably received, and the prospects are flattering for a large and influential patronage to the enterprising journal from the sunset side of the continent, which is recognized by the best wine men in the trade as authority on wines and brandies manufactured in California without a peer, and as to other parts of the country the equal of any.

In this land of rye whisky the trade are not well informed on wines, and the advent of the REVIEW gives ample opportunity for each to become advised on matters of interest to them and to obtain the knowledge they need in their daily trade.

To promote the general usefulness of the REVIEW as a disseminator of information of value to the trade, I shall from time to time attempt to give its readers practical views from a Pittsburgh standpoint on subjects pertinent to our line in this part of the country known as Pennsylvania rye whiskies. This will add a needed link in the chain, and possibly be as interesting to those in other localities as information from elsewhere is valued here. It may assist in making it a complete compendium of national information on these subjects.

Whisky has been a prominent article of manufacture in Western Pennsylvania from the earliest days, even before the Government of the United States was formed. "The Whisky Insurrection" in the latter part of the last century was an interesting historical incident, one which is occasionally cast up at the trade even to this day, but it is not necessary for us to apologize for that little disturbance, which arose out of an unjust tax, and was settled without bloodshed.

The fact was, the producers of grain had no other way of marketing their produce except in the form of whisky, because of the inadequate facilities for transportation. When the burdensome tax was levied by the first Secretary of the Treasury it was regarded as a direct blow at the industry, and the very life of the people west of the Alleghany mountains, whose only markets at the time were in the east across the mountains over which grain could not be carried at a profit, but whisky could be.

In later days, since the facilities for transportation have become adequate, no one has had the slightest opportunity to raise a word of imputation against the trade as a non-payer of national taxes. The revenues derived from this part of the country are very large, cheerfully paid, and there is an utter absence of all friction.

In this correspondence it will be the aim to note the brands of Pennsylvania rye which seem to be in demand, the views of leading dealers and distillers on future production, and the present condition of the traffic. In other words, the intention is to state clearly, truthfully and without fear or favor whether Overholt, Dillinger or Moore's rye whiskies are fast becoming the favorites against other standard brands manufactured in eastern ryes; the real amount made at each distillery so that each distributor can see and think for himself in the west as well as the east, the north or the south.

The Overholt brand of pure rye whisky was first made in the year 1810, by A. Overholt. From that time, when there

was a small distillery making a barrel a day by the old-fashioned hand-made process it has grown in both capacity and methods until it stands to-day the peer of any distillery in the east. The Overholt brand was well and favorably known, but the distillery was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt, complete in every respect with all the latest modern improvements, and bought by Messrs. H. O. Frick and Mellon & Sons. The latter are a firm of prominent Pittsburgh bankers, and the former is the recognized Coke King of Western Pennsylvania. The names, position and business success of such proprietors is sufficient assurance to business men that their business will always be conducted in a proper way; that they spare no pains or money in procuring the choicest materials, and in conducting the process to the best obtainable results. They maintain the high standing that the Overholt brand has enjoyed as a public favorite through so many years. In this work they have the practical assistance of A. W. Meick, the youngest manager of a distillery in this country, with full American ideas, progressive, and always keeping that veteran salesman, Wm. H. Elliot, on the move, who knows how to place goods in the hands of proper distributors who will handle goods as they should be.

To use Mr. Elliot's own words: "We only sell to dealers who carry and mature goods, not to dealers who contract for goods and sell the contracts before the goods." The natural demand that is constantly augmenting, will make the Overholt brand known and used from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Mr. E. Weiter, controller of "Tom Moore," has just returned from Chicago where he was successful in planting some of Moore's production for the fall of '90. "Tom Moore" is in demand, and the prospects for the future are flattering.

Mr. Abe Sunstein, manager of the "Sam Thompson," has returned from a somewhat extended trip through the east, where he met with good success.

W. W. Duncan is in from his trip to Philadelphia where he placed the entire production of the Vandergrift Distilling Company. Duncan knows the business from start to finish and can make anything go.

Mr. H. H. Livingston, manager of the Dillinger & Sons pure rye distilleries at Ruffsdale, Pennsylvania, on his return from Cincinnati reports that he had to refuse orders from their brand of full '90 and spring '91. The trade recognize him as a factor.

Hoffheimer Bros. Cincinnati agent says the "White Mills" bourbon and rye whiskies are sold up until the spring of '91. The goods are first-class in every respect.

Weiler Bros. report trade good. They get letters daily concerning the Moore brands.

G. W. Smith reports trade good, and claims that prices will remain good and firm. We all want the same.

J. Kugle, representing a blackberry house of Cincinnati, was here a couple of days ago; as usual full of business.

Adler, Roedelheimer & Co. are well-known rye whisky distributors in this market.

Wm. H. Elliot, the "Overholt" representative, was here for a few days. He claims they will not sell any goods until September, '90. They are refusing orders daily.

A. W. Meick, of the Overholt distillery, has gone to Kentucky for a short vacation. Freeport distillery goods are sold up to July, '91. That becomes the situation when your goods are in demand.

Finch's have advanced their price, but the people must have it. I do not believe in the principle of distillers advancing their prices. There is no reason for it. When rye was eighty cents per bushel they did not get as big a price as to-day, and when it was forty cents they made no reduction. This is not fair.

R. Raphael, Hoffheimer Bros.' representative, is doing a large trade. The firm will send him to Philadelphia in July.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**CRANE, HASTINGS & CO.**

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

**Liquor and Wine Merchants**

Choke Old Cabinet Ky. Bourbon, O K Kentucky Bourbon A A, Copper Distilled C V Ky. Bourbon

316 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

**"GOD BLESS YOU!!"**

Is the Heart Felt-Expression that comes to Us from "all over," from those who have used



**FATHERS! MOTHERS! CHILDREN!**

This wonderful cordial, which is as sweet as wild honey, and as invigorating as an electrical battery,

— CURES —

**Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Malaria,**

And all ailments of the bowels. Leading Physicians prescribe it for ADULTS AND CHILDREN. For sale by Messrs. Meyerfeld, Mitchell & Siebenhauer, San Francisco, and all druggists and dealers.

**RHEINSTROM BROS., Sole Props.,**

**DISTILLERS FINE LIQUEURS,**

**CINCINNATI, U. S. A.**

**Louisville Public Warehouse Co.**

**For the Storage of Fruit Brandy.**

**Special U. S. Bonded Warehouse for Kentucky and Indiana**



This Company offers the peculiar advantage of distribution, being located at the present center of population of the United States, complete railroad facilities, proper climate for ageing brandies, etc., a rate of ten cents per barrel, per month, with no extras of any kind, negotiable receipts and perfect responsibility. Eighteen of the Louisville banks are stockholders, and loans can be readily secured. Write for circular and rates.

**OFFICE: COR. BROOK AND MAIN STREETS. LOUISVILLE, KY.**

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**SCHARDIN & CO.,**

**Wine and Liquor Merchants**

**Sole Agents for "Royal Stag" and "Old Pal Whiskies."**

16, 18 and 20 GRANT AVENUE, (formerly Dupont St.) Blyth's Building, S. F.



A. MALPAS, Manager. H. A. MERRIAM, Superintendent.

# LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.

.....PRODUCERS OF.....

CHOICE WINES AND BRANDIES.

Muscat, Hock, Angelica, Sauterne, Royal Nectar, Zinfandel, Old Port, Sherry, Riesling, Gutedel,

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AGENTS FOR  
Straight Kentucky Whiskies.

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California and Kearny Sts.  
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42 MURRAY STREET,  
**NEW YORK.**


# W. B. CHAPMAN,

—AGENT AND IMPORTER,—

123 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast for  
**PERRIER-JOUET & CO'S**  
Finest Extra Quality Champagnes EXTRA DRY "SPECIAL" AND BRUT.

—Sole Agent For—  
**H. CUVILLIER & FRERE**  
OF PARIS, BORDEAUX, REIMS AND ST. PETERSBURG,  
(Purveyors by appointment to the Imperial Russian Court.)  
SPECIALTY OF FINE BORDEAUX, SAUTERNES AND OLD COGNACS.  
Importer of a few Expressly Selected Brands of  
Barton & Guestier's Clarets, Bouchard pere & fils Burgundies & Sandeman, Buck & Co's (Pemartin) Sherries.



Pure California Wines and Grape Brandies.

# THE SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,

Of San Gabriel, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Are now prepared with a large stock of wines and brandies of their own growth to supply the trade and the market generally. This Company owns the largest vineyard in the world, covering over 2,500 acres. They have held their wines and brandies for several years in their own cellars, and do not offer any of their product until it has become properly matured. Their large stock of matured wines and brandies thus accumulated is now open to the purchaser. All goods under their trade mark are warranted pure and unadulterated. Being the successors to B. D. WILSON & Co., and to J. DE BARTH SHORB, they have become possessors of the "SHORB" BRAND OF BRANDY, and "MOUND VINEYARD" WINE. Correspondence solicited.

**MARSHALL, SPELLMAN & CO.,**  
No. 5 New York and Brooklyn Bridge Vault.  
Frankfort Street, N. Y.

**J. DE BARTH SHORB,**  
President San Gabriel Wine Co.  
**San Gabriel, Cal.**

# GEORGE WEST & SON,

## EL PINAL VINEYARD.

—ESTABLISHED 1852.—

# California Wines and Brandies.

Wine Vaults, El Pinal, Stockton, Cal.

SONOMA WINE AND BRANDY CO.,  
No. 1 Front St., New York.

GEO. V. GRAY & CO.  
252 Market St., San Francisco.



# Louis Roederer Champagne.

THE HIGHEST GRADE CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD.

**WHITE LABEL, BROWN LABEL,**  
"CARTE BLANCHE," "GRAND VIN SEC,"  
A Magnificent Rich Wine, Perfection of a Dry Wine.

See that every Bottle bears the private label of  
**MACONDRAY & CO.,**  
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

# A. WERNER & CO., New York.



SPARKLING WINE

# ONLY.

# CALIFORNIA WINE GROWER'S UNION,

—PURE—

# California Wines and Brandies

116 BATTERY STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# TO WINE-MAKERS!

The undersigned beg to call the attention of Wine Makers, Dealers, etc., to Mr. Chevallier-Appert's

# "OENOTANNIN"

As a corrective and a purifier to all light Table Wines, White and Red.

—AND—

# PULVERINE

FOR CLARIFYING WHITE AND RED WINES.

—And to—

# A. Boake Roberts & Co's LIQUID ALBUMENS.

For clarifying, preserving, restoring and correcting both White and Red Wines.

Directions for Use on Application.

For sale by  
**Charles Meinecke & Co.,** Sole Agents,  
314 Sacramento St., San Francisco.



## TRADE NOTES:

Macondray & Co. imported 375 cases of "Roederer" during the fortnight.

The Eisen Vineyard Company has opened a branch office in New York at 187 West street.

Norbert Becker, general agent for S. Lachman & Co., in the western States, has been in the city during the past fortnight.

Charles Meinecke & Co. imported during the fortnight one hundred baskets of Deutz & Gelderman champagne, fifteen octaves Scotch whisky, and twenty quarters and forty octaves of wine.

Wm. Melezer of the firm of Joseph Melezer & Co., the well-known wholesale wine and liquor merchants, has been on an extended trip through the east and west in the interest of his house.

The last lot of "Pommery Sec" received by Wm. Wolff & Co. breaks their record of importations this year, their imports during the fortnight being 1,500 cases, representing a cash value of \$45,000.

H. A. Kline, agent of the Union Distilling Co., of Cincinnati, is now in the city. He will remain on this coast for several weeks furthering the interests of "Zeno," Mc Brayer, Kentucky, hand-made sour mash whisky.

The frequency with which W. B. Chapman, the importer, figures in the import and export columns is a good criterion of the manner in which he is extending his trade in "Perrier-Jouet" champagne and other high-grade imported wines.

In the last issue of the REVIEW an annoying omission occurred in the record of changes and dissolutions of co-partnerships, in which it was stated that the firm of Kohler & Frohling had dissolved. The dissolution, however, was merely a matter of form, and was due to the retirement of Mr. Hans Kohler from the business. With this exception the firm remains the same as before.

George West & Son have had an unusually heavy demand for their fine sheries, and their stock of these goods has been so depleted that they have been compelled to prepare for curing another large lot. Business in this line has never been so pressing with them at this season of the year. The high standard of merit maintained by the firm in the production of their goods is the secret of their great success.

We desire to call the attention of the trade to the new advertisement of Rheinstrom Bros., Cincinnati, in which they set forth the value of the Blackberry Cordial, of which they are the sole proprietors and manufacturers. Messrs. Rheinstrom Bros. have testimonials from all over the United States regarding the merits of the cordial, and dealers who are interested in an article of this kind should read their "ad."

The wine dealers and producers of wine, and the wholesale liquor trade use a great deal of rubber goods—particularly hose—and it is well to know where a first-class article of this kind can always be obtained at reasonable prices. For this reason we take pleasure in recommending the Good-year Rubber Company of this city. Their goods are unsurpassed in excellence and their stock is the largest on the coast.

One of the standard brands of whisky that enjoy an invariably prosperous career

on this coast is "The Teakettle," the name of which is familiar to the trade from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from British Columbia to Mexico. The brand is the pride of the house of Shea, Bocqueraz & Co., whose excellent and conservative business methods, backed by the merits of the goods, have given them their popularity on this coast.

Pierce & Co., of Oakland, general agents for the National Cash Register Co., have opened a branch office in the new Chronicle building. Mr. Pierce will have charge of these quarters and take pleasure in showing to the trade the high merits of the excellent machine he is so successfully introducing. The National Cash Register is without doubt the best all-round device of the kind on the market. It performs makes employees honest and easily saves its value every six months, aside from its other valuable features.

E. H. Taylor Jr., & Sons certainly know the value of attractive and artistic advertising, particularly when it is intended to call attention to the merits of a high-class article like "Old Taylor" whisky. This fact is demonstrated by their new advertisement which appears in this issue of the circular. Such an "ad" is sure to be read by everybody who looks at a paper containing it. We desire to acknowledge the receipt from Messrs. Taylor & Sons of a cleverly devised gutta-percha rule and paper-cutter, upon one side of which is stamped the name of the firm and on the other the name of their popular whisky.

W. B. Chapman has issued a circular to the trade in which he says:

"I take the liberty of calling your attention to the annexed list of fine imported wines, to the selection of which I have devoted great time and care. The well-known high standing of the houses from whom I have drawn my supplies is, in itself, a sufficient guarantee of the qualities and vintages as described. I hope, shortly, also to be able to put on the market some fine Burgundies, having recently made arrangements to this effect with the old established house of Bouchard pere and fils of Beaune."

The list of wines referred to will be found in the prices current department on another page.

The "Old W. S. Stone" bourbon whisky is pretty well-known on this side of the "Rockies," and this is equivalent to saying that it has many friends here, a fact which is well known. The distilleries of the celebrated brand are under the personal supervision of M. P. Mattingly, thus insuring the production to be of the very highest standard sour mash whisky. The merits of the whisky from these distilleries have been appreciated by the trade of the United States for years, and Mr. Mattingly points with pride to the fact that the wholesale dealers generally who have handled these goods acknowledge that they "get more whisky to the barrel from the M. P. Mattingly warehouses than from any other." Mr. Mattingly attributes this to his unexcelled cooperage, and to the storage and care given his goods.

Hobbs, Wall & Co., who manufacture the greater part of the cases for the wine and liquor trade, have arrived at a settlement with the striking box-makers, and peace once more reigns in that quarter. As a consequence, the boycott which was declared against Moore, Hunt & Co., and "Jesse Moore" whisky, is off and dispatches have been sent to the Louisville and Oregon

trade organizations to have the ban removed there. The boycott was entirely unjust and as ineffective as unjust. Moore, Hunt & Co., state that instead of their business having been damaged by it, the contrary has been the result, and that their goods have received a great deal of free advertising that has introduced them to many new customers and thus extended their business. In other words the boycott was a boomerang to the boycotters.

Uncle Sam seated on a wine barrel hold in one hand a bottle and in the other a glass of wine, will call attention to the new advertisement of C. Carpy & Co., the well-known wholesale wine dealers and proprietors of the fine property at Napa, known as Uncle Sam Winery and Distillery. The firm is one of the largest in the United States and conducts an immense business particularly in the southern States and through the New York house of Carpy & Manbec. Mr. Carpy is one of the most popular men in the California wine trade and at the same time an energetic worker who never tires of the labor of extending the market for the firm's goods. In these facts are found the secrets of the success of the house.

On another page of this issue will be found the enlarged advertisement of Siebe Bros. & Plagemann. The firm is one of the most prominent, enterprising and reliable in San Francisco. Every member of the house is a rusher for business, and to this fact and the merits of the goods is due the flattering success that has attended the introduction of "O. K. Rosedale" in this market. The firm are very proud of the brand and the cordial reception it receives, and they have a right to be. Messrs. Siebe Bros. & Plagemann were the pioneer advertisers in the REVIEW among the wholesale liquor trade in this city, and were therefore the first to encourage the establishment of a trade paper on this coast. The firm has the best wishes of the REVIEW for continued prosperity, and may the fame of "Rosedale" never grow less.

We are in receipt of a letter from the Dayless County Distilling Company under date of June 11th saying that their distilleries, in which they make "Kentucky Club" and "R. Monarch" whiskies, were closed down during the week previous. "Thus proving," says the letter, "that we do not intend to crowd our brands into the hot summer months in order to sell a few barrels of whisky." The company is to be commended for its sound conservative policy, and it is to be regretted that there are not more distillers in Kentucky who can see the advantage to be gained by themselves and the industry generally through the adoption of such a course. The manufacturer who carefully protects his brands is a safe man to buy goods of, and no one appreciates this fact better than the conservative and careful members of the trade.

J. Gundlach & Co. suffered quite a heavy loss by reason of the King street fire on the 13th ult. Their warehouse adjoins the buildings in which the fire originated, and one side of it was crushed in by a falling wall and flooded with water and burning oil. The sherry house, with its tanks and a large amount of sherry, was destroyed, and the destruction of other cooperage and wine was considerable. The firm estimates the loss of wine at about 40,000 gallons, and the total damage at between \$20,000 and \$30,000. The warehouse contained

275,000 gallons of wine, and as Messrs. Gundlach & Co. have their wines stored in a half dozen different warehouses, they carried only a nominal insurance on the King street establishment. The actual loss will therefore be considerable. The insurance adjusters selected were C. Schilling, of C. Schilling & Co., and Henry Kohler, of Kohler & Van Bergen, the former representing Gundlach & Co., and the latter the insurance companies.

The are telling a good story in Arizona about J. Wise, who represents the interests of E. Martin & Co. and "J. F. Cutter" whisky on the road. One of the papers down that way says that Wise gave its editor a thrilling account of his experience with Arizona brigands, in which he said he was in the stage from Globe to Florence which was recently robbed. The robber told him to throw down the mail and express packages. He proceeded to do so, and while carrying out the order managed to drop his pocket-book, containing about \$900, in the bottom of the boot. The robber then made him get down and stand in a row with the rest of the passengers, when one of the robbers went through their pockets, but only got a few dollars in change from Wise. Just as the robbers were leaving Wise "hollered" out to them and told them they owed him two bits. "What for?" asked the robber. "For lifting down that express and mail," he answered. "Oh you go to —," said the robber, as he rode away.

The nugodly editor, after relating the above, publishes the following cruel statement:

"By a strange coincidence, Jim Guthrie, who drives the Globe stage, was in town on Tuesday, and submitted to an interview in regard to the robbery. He said that Wise was riding by his side when the stage was stopped, and seemed very much excited; he immediately began getting out the mail and express without waiting to be told. As soon as he got it out he jumped down, emptied his pockets, and said: 'Oh, Mr. Robber, I have only got \$12 in money, but here is \$9000 in checks, and I'll endorse them to you with an indelible pencil, which is just as legal as ink; here is my rolled-plate chain and Waterbury watch—and, please, Mr. Robber, don't kill me.' The passengers all laughed, and the robber said: 'Oh, go to —.'"

Mr. C. Furley Oldham, of the firm of Grierson, Oldham & Co., wine merchants, 11 Regent street, London, was in Santa Cruz Saturday. He is traveling through the State and is also purchasing for the large and prosperous firm of which he is a member. He visited the cellars of the Santa Cruz Mountain Winery, has inspected the wines and made important purchases. Mr. Oldham pronounces our wines of a very high grade, and prophesies a fine future for them. He also says that the cellars at the winery are among the best he has seen for storing and ripening wines. According to this gentleman, Great Britain and the continent are at last recognizing the value of California wines, and Mr. Oldham states that he shall hereafter take pleasure in recommending the vintages of Santa Cruz county. Such recognition as the wines of this county have received in the past year is of the very highest value.—*Santa Cruz Surf.*

## SITUATION WANTED.

An experienced vineyardist with good reference, thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of vines and vineyard work and wine making; also fruit growing, wishes a situation as manager of a vineyard. Address, "S," PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.



### AMONG THE PRODUCERS.

Gates Bros, will erect another substantial winery on their property near Geyserville, to be ready for the coming season.

L. Jaffe of Sonoma county, has established several agencies in the State of Washington for the sale of his wines and reports that he is meeting with success.

August Albright of Germany, who has been on a visit to this State purchased a considerable quantity of sweet and dry wines to be shipped to his home via. the Horn.

Viticultural Inspector Denicke of Fresno, reports that the vine hopper is doing considerable damage in that district, particularly in the Hastings vineyard where it is destroying one hundred acres of Johannisburg Rieslings.

J. B. J. Portal, of San Jose, after "sizing up" the market and the situation in the principal wine districts, has concluded that the future of the wine business is all right. He states that he proposes to back up this belief by investing \$50,000 in extra cooperage to handle this year's vintage.

It is stated that the rail road company has reduced the carload rates for wine shipped from Rutherford and Oakville to this city, from \$25 and \$23 to \$22 and \$20 respectively. These rates will hold only to September 20th, and as a consequence shippers will derive very little benefit from the reduction.

J. J. Dickinson, who travels in the interest of Chas. Krug, the St. Helena wine man, reports a better feeling throughout the State than that which prevailed a year ago. He says the heavy rains and deep snows of last winter were needed in valley and mountain to replenish reservoirs which of late had been going dry; that there is a steady advance in prices for wine and that the outlook for the industrial interests of the State is good.

S. P. Drexler, one of the proprietors of the Fresno Vineyard Company, purchased the entire contents of the Sears cellar at Sonoma, amounting to between 150,000 and 200,000 gallons of wine, which was sold last week on the place at sheriff's sale. The price realized was small owing to the fact that the wine was sold in one lot, whites and reds together, and buyers who would otherwise have bid a good figure for the choice varieties were barred from buying.

Wm. Wehner, a prominent wine grower of Santa Clara county, has returned from an extended trip through the East. He is enthusiastic over the prospects for the market for California wines and brandies in the East, particularly in large cities like New York and Chicago. In the latter city the sign "California wines" is to be seen in every liquor store, and the better qualities of wines are rapidly making their way among all classes of purchasers.

The California Pomace Company, composed of New York, Chicago and San Francisco capitalists have recently organized for the purpose of manufacturing cream of tartar and will locate in Napa. The company has already contracted with all the leading wineries between Napa and Calistoga for all the pomace they can furnish for the next five years, which is estimated at about 400 tons a year. Outside these contracts, however, the company propose to purchase all pomace the grape men will furnish them, and will pay cash for

the same. A cistern capable of holding from 2000 to 3000 tons of pomace will be constructed near the railroad at St. Helena where the material can be stored preparatory to its shipment to Napa.

In 1880 G. Groezinger, of Napa county, agree to buy from T. B. Hopper, and Hopper agree to sell to Groezinger all the grapes to be grown by Hopper upon his farm near Yountville for ten years. It was agreed that the grapes should contain twenty-two per cent. sugar and the price was to be twenty-five dollars per ton. For five years the parties kept the contract and then Hopper sold his farm to H. M. La Rue, at the same time assigning his rights under the contract.

In 1886 La Rue raised upon the place about six hundred tons of grapes. Groezinger refused to take any part of them. La Rue brought suit to compel the fulfillment of the contract and has gained a final decision in the Supreme Court. Groezinger's loss by the decision will be between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

### NOTES.

The high license law, which recently went into effect in Baltimore, is said to have resulted in the closing of 2000 retail liquor stores.

The World's Fair convention will be held at Metropolitan Temple in this city on September 11th and 12th. It is to be hoped that at this important conference the interests of the wine and brandy men of California will be well represented.

The Fresno County Prohibitionists have nominated a full ticket for the county officers. As the population is largely composed of individuals of the azure-abdomen class, they may accomplish something, even if it is nothing more than to show that they have bitten off more than they can masticate.

Dr. Louis Barkan, who is a recognized authority in his profession, has recently published a book on "How to Preserve Health," in which he has the following kind words for California wines:

"Among beverages certain clarets and sweet wines are of great value in sickness, and still more in convalescence. In moderate doses they are mildly stimulant and quite nutritious, while at the same time they admit of ready assimilation. White wine and champagne serve principally as stimulants. California wines are very serviceable. Domestic wines, as a rule, are the best in every country."

The newest cocktail and pick-me-up in town is the invention of a well-known club man, and is having a tremendous go. It is prophesied that for some time at least the new cocktail will supersede even the oldest established appetizers. And it is simplicity itself. Put one drop of red tabasco in the bottom of a sherry glass and whirl the glass so as to distribute the potent liquid over as large an area as possible. Then fill the glass with a dry sherry, and put one more drop of tabasco into the surface of the wine. Swallow promptly, and the two drops of tabasco, meeting and shaking hands, as it were, under the midriff, diffuse a genial glow over the entire system. Pale brandy, with double the quantity of tabasco, is said to be even more effective to some tastes. But the green tabasco must under no circumstances be used.



**C. HOLTUM & CO.**  
GROWERS AND DEALERS  
IN  
CALIFORNIA  
**WINES & BRANDIES**  
409 SANSOME STREET.  
San Francisco, Cal.  
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of PEDRO A. VALDEZ, PINEAPPLE WINE - ACAPULCO, MEXICO

## Frederick Hollender & Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1865.

— SOLE AGENTS FOR —

Imported Kaiser, Culmbach, Erlanger, Pilsen, Muncheu Augustiner and Tivoli Beer.

115 and 119 Elm Street, New York, and  
179 and 181 Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill.

P. S.—If desired, our goods can be ordered in small lots from Chicago and shipped together with carload shipments of beer by Milwaukee and St. Louis breweries.

Chas. A. Zinkand, Sole Agent for San Francisco.

JOHN LUTGEN. **WICHMAN & LUTGEN,** H. P. WICHMAN.  
Importers of

**Wines and Liquors.**



Manufacturers and Proprietors of  
**Dr. Foerster's ALPINE STOMACH BITTERS**

318-20 Clay St.  
Bet. Front & Battery.  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

D. V. B. HENARIE.

**E. MARTIN & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

**Liquor Merchants,**  
408 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.,  
— SOLE AGENTS FOR —  
**J. F. Cutter and Argonaut Old Bourbons.**

**HIRSCHLER & CO.**  
Wine and Liquor Merchants,  
PROPRIETORS SUMMIT VINEYARD, Napa Co., Cal.,  
212 214-216 Sansome Street,  
**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**



New York Office, 151 Hudson Street.

Established in New York City 1858.

# RICHARD GRANT, COOPERAGE STOCK

Of Every Description

For Slack and Tight Barrel Work.

Coopers' Hardware, Nails, Staples, Hoop Iron, Etc., also  
Coopers' Tools, Tress Hoops.

ALL ORDERS FOR READY MADE WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN A. KOSTER,  
Manager.YARD, COR. 7th and KING STS.  
San Francisco, Cal.

## JESSE MOORE WHISKIES,

— DIRECT FROM —

Louisville, Kentucky.

We have fully established the reputation of these whiskies on the Pacific Coast, and we guarantee them as represented—

STRICTLY PURE.

— When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit at —

LOUISVILLE OR SAN FRANCISCO BY

MOORE, HUNT &amp; CO.,

SOLE AGENTS PACIFIC COAST,

404 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Largest Distillers  
of Pure Brandy  
in the World.

WALDEN

Trade



COGNAC

Mark.

Distilleries:  
Geyserville and  
St. Helena, Cal.

WALDEN.

This Brandy, made after the French formula, from selected fresh grapes, has been successfully introduced, and is now regularly sold in the principal markets of Europe, in competition with French Cognac. Official German and English chemists have pronounced it the purest Brandy which comes to their markets.

It is especially suited for the drug trade and others, where purity is demanded. While abroad these goods successfully compete, paying same duties as the French, the American buyer has the advantage in price, between the Internal Revenue tax assessed here and the custom duties on foreign brandies. Samples will be sent on application.

WALDEN &amp; CO.,

EASTERN OFFICE: 41 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.

Geyserville, Sonoma Co., Cal.

## Cash Registers.

Total Adding—Detail Adding—with or without Check Device.

Cash Registering Machines for all kinds of business.

For Further Information call or write to

PIERCE &amp; CO.,

971 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., and  
Room 12, Chronicle Building, San Francisco,

General Western Agents National Cash Registering Co.

Still Making Boxes At The Old Stand,

314 SPEAR ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

HOBBS, WALL &amp; CO.,

—Manufacturers of Every Variety of—

✂BOXES✂

All kinds of Boxes on hand and made to order with  
promptness. Wine and Liquor Cases a Specialty.

REDWOOD CARGOES SAWED TO ORDER.





### Issued Semi-Monthly.

R. M. Wood & Co., - - Proprietors.  
Office, 402 Front street, S.F. Postoffice Box, 2366

DEVOTED TO THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE  
AND VITICULTURE.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class west of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States. In the territory lying west of the Rocky mountains it has no equal as an advertising medium for the wine and liquor trade.

Contributions solicited on all matters of interest to the trade and the producer. No attention will be paid to anonymous correspondence.

Subscription per year—in advance, postage paid:  
For the United States, Mexico and Canada.....\$3.00  
For European countries.....3.75  
Single copies......15

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#### BY THE YEAR.

One whole page.....	\$500
Three-quarter page.....	380
One-half page.....	260
One-quarter page.....	140
One-eighth page.....	72
One-twelfth page.....	60

TERMS—Payable quarterly in advance.

Readers, single insertion, brevier, per line, twenty cents; per month, thirty cents.

Checks, drafts and money orders should be made payable to R. M. WOOD & CO.

Entered at the San Francisco Post Office as second class matter.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 28, 1890

### PITTSBURGH AGENT,

**R. RAPHAEL,**

190 Wylie Ave, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and North-western New York.

### AGENTS WANTED.

We want active agents to represent the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW for advertising and subscriptions in—

**CHICAGO,  
NEW YORK,  
CINCINNATI,  
LOUISVILLE.**

Parties engaged in the wine and spirit trade preferred. For particulars address, R. M. Wood & Co., publishers, San Francisco, California.

### THE MARKET.

**CALIFORNIA WINES.**—There is little to say regarding the market for dry wines more than that it remains in practically the same condition that has prevailed for some time past. A considerable quantity of the better grades is still going into second hands at the prices that have ruled during the last three months. As to the more common grades there seems to be greater inducement to send them to the still than to dump them on an unfriendly market. The good prices now commanded by California brandy justify the conversion of these wines into distillates, and their retirement in this way would greatly aid in putting the market on a settled basis. There is no change to note in regard to

sweet wines. Prices continue firm and the tone of the market is certainly healthy, with a prospect for further advance in values in the event of a final defeat of the sweet wine bill in Congress.

Exports of wine during the fortnight were light, as is usual at this season of the year, the total being 139,784 gallons, of which 122,734 were domestic and 16,950 foreign.

Receipts of wine in San Francisco from the interior for the same period aggregated about 600,000 gallons, a fact which indicates that contracts are being rapidly filled to avoid handling the wine too much in hot weather.

**CALIFORNIA BRANDY.**—The market for these goods is in a very satisfactory condition. The demand is good; old brandies are not to be had and heavy holders are growing stiffer every week in their quotations of values. The marked change for the better in this industry, brought about by the unusual demand of the last six months, is a very gratifying one, and is destined to greatly stimulate the production of brandy in the future until it reaches the important proportions which the present growing demand warrants. The purity and strength of California distillates are making new friends for the product wherever it is introduced, and if distillers as a rule, instead an exception as is now the case, will strive more for quality and less for quantity, they will be well rewarded for their extra trouble and expense.

Brandy exports during the fortnight were nominal. Receipts in San Francisco from the interior for the same period were about 13,000 gallons.

**KENTUCKY WHISKIES.**—The market is rather quiet, as it always is at this time of the year, and those of the trade who are in a position to do so are leaving the cares of business behind and seeking seaside and mountain for recreation and pleasure, where they can for a time forget that the prices of whiskies are "a-climbing up higher," and that the Trust is beginning to disport itself in a very alarming manner. Values of old goods are steadily advancing, but there is less faith in the younger whiskies, the futures of which are not so well assured.

**YES.**—There is no change in the market for ryes, barring a slight advance in prices, and the demand holds up to the usual figure at this season.

Imports of whisky and spirits during the fortnight shows the effects of June weather on trade, the total being 58,287 gallons.

### A FALSE GOD.

General John Bidwell, the Prohibitionist candidate for Governor of this State is just now being held up by the Prohibition press as an example of a Godlike man, because of the alleged fact that he had his vineyard uprooted lest some of the grapes be converted into the wine that laughs and sparkles and is supposed to have sharp teeth. We regret to spoil a nice fairy story but the facts of the matter are that the good General Bidwell found his vineyard stct and had it uprooted and the land planted to fruit trees. There was no temperance principle involved in the act. It was merely a question of catching more greasy dollars, in the pursuit of which the God-like General develops a mighty high speed.

### THE SWEET WINE BILL CUT OUT.

The news that comes from Washington regarding the Sweet Wine Bill is not of a very encouraging nature. The measure, as a part of the Tariff bill, successfully passed the House, but it seems to have met with a very unfriendly reception in the Senate Committee, for that aggregation of brains and ignorance on the subject, has cut out the entire section of the Tariff bill known as the sweet wine measure. We cannot say that we are surprised at this action, for since the bill left the House, it has been practically left to its fate, and when it got into the hands of the committee it was a stranger with no friend to introduce it. The committee naturally could not understand its importance to the wine men of California, nor could they see the benefits that would accrue to the wine industry by its passage. Had the measure received as staunch backing before the Senate Committee that it did in the House, it could easily have been returned to the Senate with the committee's indorsement; but Senator Stanford was in Europe, and Senator Hearst did not go before the committee in the interest of the bill and his constituents as he should have done. Hence the measure has received an unnecessary setback. Senator Stanford could have insured the passage of the bill in the Senate had he so desired, but it seems to have been too small a matter for him to occupy his attention with. As for Senator Hearst, he could have piloted the measure through the Senate Committee but he did not. However, after the sweet wine section had been slaughtered, he was kind enough to reply to a telegram of inquiry from Viticultural Commissioner George West, stating that the measure had been killed by the Committee, but that he would endeavor to have it restored.

The Sweet Wine Bill was of sufficient importance to justify the employment of an able attorney in Washington to insure its welfare, but the necessary money was not forthcoming, and it had to take its chances. Still there is a slight possibility that the measure may survive and go through. If the Senate succeeds in formulating a tariff bill before adjournment, it will have to go before the Conference Committee of both houses, and if either McKenna, Morrow or Clunie has a place on the committee, the wine men may rest assured that a hot fight will be made to have the sweet wine section restored. Under such circumstances the desired recognition and relief may be obtained. Otherwise the burdensome tax of ninety cents a gallon will have to be paid on brandy used for fortification, till Congress can be induced to pass a sweet wine bill, such as is now under consideration.

A dispatch was received on Thursday last by Secretary Priber of the Wine Dealers' Association, from Congressman McKenna, stating that the California delegation would make every possible effort to have the sweet wine sections restored to the Tariff bill. So there is yet some hope for the measure.

Experiments have recently been made in Spain on the action of sunlight in maturing wines. Layers of new wines in bottles of colored glass have been exposed to the direct rays of the sun, with the result that both flavor and quality have been improved. In the south of Europe there has been a practice of ripening cognac by exposing the bottles on the roof for years.

### SHOWING ITS TEETH.

There is great indignation among the wholesale liquor trade of the country owing to the recent action of the Trust in advancing the price of spirits seven cents per gallon. The resentment is not occasioned particularly by the increase of price, but by the manner in which the added burden is imposed, and this scheme seems to be closely allied to blackmail. The Trust allows a "rebate" of five cents per gallon to be paid six months from the date of purchase, but those only who buy all their spirits from the Trust are entitled to the rebate. In other words the Trust is beginning to show its teeth and evidently considers itself strong enough to force the trade into its power, body and soul. So long as the St. Paul concern was in the field as a rival, such an outrageous ultimatum could not have been safely made, but with the exception of one big distillery in Chicago, the Trust practically has the field, and this fact explains the reason why the thumb-screws are being put upon the trade. However, there are strong indications of a revolt and we hope it will come. In New York an indignation meeting has been called for the purpose of denouncing the Trust and opposing its latest aggression, and the feeling in San Francisco is indicated by the fact that one of the largest handlers of Trust spirits has invited the combination to go to, and will procure his goods elsewhere. If this manly example were to be followed by a fair percentage of the trade of the country this aggressive and dangerous subterfuge of the Trust might easily be defeated.

A dispatch from New York says that the committee appointed by the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association reported on Thursday last that the Trust had refused the demand for the rescinding of the rebate. The motion was adopted that wholesale dealers proceed immediately to build distilleries on the co-operative plan and raise subscriptions for that purpose, for which a committee was appointed.

### COULURE DOING DAMAGE.

The few hot days recently experienced, followed by unusually cool nights have had the effect of developing coulure to a serious extent in several of the prominent wine growing districts of this State and there is every prospect that this blight will reduce the '90 vintage to a considerable extent. J. B. J. Portal, of San Jose, who has just made a tour of the principal districts in this section of the State, called at the office of the REVIEW last Saturday and stated that an examination of the vineyards of Santa Clara indicated that the coulure was doing much injury to the Reislings and Caberuets and that one-fourth of the grape crop of that county would be destroyed by the disease.

In Sonoma he found that the damage was not quite so extensive, but it was sufficient to largely reduce the crop.

In Santa Cruz county and around St. Helena the same trouble is said to exist, and it is known to have already done much damage to vines in Fresno.

From his observations Mr. Portal concludes that the wine yield will fall far short of what is generally expected and that instead of a large crop there can be but an average production. However, it is too early to make any thoroughly reliable predictions as the season is not yet sufficiently advanced.



## TOO VILE TO DESCRIBE.

The *Western Watchman* is an alleged but-work of Christianity and Prohibition. Observe the Christian spirit in which, in the following excerpt, it refers to that straightforward honest woman and fearless fighter for principle, Kate Field. Here it is:

"Kate Field is a brilliant writer and is publishing a paper at Washington, but she is more to be despised by good people than the commonest prostitute; for all her brilliant talents are prostituted to evil ends—to defeat temperance work and temperance education in the interest of the liquor trade. In this work she will gather about her that class of men who have no respect for female virtue, and is destined to fill very much such a place in American history as Pompadour does with the French. Kate Field merits the execration of every respectable woman, and should be shunned by every honorable man."

If Kate Field "should be shunned by every honorable man" as is declared, then the writer of the brutal attack upon a good woman ought to be one of her best friends, for he could by no possible means be mistaken for an honorable man. On the contrary he appears to be one of the breed of sanctimonious Pharisees who would preach the doctrine of Christ in the morning and steal a sick widow's flour and bacon at night. On the second thought, however, we conclude that he is not to be ranked so high in the moral scale, for he tries to blacken the name of a good woman and our language, though pretty rich does not contain a term that will properly describe the cussedness of such a person.

We know Kate Field personally and hence we are willing to wager a house and lot to be located in the sweet subsequent, that after Gabriel has blown his horn she will have a good seat at the right hand of the Almighty and that the editorial pilot of this slanderer of woman will be in the basement, employed in the stoking business and wishing he had been built of asbestos. And we sincerely hope he will never lose his job.

## A FABLE OF TO-DAY.

An Original Package, wandering through the wilds of Kansas, met a Prohibition Law in a very badly disorganized condition.

"My friend," said the Original Package, "you seem to be in great distress."

"Yes," replied the Prohibition Law painfully, "a few miles back, in the darkness of the night, I was assaulted from an unexpected quarter and severely dealt with."

"That is sad," said the Original Package, "who discolored your eyes?"

"They say it was the Original Package."

"You appear to have a broken nose, who did that?"

"The Original Package."

"And your spinal column, that seems to have been dislocated. Railroad accident?"

"No, the Original Package."

"Indeed! Pray what fractured your arm and leg and put that mouse over your right eye."

"Alas! it was that same cold-blooded and heartless Original Package. Would that I could see him in the broad light of day. But, my friend, who are you that takes so much interest in my misfortunes?"

"I am the Original Package."

"Well," gasped the Prohibition law in surprise, "I would never have supposed that I could have been so completely knocked out by such an ornery-looking individual," and it straightway went away and kicked itself.

MORAL. The moral of this fable is—well, it seems to be in the application.

## A SILLY SENATE.

It might be reasonably supposed that a majority of the U. S. Senate are either interested in the brewing business or are about to embark in that line, judging from a recent measure adopted by that body in relation to the sale of liquors and other beverages in the newly organized institutions known as Post "Canteens." It not only forbids the sale in such places of ardent spirits, but excludes even the light dry native wines, confining the soldiers and officers to beer as a social beverage. We are at loss to know upon what theory of temperance or expediency the broad-browed solons of the Upper House arrived at such a lame and unwarranted conclusion. It is a fact as old as history that in the countries in which light wines are most consumed, intemperance prevails the least, and if the Senators who are responsible for this decision were ignorant of this it was their duty to enlighten themselves upon the subject and not blindly strike a severe blow at the wine industry of this country. However, they are not to be excused on the plea of ignorance, for they had the facts before them, supported by the testimony of a great many of the officers of the highest rank in the army, all of whom recommended that the sale of such beverages be permitted. We are inclined to the belief that this innovation is due to the fanatical importunities of the Women's Unchristian Intemperance Union on the one side and the interested efforts of Post traders on the other. It is, to say the least, a misguided action which will certainly provoke breaches of discipline drunkenness and disorder in the army instead of promoting temperance.

## FIGURES WILL LIE.

In the last issue of the *Review* we gave comparative figures showing the exports of wine for the first five months of 1889 and 1890. In the compilation one treacherous figure became transposed, and reversed the totals in a most exasperating manner, making it appear that the exports for the five months of 1890 were only about 1200 gallons in excess of those of the same period of 1889. The totals should have been as follows:

In 1889 ..... 3,169,618 gallons.  
In 1890 ..... 3,536,409 "

This gives a gain for the first five months of '90 of 366,791 gallons, which, taken in connection with the shortage in the '89 vintage, makes a fine showing of the growth of the trade in California wines.

## DAILY RECEIPTS

Of Wine and Brandy in San Francisco  
From the Interior.

		Wine Gals.	Brandy Gals.
June	2.....	25,250	100
"	3.....	68,990	100
"	4.....	51,840	20,185
"	5.....	42,060	480
"	6.....	40,310	220
"	7.....	67,580	140
"	9.....	54,300	5,940
"	10.....	39,690	2,725
"	11.....	52,370	7,435
"	12.....	54,500	480
"	13.....	30,470	2,850
"	14.....	67,950	....
"	16.....	31,776	1,600
"	17.....	69,610	420
"	18.....	23,845	3,800
"	19.....	44,800	100
"	20.....	55,450	2,500
"	21.....	72,960	160
"	23.....	28,950	....
"	24.....	58,070	680
"	25.....	28,110	....
"	26.....	44,160	....

## UNIFORM LICENSE.

The California Protective Association has mailed copies of its constitution and by-laws to all persons, firms and corporations, who are interested in wine, malt or spirituous liquors in the State of California to the end that the aims, objects and purposes of the association may be fully understood, and the membership and influence increased by the organization of county societies, as is provided in the constitution and by-laws. The object is to enlist the aid of voters in the wine and liquor trade and the wine industry to secure the passage of a law fixing a uniform license throughout the State. The demand for such relief and protection is a just one and if the citizens whose interests are at stake take an active part in the coming election and see that narrow-gauge men with crank tendencies do not represent them in the Legislature, a fair consideration of the proposed measure may be obtained. Otherwise, defeat with its attendant hardships may be looked for.

In this connection we would incidentally remark that Alameda county is liable to prove a bad stumbling block in the way of progress, for it was largely due to such slippery vote-chasers as Senators Moffitt and Dixon that the Uniform License bill was strangled in the Senate of the last Legislature. At the command of the Women's Unchristian Intemperance Union, they led the attack on the measure, and if the opportunity is again presented they may be expected to repeat the performance.

## ANOTHER IMPOSITION PROPOSED.

Congress now has under consideration a bill to prohibit the export of liquor to the islands of the Pacific and there is no doubt that the measure will receive the enthusiastic support of the crank Congressman who hail from Prohibition States. This is in the line of missionary effort we suppose, but we are surprised that our friends, the enemy, did not include Mexico and the Central and South American countries in their scheme. Such a course would have been in line with their present proposition which is about as idiotic as it well could be. The object is plainly vindictive and calculated to injure trade of this class. It certainly can not be urged that it is intended to prevent the introduction of liquor into the countries to be affected, for the passage of the bill would accomplish nothing of the kind as it would simply hand the business over to the exporters of other countries. The wine and liquor merchants of this coast and the United States are establishing a valuable trade with these islands and it is rapidly growing to important proportions. To deliver this to foreign exporters would not only be unjust but would create a dangerous precedent simply to gratify the fanatical prejudice of a small minority in these United States. We sincerely hope the measure will be forcibly "sat on."

## THE BREWERS IN LUCK.

The brewers of this State who do an export business will be pleased to learn that the President has signed the bill permitting the exportation of fermented liquor in bond, in the same manner that whisky is now exported without paying the Internal Revenue tax. The beer export trade of San Francisco has developed into very important proportions, particularly with the South and Central American countries, Mexico and the islands of the Pacific, and this saving of the revenue tax will not only increase that trade, but make it far more profitable.

## BLAINE'S STORY OF DIVES.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker is very pious and a rank teetotaler, but he is not devoid of humor. He finds lots of fun in telling his friends how uncomfortable he felt at a dinner which he gave to the Cabinet, and which was attended by some other leading men like Vice-President Morton, Speaker Reed and Tom Platt. Mr. Wanamaker doesn't hesitate to declare that as a social affair, the dinner was a dismal failure, Apollinaris was the most inspiring drink on the table from beginning to end. It was after that dinner that Secretary Blaine is said to have told the story about the relative prominence of wine and water in Scriptures.

"Wine," said Secretary Blaine, "is frequently mentioned with favor in the Scriptures. When our Savior came upon the earth one of the first things He did to prove His divinity was to turn water into wine, and when about to take His departure one of the last things He did to show His love for His disciples was to give them wine and enjoin them to drink it often in remembrance of him."

"On the other hand," said the Secretary, "you search the whole length and breadth of scriptures and you will find only one man who ever mentioned water. He only asked for a single drop of water and he was in hell, which in all probability was the best place for him."

## THE BREWERY SYNDICATE.

After many months of negotiation, the agents of the English syndicate have succeeded in purchasing nearly all the principal breweries of San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose. Those included in the deal are the Wieland, United States, Chicago, Willows, South San Francisco, Brooklyn, Pacific, Fredericksburg (San Jose), Oakland and the Hofburg, of Berkeley. The prices paid was \$7,500,000, a large portion of which has already been paid down. The management of the syndicate breweries will be in the hands of Ernest A. Denicke, former proprietor of the Fredericksburg Brewery, whose ability as a brewer and business man, gave the Fredericksburg the great popularity it now enjoys. The choice was an excellent one, as Mr. Denicke is, without doubt, the best qualified man for this responsible position in the brewing trade. It is understood that the new corporation, which is to be known as "The San Francisco Brewing Co. Limited," will engage largely in the manufacture of beer for export to the southern countries, the islands of the Pacific and Australia. The company will reap a great benefit in this trade by reason of the law enacted last week, permitting the exportation of fermented liquors in bond, without the payment of the Internal Revenue tax.

## FAREWELL BANQUET.

Charles A. Wetmore gave a farewell lunch to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Oldham on the afternoon of the 27th at the Viticultural cafe. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Wetmore, Charles A. Wetmore, A. G. Chanche, Arpad Haraszthy, Howard Black, C. B. Turrill, Winfield Scott, Colonel J. P. Irish and Wm. H. McNeil. Speeches were made by Charles A. Wetmore and Colonel Irish wishing Mr. and Mrs. Oldham Godspeed to England, and a response was made by Mr. Oldham thanking all for the courtesies extended him and his wife while in California.



## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.  
EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY June 13, 1890.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
A S & Co.	Overland F & T Co.	5 barrels Wine	238	\$ 83
V in diamond	Kohler & Frohling	90 barrels Wine	4,527	1,740
L G.	F Canagnaro	102 barrels Wine	5,202	1,561
M L & Co.	Stetson Renner D Co.	50 barrels Wine	2,471	494
W & Co.	"	137 barrels Wine	6,732	1,340
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	20 half-barrels Wine	542	825
C V Co.	"	20 barrels Wine	1,022	510
J P.	Berges & Domeniconi.	50 barrels Wine	2,406	640
J C.	"	6 cases Wine	40	40
J C.	C Carpy & Co.	60 barrels Wine	2,771	1,091
L M.	"	25 barrels Wine	1,210	372
C S S & Co.	"	35 barrels Wine	1,606	558
V S & Bros.	"	50 barrels Wine	2,363	706
A V Co.	C Schilling & Co.	50 barrels Wine	2,361	550
M T.	"	14 barrels Wine	669	250
S L & Co.	S Lachman & Co.	200 barrels Wine	9,848	2,470
B B.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	25 barrels Wine	1,255	364
J B M.	"	4 barrels Wine	206	124
B B.	Lachman & Jacobi	30 barrels Wine	1,525	509
A in diamond	"	25 barrels Wine	1,275	351
E V & B in diamond	"	35 barrels Wine	1,777	529
O F.	"	15 barrels Wine	764	245
S in diamond	"	25 barrels Wine	1,270	296
E B & J.	"	50 barrels Wine	2,464	980
T R.	"	10 barrels Wine	508	118
E H.	"	23 barrels Wine	1,171	331
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling	115 barrels Wine	5,835	2,918
G.	J Gundlach & Co.	20 puncheons Wine	4,724	1,809
B.	"	25 barrels Wine	1,034	877
J K.	Williams, Dimond & Co.	21 barrels Wine	50	25
A F.	"	1 barrel Wine	49	25
D R.	"	2 barrels Wine	100	50
Total amount of Wine 6 cases			67,414	\$ 21,909

## TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

E P & Co, Guatemala	M Arner & Co.	6 cases Wine	27	\$ 21
R S L, Champerico	S Sternklang	1 keg Wine	10	7
P & P, La Libertad	B Dreyfus & Co.	4 barrels Wine	202	220
M G, Champerico	E L G Steele & Co.	3 cases Wine	41	12
C O, La Union	Montealegre & Co.	2 octaves Wine	54	41
J F B, Champerico	Oliver & Co.	10 cases Wine	41	75
B B & Co, La Libertad	Bloom Baruch & Co.	8 barrels Wine	400	191
H S, Guatemala	Parrott & Co.	20 cases Wine	40	70
G H, Champerico	E de Sabla & Co.	50 cases Wine	40	187
W H Co.	Urruela & Urioste	2 kegs Wine	40	32
B R, La Libertad	John T Wright	3 kegs Wine	40	28
J J F, Amapala	"	4 cases Wine	14	14
R M.	"	8 kegs Wine	16	77
F E.	"	36 kegs Wine	432	396
A M.	"	4 kegs Wine	48	35
J A C, La Libertad	"	2 kegs Wine	25	19
M M, Acajutla	Cabrera Roma & Co.	60 cases Wine	294	294
R A, Champerico	"	16 octaves Wine	272	163
Total amount of Wine 153 cases and			1,646	\$ 1,913

## TO MEXICO.

T W, Sajina Cruz	Cabrera Roma & Co.	10 kegs Wine	200	\$ 172
P D & Co, San Benito	W Losiza	4 cases Wine	210	101
H & Co, Manzanillo	"	14 kegs Wine	289	200
S R, Tonalá	"	5 cases Wine	209	195
A A & Co, Mazatlan	J Gundlach & Co.	8 barrels Wine	172	112
Y N A.	"	2 kegs Wine	40	26
P J A.	"	1 barrel Wine	163	113
A V.	"	4 half-barrels Wine	60	42
F P, Manzanillo	Dieckman & Co.	6 kegs Wine	107	76
R H, San Benito	Thannhauser & Co.	2 barrels Wine	124	65
A B & B Co, San Benito	"	4 barrels Wine	188	120
K & V B in d'd R Z, Mazatlan	American B & B Co.	4 cases Wine	32	32
G L, Mazatlan	Ruther & Benckon	3 cases Wine	307	172
C O G, Mazatlan	L F Lastreto	9 barrels Wine	112	56
	"	2 cases Wine	10	9
Total amount of Wine 9 cases and			2,281	\$ 1,511

## TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER SAN JUAN June 23, 1890.

M in diamond	B Dreyfus & Co.	150 barrels Wine	7,513	\$ 2,200
J P.	Berges & Domeniconi	50 barrels Wine	2,415	628
D H J.	"	1 barrel Wine	48	12
X in diamond	Kohler & Van Bergen.	50 barrels Wine	2,501	510
B F Co.	Overland F & T Co.	8 cases Wine	482	159
A V Co.	"	3 cases Wine	10	10
K & F.	C Schilling & Co.	60 barrels Wine	2,848	800
L G.	Kohler & Frohling	260 barrels Wine	13,199	9,000
	Italian-Swiss Colony	55 barrels Wine	2,805	840
	"	105 half-barrels Wine	2,835	850
L K Sr.	Lachman & Jacobi	25 barrels Wine	1,283	534
F A.	"	25 barrels Wine	1,271	290
A S.	B Frapoll & Co.	25 barrels Wine	1,206	362
M in diamond	"	25 barrels Wine	1,217	1,436
B L & Co.	S Lachman & Co.	75 barrels Wine	3,706	1,500
E R & Co.	Williams, Dimond & Co.	48 barrels Wine	2,299	1,636
E V & Co.	"	50 barrels Wine	2,371	1,186
M D L.	"	10 cases Wine	39	39
B B.	"	26 barrels Wine	1,321	423
W F G.	"	20 barrels Wine	1,000	500
H W & Co.	"	50 barrels Wine	2,500	1,000
E W B.	"	50 barrels Wine	2,500	1,000
Total amount of Wine 10 cases and			55,320	\$ 20,708

## TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER NEWBORN June 25, 1890.

F A A B, Guaymas	W Losiza	15 kegs Wine	150	\$ 86
J D C.	"	6 cases Wine	97	40
J V, Mazatlan	"	23 kegs Wine	420	138
J E.	Cal Transfer Co.	5 cases Wine	322	206
A B, La Paz	Thannhauser & Co.	6 barrels Wine	113	90
C in d'd, Ensenada	"	1 barrel Wine	47	31
R S.	"	1 barrel Wine	27	13
Y.	"	2 cases Wine	123	57
J B B, La Paz	Delleplaine & Co.	1 case Wine	59	30
H C Z, in d'd, La Paz	A C Mier & Co.	22 barrels Wine	500	101
W L & Co, Guaymas	Henry Lund & Co.	1 case Wine	00	42
G R, S, La Paz	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels Wine	120	54
	"	10 kegs Wine	100	70
H & Co, La Paz	"	2 barrels Wine	112	56
	"	11 kegs Wine	80	40
A A, La Paz	"	6 cases Wine	102	113
J F B, Guaymas	"	8 kegs Wine	141	92
S & H.	"	3 barrels Wine	141	92
	"	18 cases Wine	76	76
Total amount of Wine 24 cases and			2,642	\$ 1,358

## TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

G L & Co, Acajutla	Goldtree Bros.	11 barrels Wine	530	\$ 298
R E H, San Jose de Guatemala	Bloom Baruch & Co.	30 cases Claret	75	75
M O S & Co, Puntas Arenas	B Dreyfus & Co.	20 kegs Wine	200	220
S T S, La Union	"	40 kegs Wine	400	430
G G P.	"	4 half-barrels Wine	110	180
R H S in d'd, Puntas Arenas	C Schilling & Co.	50 cases Wine	200	200
G A, La Union	John T Wright	2 kegs Wine	20	13
G D, Acajutla	"	4 kegs Wine	40	24
G B H, La Libertad	Urruela & Urioste	2 barrels Wine	54	49
J M P, Champerico	"	4 kegs Wine	40	37
M A V, Acajutla	"	6 kegs Wine	41	41
Total amount of Wine 80 cases and			1,184	\$ 1,317

## TO HONOLULU—PER STEAMER AUSTRALIA June 20, 1890.

W L S in diamond	S Lachman & Co.	12 barrels Wine	601	\$ 436
G in diamond	D W Gedge	192 packages Wine	1,525	1,249
W S L & Co.	Lenormand Bros.	3 barrels Wine	158	58
H J.	A Haraszthy & Co.	8 barrels Wine	403	276
	"	15 kegs Wine	500	308
W H C.	"	10 cases Wine	1,850	1,575
J R M.	C Schilling & Co.	280 kegs Wine	109	82
P G C.	Cal Transfer Co.	4 octaves Wine	100	50
	D G Camarinos	2 barrels Wine	50	20
	"	1 barrel Wine	50	20
Total amount of Wine 10 cases and			5,290	\$ 4,176

## MISCELLANEOUS WINE SHIPMENTS.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
S S City of Puebla.	D H R & Co, Victoria	J Gundlach & Co.	1 barrel	48	\$ 36
"	J E D, Victoria	Wolter Bros.	2 half-barrels	55	82
"	B I P Co, Vancouver	Cal Transfer Co.	3 cases	126	42
"	B I P Co, N Westminster	"	2 cases	122	42
Brig J D Spreckles	A B, Keshulul	J D Spreckles & Co.	1 case	35	35
Brig W G Irwin	GW & Co, Honolulu	Kohler & VanBerge	15 barrels	450	270
	"	"	8 half-barrels	204	170
	"	"	300 kegs	2,125	1,440
S S Umatilla	L in d'd, Victoria	A Greenebaum & Co.	2 cases	98	63
"	H B Co, "	F Korbel & Bros.	2 barrels	153	60
S S San Juan	R & C, Paris	Italian-Swiss Colony	3 barrels	344	344
S S Walla Walla	C P R R, Victoria	F A Haber	85 cases	90	74
"	H S, "	F Korbel & Bros.	2 barrels	275	75
"	B C, "	O Migliavacca	0 barrels		
Total amount Wine 87 cases and				3,971	\$ 2,742

## EXPORTS OF WHISKY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
S S City of Sydney	J F B, Champerico	Oliver & Co.	12 cases		\$ 96
"	G N,	E de Sabla & Co.	3 cases		36
"	T E, Amapala	John T Wright	4 cases		30
"	A B Co, San Benito	American Bridge Co.	5 cases		50
S S Australia	GW & Co, Honolulu	Lilienthal & Co.	50 cases		350
"	H J,	Wilmerding & Co.	1 barrel	40	158
"	"	"	5 cases	10	50
"	GW & Co, "	Spruce Stanley & Co.	40 cases		339
Schr Olga	S & S,	Sherwood & S.	15 cases		52
S S San Juan	B B & Co, La Libertad	L S Hase	1 barrel	41	55
"	R E H, San J de Gust	Bloom Baruch B Co	10 cases		90
"	J H,	F Habenicht	1 barrel	41	104
S S Newbern	A W, Guaymas	Langley & Michaels	1 case		11
"	G R S, La Paz	J Gundlach & Co.	1 half-barrel	20	66
S S Walla Walla	H S, Victoria	Lilienthal & Co.	20 cases		200
Total amount of Whiskey, etc. 165 cases and				158	\$ 1,733

## EXPORTS OF BRANDY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
S S City of Sydney	J C, New York	C Carpy & Co.	1 barrel	47	\$ 118
"	WL & Co,	S T Drayling Co	5 half-barrels	130	195
"	M & T,	C Schilling & Co.	1 octave	24	50
"	J S, Mazatlan	J Gundlach & Co.	7 half-barrels	181	253
"	AB & B Co, San Benito	American Bridge Co.	1 case		20
S S San Juan	J B, New York	Berges & Domeniconi	3 half-barrels	70	138
"	L G,	Italian-Swiss Colony	10 half-barrels	200	453
"	"	"	8 barrels	380	672
"	A S,	B Frapoll & Co.	5 half-barrels	130	272
"	P & G S,	Williams, Dim'd & Co	2 barrels	92	100
"	B B & Co, La Libertad	Bloom Baruch & Co	3 octaves	60	119
S S Australia	G in d'd, Honolulu	D W Gedge	10 cases		50
"	H J,	A Haraszthy & Co.	2 half-barrels	52	58
"	H W C,	C Schilling & Co.	4 octaves	100	100
S S San Juan	B B & Co, La Libertad	Lilienthal & Co.	3 octaves	61	138
"	RAS, Puntas Arenas	C Schilling & Co.	6 cases		50
S S Newbern	G R S, La Paz	J Gundlach & Co.	1 half-barrel	27	54
"	"	"	1 half-barrel	24	42
"	F H, Guaymas	"	6 half-barrels	145	215
"	A & O, Ensenada	J F Schlieder & Co.	1 half-barrel	27	37
"	W L & Co, Guaymas	H Lund & Co.	1 keg	16	36
Total amount of Brandy 17 cases				838	\$ 3,160

## EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	VALUE
S S City of Sydney	J F B, Champerico	Oliver & Co.	1 case Rum	\$ 12
"	"	"	1 case Gin	12
S S Australia	W S L & Co, Honolulu	Lenormand Bros.	2 cases Vermouth	13
S S Newbern	W W & Co, Ensenada	J F Schlieder & Co.	5 cases Champagne	77
Total amount amount 9 cases				\$ 114

## BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	Cases.	Barrels	1/2 Barrels	1/4 barrel	Bottled lbs.	Bulk lbs.
Sherwood & Sherwood	255	124	184		63,750	40,720
W Losiza & Co.	120	235			63,000	
Jones Mundy & Co.	235				60,750	
Thannhauser & Co.	60	60			27,600	
Bradley & Co.	125				30,000	
C A Zinkand		100		60		24,000
Total					245,100	64,780



## SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL S. P. CO.

Brandy, Whiskey and Spirits to San Francisco, from June 10. to June 26, 1890.

CONSIGNEES.	Barrels.	1/2 Barrels	Brandy, Etc. Gallons.	Whiskey, Oallons	ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS, OALLONS.
Lilienthal & Co.	600				23,720
C W Craig	240				9,430
	60			2,170	
Jones, Mundy & Co.	120				4,670
Wm Wolff & Co.	15 cases				
		10	3,50 Rum		
Sproule & McCrum.	70			2,595	
C Jost & Co.	59				2,280
Hilderbrandt Posner & Co.	64			2,400	
Moore Hunt & Co.	70			3,168	
J C Phillips	1			39	
A A Maugel & Co.	4			172	
A Gandolo.	2			84	
L Tausig & Co.	60				2,360
E Mayer & Co.	6			270	
Kenicke & Co.	1			40	
J L Nickel.	10	3		588	
Overland F & T Co (care).	96	2		3,901	
Chas Mayer.	1			50	
J L Menthal.	5	1		296	
Total 15 cases.	1,469	16	3,50	15,758	42,460

## IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM LONDON—PER BR. SHIP BUTESHIRE June 11, 1890.

SHIPPERS	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEE.
Rays & Co.	50 cases Geneva.	Lilienthal & Co.
Blankenhyme & Nollet.	15 octaves Geneva.	Hellman Bros & Co.
W & A Olibey	50 cases Wine.	Lilienthal & Co.
O & J Porter.	10 cases Wine.	Hellman Bros & Co.
T Merritt Co.	25 cases Whisky.	A Vignier.
O Dubedat & Co.	25 cases Liquors.	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
	5 cases Brandy.	
	50 cases Champagne.	
	10 octaves Sherry.	
Les Fils de C F Berger.	5 0 cases Absinthe.	J De Fremery & Co.
Wilson Meyer & Co.	295 barrels Whisky.	C W Craig.
T Trapp & Son.	100 cases Brandy.	Wm Wolff & Co.
	45 cases Wine.	Donaldson & Co.
Iammy Irvine & Co.	200 cases Geneva.	V D W & Co in oblong.

FROM LIVERPOOL—PER BR. SHIP EUDORA June 14, 1890.

Wilson Meyer & Co.	20 quarter-casks Wine.	C Meinecke & Co.
"	40 octaves Wine.	"
"	10 hds Ale.	Sherwood & Sherwood.
"	30 half-hds Ale.	"
Dunville & Co.	25 cases Whisky.	L'in star.
Macondraw & Co.	2 quarter-casks Wine.	C & E W.
F Dessander & Co.	10 octaves Brandy.	J W O & Co.
Raynard & Co.	10 octaves Brandy.	E Thomas & Co.
Carlier Freres.	20 octaves Brandy.	Lilienthal & Co.
"	10 half-octaves Brandy.	"
"	60 cases Brandy.	"
"	25 cases Wine.	Order.
Macondraw & Co.	75 cases Brandy.	J H.
"	75 cases Brandy.	J B.
James Moss & Co.	40 cases Benedictine.	Order.
"	20 cases Liquor.	C R.
"	100 cases Wine.	E Meyer & Co.
Dubounet Freres.	40 cases Liquors.	J De Fremery & Co.
Society A de La L B.	50 cases Liquors.	Order.
Jas Hennessy & Co.	75 cases Brandy.	C Meinecke & Co.
John Ramsay	15 octaves Whisky.	"

## FROM ANTWERP.

Southern Pacific Co.	51 cases Wine.	E Meyer & Co.
"	26 cases Wine.	P G Sabatie & Co.
"	50 cases Champagne.	Sherwood & Sherwood.
S V Fomaris & Co.	45 cases Champagne.	J De Fremery & Co.
"	890 cases Champagne.	F Ds Bary & Co.
"	375 cases Champagne.	Macondray & Co.
"	100 baskets Champagne.	C Meinecke & Co.
"	324 cases Champagne.	A Vignier.

## FROM BORDEAUX.

S V Fomaris & Co.	109 cases Champagne.	W B Chapman.
"	147 cases Wine.	J De Fremery & Co.
"	50 cases Wine.	E Thomas & Co.
Southern Pacific Co.	52 cases Wine.	J De Fremery & Co.

## FROM HAVRE.

	1500 cases Champagnes.	Wm Wolff & Co.
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FROM NEW YORK ETC VIA. PANAMA—PER STEAMER SAN JUAN June 13, 1890.

1 barrel Whisky.	Mrs N R West.
1 " " "	Tommichel.
1 " " "	V Vaccovich.

## FROM GENEVA.

E Pacchiarotti & Co.	120 cases Wine.	D P Rossi.
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FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP S. P. HITCHCOCK June 14, 1890.

R Simonsen.	100 barrels Whisky.	A in ring.
W K Freeman.	3 barrels " "	J H Stuger.
"	2 packages " "	Jacob Beck.
"	3 barrels " "	Laroche & Reagen.
"	2 barrels " "	Jos Egermayer.
"	2 barrels " "	Lewie Stuger.

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP R. L. BELKNAP June 22, 1890.

Crown Distilling Co.	5 barrels Whisky.	Cardin & Healy.
Lilienthal & Co.	60 packages " "	Lilienthal & Co.
W K Freeman.	1 barrel " "	J B Bacon.
"	1 barrel " "	J Barash.
"	2 barrels " "	Friach & Cohoon.
"	1 barrel " "	J Hoffman.
Crown Distilling Co.	16 packages " "	Luther & Schroder.
Lilienthal & Co.	55 barrels " "	Lilienthal & Co.
W K Freeman.	1 barrels " "	Schulken Bros.
"	1 barrels " "	Geo Meyer.
"	1 barrels " "	A Josen.
A Grenebaum & Co.	1 puncheon Wine.	A Grenebaum & Co.
H Webster & Co.	10 barrels Whisky.	H W Co.
"	1 barrel " "	C O Merrell.
W K Freeman.	2 barrels " "	Peters Bros.

FROM NEW YORK ETC VIA. PANAMA—PER STEAMER COLIMA June 23, 1890.

1 barrel Whisky.	Wm Powell.
1 " " "	Sol Tipler.
2 " " "	Atkinson Bros.
2 " " "	H Mehrran.

## FROM LIVERPOOL.

Langstaff Ehuoberg.	1 case Wine.	Kahn Bros Bine & Co.
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## FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Geo Dunlap & Co.	4 cases Wine.	M Wiunsch & Co.
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## FROM FRANCE.

Favre Freres.	2 barrels Wine.	Order.
"	6 cases Wine.	"

## FROM HAMBURG.

I T Venlock.	1 cask Wine.	M Schussler.
"	1 case Wine.	"

FROM LIVERPOOL—PER BR. SHIP DUNFILLAN June 25, 1890.

Wilson Meyer & Co.	50 octaves Wine.	C Meinecke & Co.
J B Sheriff & Co.	5 quarter-casks Whisky.	Hellman Bros.
"	10 octaves Whisky.	"
J C Gordon.	8 cases Wine.	A in diamond.
"	12 quarter-casks Wine.	Three Crowns.
Champagne V & Co.	65 octaves Brandy.	C Meinecke & Co.
Henneth Mackenzie & Co.	3 quarter-casks Wine.	Order.
"	30 octaves Wine.	"
"	10 quarter-casks Wine.	"
"	8 quarter-casks Wine.	"
"	2 octaves Wine.	"
Offley Forrester & Co.	10 quarter-casks Wine.	Hellman Bros.
"	20 octaves Wine.	"
Sauchs Hermanos & Co.	25 octaves Wine.	J E.
James Moss & Co.	14 cases Wine.	A Zabaldano.
"	1 barrel Wine.	P Rossi.
"	1 cask Brandy.	G E W.
Garvey & Co.	10 quarter casks Wine.	G C.
"	30 octaves Wine.	"
Ed & J Burke.	275 cases Whisky.	Order.
Francis Boul & Co.	22 cases Wine.	J Cairo.

## IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

S N Fomaris.	50 cases Wine.	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
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## COPPER STILL FOR SALE.

I have for sale a copper still of latest improved pattern, built by Sanders & Co., San Francisco, complete with doubler and pan. Gnaged for 216 gallons—capable of distilling 2000 gallons of material per day—all in perfect order, which I offer at half price. The same may be seen in my cellar at Bello Station. Address, John H. Wheeler, St. Helena, Cal.

## Dividend Notice.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

526 CALIFORNIA STREET.

FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING June, 30, 1890, a dividend has been declared at the rate of five and forty-hundredths (5 40-100) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and four and one-half (4 1/2) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits. Payable on and after Tuesday, July 1, 1890.

GEO. TOURNY, Secretary.

# Wm. WOLFF and Co.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market street,

San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Coast Agents for

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,  
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,  
MORGAN BROS., PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES,  
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,  
DUBOIS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Sauternes,  
ROCK WINES, from Messrs. Henkell & Co., Mayence,  
FRANCESCO CINZANO, Torino, Italian Vermouth,

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,  
GILKA KUMMEL,  
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),  
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon  
THE "BEST" TONIC.  
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,  
"DOGSHEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,  
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,  
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogsheads  
GREENLEES BROS' Lorne Highland (Scotch) Whisky  
JAMESON & CO., IRISH WHISKY,  
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,  
Mineral Waters,

Re-imported American Whiskies—'81 Anderson; '82 Chickencock; '83 Bluegrass; '85 Carlisle, and other staple brands  
Lowest market quotations furnished on application.



# PRICES CURRENT.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

## California Wines & Brandies

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

### ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

VARIETY.	PRICE PER CASE.	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Eclipse Champagne, ex. dry.	\$14.50	\$17.00	
Eclipse Champagne, brut.	14.50	17.00	
Riesling.	6.00	7.00	
Gutedel.	6.00	7.00	
Zinfandel.	5.00	6.00	

### J. GUNDLACH & CO.,

Cor. Second & Market Sts., San Francisco.

Traminer, 82.	\$5.00	\$3.00
Gutedel, 82.	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83.	5.00	6.00

### I. DE TURK,

212 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Port, 1884.	6.00	
Port, 1886.	4.00	
Dry Sherry, 1884.	6.00	
Dry Sherry, 1886.	4.00	
Angelica, 1884.	4.50	
Tokay, 1884.	8.00	
Zinfandel Claret, 1884.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1884.	4.00	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.50	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

### GEORGE WEST & SON,

Stockton, Cal., and 252 Market St., S. F.

Brandy, 1879.	\$20.00	
Brandy, 1883.	15.00	
Brandy, 1885.	15.00	
Frontignan.	9.00	
Sherry.	9.00	
Port (old).	12.00	
Port.	6.00	

### SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,

Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.	\$4.75	\$5.75
Gutedel.	4.75	5.75
Port.	5.50	
Angelica.	5.50	
Muscatel.	5.50	
Sherry.	6.00	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

### LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,

478 Tenth street, Oakland, Cal.

Zinfandel.	\$3.50	\$4.50
Sauterne.	4.00	5.00
Brandy.	9.00	
Port.	5.00	6.00
Sweet Muscatel.	5.00	6.00
Grape Cordial.	6.50	7.50

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

In cases, per doz. qts.		
Claret, 1886.	\$3.00	
Zinfandel, 1885.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1885.	4.00	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	5.00	
Somlai Hungarien Type, 1885.	3.50	
Szatmari.	3.50	
Szegszardi Fehér Hun' Type	4.00	
" 1885.	5.00	
Port, 1884.	6.00	
Sherry, 1885.	5.00	
" 1884.	6.00	
Angelica and Sweet Mont'n, 84	4.50	
Mad'a, Malaga & Sw't To'y '85	5.00	

## INGLENOOK WINES,

F. A. Haber, agent, 122 Sansome St., S. F.

Table Claret blended from Perdoz. qts.	
choice foreign grapes,	
vintage 1885.	\$3.50
Zinfandel.	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type	
red label, 1885.	5.50
Burgundy type.	5.50
Sauterne dry, Sauvign'n Vert '85	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1885.	4.50
Hock, Rhenish type.	6.00
Burger, Chablis type.	5.00
Riesling, Johannisberg type.	6.50

Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.

Special discounts to the trade.

None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor—each bottle bears the legal pure wine stamp.

### C. HOLIUM & CO.,

409 Sansome street, San Francisco.

In cases per doz. qts.		
Zinfandel, 1884.	\$3.00	
Burgundy, "	3.25	
Riesling, "	3.25	
Riesling, Marcobrunner, 1883.	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.00	
Sauterne, "	4.00	
Port, Old (Fresno Co.), 1882..	6.00	
" 1885..	4.00	
Sherry, Dry, 1884.	4.00	
Sherry, Old, (Fresno Co.), '82	6.00	
Angelica, 1885, (Los Ang's Co.)	4.50	
Muscatel (Fresno Co.), 1885..	5.00	
Tokay, 1884.	5.00	
Mt. Vineyard, 1885.	4.50	
Madeira and Malaga, 1885....	5.00	
Pineapple wines.	4.00	
Brandies, 1882.	11.00	
Brandies, 1885.	9.00	
Strawberry Brandy.	9.00	

### KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,

123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	\$3.25	\$4.25
Zinfandel.	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.	4.00	5.00
Sauterne.	4.50	5.50
Port, Old.	6.00	
Old Sherry.	6.00	

### S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port.	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Zinfandel.	3.50	4.00
Riesling.	4.50	5.00
Madeiras.	8.00	
Malaga.	8.00	
Cognac.	14.00	

### MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. CHAUCHE, Livermore, Ala. Co., Cal.

Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., San Francisco.

	Quarts.	Pints.	Quarts.	Pints.
Sauterne.	\$6.00	\$7.00	.70	.40
Haut Sauterne.	7.00	8.00	.80	.50
Claret, Table.	4.00	5.00	.60	.35
A Claret, F.	9.00		1.00	
AA Claret, V.	9.00		1.00	

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

404 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Brancia, 1883.	\$12.00
" 1885.	10.00

## Domestic Champagnes,

### ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

Eclipse.	\$14.50	\$17.00
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### S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Imperial.	7.50	8.50
Carte Blanche.	7.00	8.00
Choice Cuvee.	11.00	12.00

### A. WERNER & CO.,

52 Warren street, New York.

(Carbonating Process.)

Extra Dry.	7.00	8.00
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## Imported Champagnes.

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Pommery Sec.	\$31.00	\$33.00

## CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.

Gold Lack Sec., per case.	\$31.00	\$33.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums		
per case.	30.00	
Oachet Blanc per case.	30.50	32.50
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt.	24.00	25.50

### DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.

Carte Blanche, per case.	20.00	21.00
Carte Blanche, extra dry, per		
case.	21.00	22.00

### W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jouet & Co. "Special"		
Extra Dry.	31.00	33.00
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut.	31.50	33.50

### MACONDRAY & CO.,

First and Market streets, San Francisco.

Louis Roederer Carte Blanche.	31.00	33.00
" " Grand Vin Sec.	31.00	33.00

## Imported Wines.

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux		
Clarets, per case.	\$8.00 to \$28.00	
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux		
Santernes per case.	12.00 to 26.00	
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits		
Burgundies, white and		
red per case.	15.00 to 21.75	
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,		
Oporto, Port wines		
per case.	15.00 to 20.00	
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,		
Oporto, Port Wines,		
in wood per gal.	2.00 to 4.50	
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries		
in wood per gal.	2.00 to 5.50	
Boord & Son, London Dock		
Sherry, per case.	12.00 to 15.00	
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz		
Rhine Wines per case.	8.50 to 28.00	
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt		
o M Rhine Wines per		
case.	11.00 to 14.00	

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dubos freres, Bordeaux.)		
Chateau de l'Ysle, in casks.	\$95.00	
(Journu freres, Bordeaux.)		
Clarets and Sauternes, per		
case from.	\$7.50 to \$30.00	
Mignotte-Picard & Co., Chassagne, Côte de'or		
Burgundy wines from.	\$12.00 to \$25.00	
(Henkell & Co., Mayence.)		
Hock wines from.	\$7.50 to \$36.00	
(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)		
Port and Sherries in wood, per		
gallon.	\$1.75 to \$4.50	
Port and Sherries in cases, per		
case.	\$8.00 to \$15.00	
(Meckenzie & Co., Jerez.)		
Port and Sherries in wood		
from.	\$1.75 to \$4.50	

### W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

## RED WINES.

(H. Cu villier and Frere of Bordeaux.)

	Quarts.
Panillac, 1881.	\$10.50
Ducasse Grand Puy, 1878.	14.50
Cnat. Kirwan, 1878.	17.50
Chat. Beycheville, 1874.	19.50
Pontet Canet, 1874.	19.50
Coa d'Estournel, 1878.	22.00
Chat. Léoville, 1878.	22.00
" Larose, 1870.	22.50
" Latour, 1868.	29.50
" Margaux, 1881.	32.00
" Lafite, 1878.	35.00
" Mouton Rothschild, '80	35.00

## WHITE WINES.

Sauternes.	11.50
Chateau Guiraud, 1884.	27.00
" La Tour Blanche, '84	27.00

## RED WINES.

(Barton & Gnestier, Bordeaux.)

Chateau Lacroix, 1878.	10.00
" Le Pian, 1878.	11.50
Ducru Beaucailon, 1881.	16.00

Chateau Langon, 1874.	22.50
" Latour, 1870.	31.50

## WHITE WINES.

Barsac, 1878.	11.00
Chateau Yquem, 1874.	30.00

## SHERRIES.

(Sandeman, Buck & Co's Jerez.)	
Pemartin Brut.	19.00
" Umbrella.	20.00
" Amontillado.	22.00

## American Whiskies.

### NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,

323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1.	\$2.75
" " " Old Stock.	3.00
" " " A1, 90 pf.	2.50
" " " OK, 100 pf.	3.50
" " " Pony, Private Stock.	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old.	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf.	2.50
Union Club.	2.25
Superior Whisky.	1.75
" BB Whisky.	1.50

## Liquors—In cases.

	Per Case.
Phoenix Bourbon, OK, in 5s.	\$10.50
" " " A1, " "	7.50
" " " A1, 24 pts.	8.00
" " " A1, 48 1/2 pts.	9.00
Union Club Bourbon, 24 pts.	7.50
" " " 48 1/2 pts.	8.50
Rock and Rye Whisky, in 5s.	7.50
Rum Punch Extract.	8.00
Blackberry Brandy.	7.50

### MOORE, HUNT & CO.,

404 Front street, San Francisco.

	Per gal.
Extra Pony in bbls. or 1/2-bbls.	\$6.00 to \$8.00
A A " " " pf.	4.00
B " " " "	3.50
C " " " "	3.00
No. 1 " " " "	2.50
Rye in bbls. and 1/2-bbls. from.	3.50 to 5.00
A A in cases, 1 dozen to case,	
5 to gallon.	\$11.00
A A in 5 case lots, 1 dozen to	
case, 5 to gallon.	10.50
A A in 10 to 25 lots, 1 dozen to	
case, 5 to gallon.	10.00
A A in pint flint flasks, 2 doz.	
to case.	12.00
C in cases 1 doz. 5 to gal.	8.50
C in 5 case lots, 1 dozen, 5 to	
gallon.	8.25
C in 10 to 25 case lots, 1 doz.	
5 to gallon.	8.00
No. 1 in case, 1 dozen to case,	
5 to gallon.	8.00
Bedford, Belmont and Astor in bond or	
duty paid in our warehouse in Louis-	
ville or in San Francisco.	

### SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN,

322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

	PER GALLON.
O K Extra.	\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale.	2.50 to 3.00
Ilvain.	2.75



KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,  
123 Sutter street, San Francisco.  
O K Goldwater Ken. Bourb'n \$4.00  
" " " pr cs 7.25

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
W. H. McBrayer, 1885..... \$2.75

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,  
429-437 Jackson street, San Francisco.  
J. H. Cutter Old Bourbon Whisky.  
A..... \$3.00  
A, No. 1..... 3.25  
O K..... 4.00  
O K, No. 1..... 6.00  
O. P. S..... 8.00  
R (Old Rye)..... 4.00  
A, No. 1, per case..... 8.25  
O. P. S..... 20.00  
O K..... 11.25  
Pure Old Rye "..... 11.25  
A. S. H..... 2.50  
Glenbrook..... 2.25  
Black Hawk..... 2.00  
Old Superior..... 1.75

CRANE HASTINGS & Co.,  
316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
BOURBONS.  
Per Gallon.  
Pony Cabinet..... \$6.00  
Old Crown Cabinet..... 3.50  
Old Crown Cabinet, Old Stock..... 4.00  
Old Monarch A..... 2.75  
Old Monarch AA..... 3.00  
Premium Old Bourbon..... 2.75  
Premium Old Bourbon—O. K..... 3.00  
O. K. Kentucky Bourbon—A and AA..... \$2.75 & 3.00  
Cedar Valley..... 2.50  
Peerless..... 2.00  
Occidental..... 2.00  
Wheat..... 1.50  
Magnolia..... 1.50  
RYE WHISKIES.  
Old Hermitage..... 4.50  
Old Freeport..... 3.50  
Old Hersey..... 3.50

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.  
Peerless A A A..... \$4.00  
" A A..... 3.50  
" A..... 3.00  
" O K..... 2.50  
Peerless..... 2.25  
Imperial Cabinet..... 2.25  
Club House..... 1.75

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
John Gibson's Son & Co.,  
Philadelphia, Bourbon  
and Rye Whiskies..... \$1.90 to \$3.50

### Imported Whiskies.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
Lone Highland..... per case \$11.50  
Connaught, Irish..... 11.50  
Wm. Jameson & Co..... 11.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Boord & Son, London Finest  
Irish Malt Whisky..... \$10.50  
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky..... 10.50  
John Ramsay, Islay Malt  
Scotch Whisky..... 11.00

### Imported Brandies.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
Martell's Brandy, X per case \$15.00  
" " XX " 17.50  
" " XXX " 20.00  
" " VSO " 28.00  
" " WSOP " 50.00

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.  
Pioneer Brandy, XXX..... \$5.00  
" " XX..... 4.00  
" " X..... 3.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,  
Boutelleau & Co. man-  
agers Cognac, in Oc-  
taves, per gal..... \$5.00 to \$8.50  
The Vineyard Proprs Co.  
Boutelleau & Co. man-  
agers Reserve Vintages 10.50 to 14.00

CRANE, HASTINGS & CO.,  
316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Sazerac de Forge & Sons..... 6.00 to 16.00  
Otard Dupuy..... 5.50 to 9.00  
Bisquit du Bouche & Co..... 4.50 to 6.00  
La Grand Marque..... 4.50 to 12.00  
E. Alusse..... 22.50  
Marett & Co..... 4.00  
Pellevoisin..... 4.00  
Pinet Castillon..... 5.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,  
123 California street, San Francisco.  
H. Cuivillier & Frère Cognac.  
Quarts.  
F re Champagne, 1870..... \$32.00  
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860..... 36.00  
Grande Fine Champagne Ré-  
serve, 1858 (H. Cuivillier  
& Frère..... 40.00

### Malt Liquors.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Guinness' Extra Stout, pints,  
Ihlers and Bell bottling  
Red Bull Brand per doz..... \$1.75  
Bass & Co's Pale Ale, pints,  
Ihlers & Bell bottling  
Red Bull Brand, per doz..... 2.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
J. Shanks & Co's (D'hlin) Banner  
Brand, Guinness Stout, per  
dozen pints..... 1.75  
Read Bros. Doghead Bottling  
Bass Ale..... 2.00  
Banner Bottling Bass Ale, per doz. pints 2.00  
Bass Ale (in weed) Hogsheds..... 50.00  
" " 1/2 "..... 28.00  
" " Kilderkins..... 21.00  
" " Firkins..... 12.00

### Imported Goods, (Miscellaneous.)

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
A. Houtman's Gin, large bottles..... 20.00  
" " med. "..... 16.50  
" " small "..... 8.50  
Evan's Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel. 13.50  
" " " per cs. 4 doz. 6.00  
Theo Lappe's Genuine Aromaticque  
per case..... 13.50  
Gilka Kummel per case..... 13.50  
Vermouth Francesco Cinzani pr case 6.25

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

(BOORD & SON'S, LONDON.)  
Old Tom Gin, per case..... 9.50  
Pale Orange Bitters, per case 10.00  
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur " 12.00  
Jamsica Rum, Old " \$12.00 to 14.00  
IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in  
cases of 15 large black  
bottles per case..... 20.00  
in cases of 15 large  
white bottles per case 21.00  
Kirschwasser, Macholl Freres  
Bavarian Highland, per case. 19.00  
Cherry Cordial, J. J. W. Peters' per  
case..... 12.00  
Gilka Kummel, per case..... 13.50

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.  
Eagle Gin..... \$2.50

SAN FRANCISCO BEERS.  
Lager in barrels, local delivery..... \$9 00  
" " export..... 10 50  
Steam beer in barrels..... 6 00  
Patent Stopper, per case, local..... 1 25  
Export, per case, 1 doz. bottles..... 1 75

### THE ANAHEIM DISEASE.

#### Interesting Extracts from Prof. Dowlen's Last Report.

In his last report on the vine disease, submitted at the annual meeting of the Viticultural Commission, Prof. Dowlen gives an elaborate statement of the symptoms of the disease and the work of investigation that has been done, all of which is familiar to the readers of the Review who have perused Mr. Dowlen's previous reports. The following extracts concerning the first appearance and the spread of the malady, with remarks on the present situation, will be found interesting and instructive:

It seems that the disease (variously known as "Los Angeles Rot," "The Mysterious Disease," "The New Disease," but which would be better named, for the present, as "The Anaheim Disease") which has been the cause of all the trouble; had been working in the vines for at least four years previous to 1888. The earliest date of attack given is Anaheim, 1884. The dates of first attack are given below:

Anaheim, North Pomona, 1884; Santa Ana, 1885; Orange, Tustin, Fullerton, McPherson, Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Alhambra, Burbank, 1886; Lamanda Park, Florence, Tropico, Vernon, 1887; Verdugo, Maynard, 1888; Riverside, El Cajon and Sweetwater valley were not reported until 1889.

The above dates give the period when attention was first drawn to the altered condition of the vines in the various localities. In all probability the disease had been present for some time previously. One thing is evident, the vines were first attacked seriously in and around Anaheim and Santa Ana, spreading thence to Los Angeles, from thence eastward to Asuss, through Lamanda Park and Sierra Madre, where, however, it did not do much damage. Northwards it went through Tropico and Burbank, as far as Maynard in Antelope valley. The districts all around Los Angeles seem to have suffered about alike. In 1889 the disease seems to have made a jump over into San Diego county, appearing first in El Cajon valley, and afterwards in the Sweetwater valley. The same disease had also been noticed by Professor F. L. Scribner and Professor Pierre Viala, in Napa valley in 1887, where it was again seen in 1887, but in this latter district it has never done any mischief.

With respect to the varieties affected, the Mission and Muscat were first affected, and have suffered most; the Buiger, Mataro and Trousseau come next; the Carignan and Grenache have suffered slightly; the Blanc Elba scarcely at all; the Lenoir, Gamay Teinturia and Folle Blanche have escaped altogether. The wild vines have also been attacked. From the replies received it does not appear that irrigation or non-irrigation of soil, time and manner of pruning or climatic conditions, have any bearing upon the question. Altered climatic conditions have been somewhat strongly urged, as the cause of all the trouble. The wet season of 1884 being followed by the first noticeable outbreak being advanced as proof; if there is anything in this view, the exceptional rainfall of the past winter should be followed by increased severity of disease. Instead of this, the very reverse is the case up to the present, at least.

The present outlook is encouraging. The vines were rather late in starting, but in all cases they have made excellent growth, with promise of a large crop of fruit; this

is the case with all varieties, Mission included. Even where the vines were left unpruned, and the ground uncultivated, the vines having been condemned on account of the large amount of disease in them, a strong healthy-looking growth has been made; this is even the case with the Mataro vines mentioned above, which died back five inches after pruning. The signs of disease in the early part of the season were very few, and there has been but little increase, and it is possible that the disease may pass away. But too much confidence must not be placed in this state of things, as the hot weather of the next three months may bring about a change for the worse, as the vines must, of necessity, be still in a very weak condition.

June 1, 1890. ETHELBERT DOWLEN.

### NOTICE—VINEYARD PROPRIETORS!

A Frenchman, who has had a long experience and studied to perfection the treatment of wines and liquors, also the distillation of brandies and cognacs, can, with the wines and brandies of this country, produce the same qualities of the greater portion of the wines, cognacs and liquors imported from Europe.

He has been in America for several years past, and is perfectly well acquainted with merits and defects of the wines of this country, also with every means of improving and clarifying the same if necessary; he can demonstrate what he asserts, and will operate on samples in the presence of the parties producing them, free of charge.

He is desirous of finding a situation as foreman, or in a similar capacity; the best of references furnished. Address, P. A., 630 Clay street, San Francisco.

### JAS. O'BRIEN,

206 Montgomery street,

Importer of FINEST WINES LIQUORS,

Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Bass' Ale and Guinness Stout.

Moore, Hunt & Co's Bourbon & Rye Whiskies a Specialty

JOHN D. GALL. JAMES P. DUNNE.

### "The Resort,"

NO. 1 STOCKTON ST., Cor. of Ellis,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

FOUNDED IN 1856.  
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1889.

### Tubbs Cordage Co.

Manufacturers of all kinds of

### CORDAGE

### GRAPE-VINE TWINE, ETC.

611-613 Front Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

### JOHN ROSENFELD'S SONS'

Dispatch Line of Clipper Ships,  
FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing monthly, and carrying California Wines and Brandies, and all other California Products.

### JOHN ROSENFELD'S SONS,

202 Sansome St. } 39 Broadway  
San Francisco. } New York.



**BUSINESS RECORD.****Changes and Dissolutions in Partnerships.**

Mocks & Clark, saloon, Pioche, Nev., dissolved; Jaa. Mocks continues.  
 Stone & Cartwright, saloon, Coquille, Or., dissolved.  
 Warnes & England, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., A. P. Warnes continues.  
 Volk & Olifant, saloon, Denver, Colo., dissolved.  
 Diener & Springer, saloon, Salt Lake, Utah, dissolved.  
 Johnson & Walker, restaurant, Los Angeles, Cal., dissolved; J. H. Walker continues.  
 McLennon & Perdue, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., dissolved.  
 Cordier & Caetera, wholesale liquors, Los Angeles, Cal., dissolved; Charles Caetera & Son continue.  
 Kresovich & Davis, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., dissolved; T. Davis continues.  
 Esterl & Schuck, saloon, Denver, Colo., Schuck retires.  
 W. D. Lee, saloon, Chama, N. M., succeeded by Lee & Batters.  
 F. E. Reid & Co., hotel, Indio, Cal., dissolved; F. E. Reid continues.  
 Hannafin & Ryan, saloon, Pine Bluffs, Wyo., dissolved.  
 C. Eisele & Co., saloon, Portland, Or., dissolved.

**Failures Attachments, Etc.**

Frank Adams, saloon, Stockton, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 C. F. Girard, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., attached.  
 Boesman & Holdman, saloon, Butte city, Mont., assigned.  
 P. Douglass, saloon, Albina, Or., attached.  
 M. J. Dunne, restaurant, Portland, Or., attached.  
 Bontempi & Co., hotel, Sunol, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 F. R. Ellis, saloon etc, Santa Monica, Cal., attached.  
 A. H. Hentz, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 W. Estevan, saloon, Visalia, Cal., attached.  
 Boseman Bros & Co., liquors, Helena, Mont., assigned to R. H. Kleinschmidt.  
 H. Hart, liquors, Denver, Colo., assigned Anderson & Bush, saloon, Suisun, Cal., insolvency.  
 F. Preechtel, saloon, Fulton, Or., attached.

**Sold Out.**

W. J. Peall, hotel, Bethlehem, Cal., to E. A. Burseson.  
 W. C. Harris, hotel, Harris, Cal., to Geo. Toohy.  
 H. Drayfuss, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 F. Fritz, saloon, Gallup, N. M., to T. P. Robinson.  
 J. G. Gundlach, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., to F. Pankow.  
 P. Foppiano, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., to G. Dondero.  
 H. Eikerenkotter, hotel, Searsville, Cal., to J. Richardson.  
 Eagle Saloon, Marysville, Cal., to J. E. French.  
 Chambers & Weeks, saloon, Portland, Or., to C. Eisele.  
 Charles Caldwell, saloon, Whatcom, Wash., to C. L. Warner.  
 W. A. Johnson, saloon, Green River, Wyo.  
 R. W. Putnam, hotel, Templeton, Cal., to Joseph Pate.

H. Russler, saloon, East Portland, Or., to Barker & Wilson.  
 Baker & Wilson, saloon, Centralia, Wash., to J. Erickson.  
 C. D. Knapp, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., to J. B. Smith.  
 M. Prebble, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., to C. Largert.  
 C. Knoblock, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to C. Kempel.  
 F. M. Crosley, hotel, Willits, Cal., to L. Porter.  
 J. B. Johnston, saloon, Vancouver, B. C., to McKee & McIver.  
 F. McLennan, saloon, Vancouver, B. C.  
 F. Lumitsch, saloon, Albuquerque, N. M., to G. W. Bennett.  
 A. O. Zingg, saloon, Alameda, Cal., to M. M. Grover.  
 Robert Becker, hotel, Seattle, Wash., to O. W. Lynch & Co.  
 W. A. Webb, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., to H. & A. N. Wales.  
 F. A. Fisher, hotel, Slaughter, Wash., to R. C. Portway.  
 J. C. Devlin, saloon, Victoria, B. C., to A. J. Robothan.  
 B. Jordan, hotel, Seattle, Wash., to H. Boyliss.

**Out of Business.**

J. Hodgins, restaurant, Vacaville, Cal.  
 A. Moore, saloon, Berkeley, Cal.  
 Mrs. Knox, hotel, Brownsville, Cal.  
 P. Smith, saloon etc, Cerrillos, N. M.  
 A. C. Moore, saloon, Golden Gate, Cal.

**Burned Out.**

R. C. Demise, hotel, Cloverdale, Cal.  
 Taylor & Sons, hotel, Cloverdale, Cal.  
 Ornlund & Co., saloon, St. Elmo, Colo.  
 Carl Roth & Co., brewers, Pueblo, Colo.  
 W. H. Barnett, saloon, Moscow, Idaho.  
 J. I. Broyles, saloon, Calistoga, Cal.  
 American Hotel, Calistoga, Cal.  
 S. C. Wheelock, saloon, Chinese Camp, Cal.  
 J. C. Mann, saloon, Chinese Camp, Cal.  
 J. Lachs, brewer, Baker city, Or.  
 E. H. Yekley, saloon, Baker city, Or.  
 J. Walker, saloon, Baker city, Or.

**Deceased.**

Robert Pinkney, saloon, Stockton, Cal.  
 H. C. Heydenaber, "Louvre," San Francisco, Cal.

**Special Inquiries Advisable.**

O. F. Buswell, saloon, Cerrillos, N. M.  
 A. White, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.  
 L. Lennox, restaurant, Oakland, Cal.  
 Peter Rossa, saloon, Sacramento, Cal.  
 Sheehan & Burns, restaurant, Aspen, Colo.  
 F. Hartman, saloon, Uniontown, Wash.

**Deeds and Transfers.**

Sturken & Hollings, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., H. Sturken received deed \$10.  
 Corkery & Quill, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., Anthony Quill received deed \$2000.  
 C. Amman, saloon, Leadville, Colo., trust deed \$450.  
 Lankin & Wildi, saloon, Portland, Or. F. Wildi received deed \$225.  
 J. M. Nidiffer, saloon, Kingsburg, Cal., received deeds \$275 and \$98.

J. H. Fiege, saloon, Oakland, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 S. Barets & Co., liquors, Denver, Colo., S. Barets trust deed \$6500.  
 A. E. Mead, hotel, Spokane Falls, Wash., conveyed realty \$8963.  
 C. H. Benton, hotel, Murietta, Cal. conveyed realty \$1200.  
 Strom & Blackstone, saloon, Portland, Or., Strom received deed \$7000.  
 R. L. Patton, hotel, Lackeford, Cal., conveyed realty \$3500.  
 T. E. Hughes, hotel, Fresno, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 E. Pichot, saloon, Portland, Or., received deed \$4500.  
 G. Wager, saloon, Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$1500.  
 J. J. Martin, saloon, Niles, Cal., received deed \$250.  
 W. M. Watson & Co., wholesale wines, Oakland Cal., W. M. Watson conveyed realty \$10.  
 R. Hughes, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$16.  
 A. Viviani, (agent) saloon, Albuquerque, N. M., received deed \$750.  
 Vacha Freres & Co., wholesale liquors, Los Angeles, Cal., conveyed realty \$400.  
 R. Tesch, saloon, Denver, Colo., trust deed \$10,000.  
 H. Trapeur, restaurant, Port Townsend, Wash., conveyed realty \$2500; received deed \$4000.  
 P. J. Tomalty, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 P. Bonnore, saloon, San Jose, Cal., conveyed realty.  
 A. Friedman & Co., wholesale liquors, Denver, Colo., trust deed \$10,000.  
 Barringer & McGurk, saloon, Stockton, Cal., E. J. Barringer conveyed realty \$5.  
 A. Grant, saloon, Astoria, Or., received deed \$221.  
 E. E. Ross, hotel, Astoria, Or., conveyed realty \$800.  
 Hester & Thagard, hotel, Port Townsend, Wash., W. H. Hester received deed \$1400.  
 J. Iffland, saloon, Port Townsend, Wash., conveyed realty \$5000; received deed \$1400.  
 Wm. Land, hotel, Sacramento, Cal., received deed \$11,500.  
 Hugh K. Casey, wholesale liquors, Sacramento, Cal., received deed \$21,000.  
 F. Banman, saloon, Sacramento, Cal., received deed \$4000.  
 T. E. Hughes, hotel, Fresno, Cal., received deeds \$1500 and \$1; conveyed realty \$1500.  
 M. Balanger, restaurant, Port Townsend, Wash., conveyed realty \$10,000.

**Realty Mortgages.**

J. H. C. Prien, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.  
 A. O. Blake, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., \$1000.  
 S. Buffo, saloon, Gallup, N. M., \$3000.  
 Rich & Lonjeis, saloon, Stockton, Cal., Rich \$500.  
 Gustav Witzel, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$5000.  
 Hageman & Haquette, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., George Hageman \$10,000.  
 Frank Madden, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$200.  
 P. J. Tomalty, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$2225.  
 F. Machtigall, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$6000.

F. G. Berry, hotel, Fresno, Cal., \$9000.  
 Sundberg & Nyman, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., Sundberg \$2400.  
 F. Bauman, saloon, Sacramento, Cal., \$3000.

**Chattel Mortgages.**

M. A. Gibbs, hotel, Denver, Colo., \$1800.  
 Peter Hansen, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$904.  
 James Harrington & Co., saloon, Leadville, Colo., \$68.  
 R. Taniguchi, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$413.  
 H. & A. N. Wales, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$600.  
 J. Benke, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$526.  
 W. F. Wahl, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$425.  
 P. J. Smyth, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$700.  
 Spencer & Nass, hotel, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$4355.  
 H. Hempstead, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$335.  
 C. Roberts, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$100.  
 Edward McEvoy, saloon, Raton, N. M.  
 A. B. Colby, saloon, East Portland, Or., \$400.  
 Werry & Bowman, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$861.  
 L. Straasce, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$3300.  
 J. M. Marshall, saloon, Leadville, Colo., \$550.  
 G. O. Ford, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$1600.  
 J. Kerwin, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$375.  
 E. F. Morrissey, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$200.  
 M. Oppenheimer, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1200.  
 John Greub, hotel, Berkeley, Cal., \$850.  
 M. Nakamura, restaurant, Fresno, Cal., \$100.  
 Metzger & Messenger, saloon, Albany, Or., \$369.  
 C. Eisele, saloon, Portland, Or., \$500.  
 S. J. Raymond, hotel, Seattle, Wash., \$400.  
 Colorado Steam Bottling Co., bottlers, Denver, Colo., \$1350.  
 Wm. Sullivan, saloon, Leadville, Colo., \$150.  
 Uhl & Page, saloon, Riverside, Cal., \$178.  
 P. Hanson, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$904.  
 T. Bowers, saloon, Tacoma, Wash. \$400.  
 B. J. Spotts, restaurant, Tacoma, Wash., \$100.  
 M. R. Bacon, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$600.  
 F. S. Saltell, hotel, Denver, Colo., \$12,685.  
 Wm. Akins, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$275.

**Mortgages Released.**

A. Wrede & Co., saloon, San Francisco, Cal., A. Wrede \$1000.  
 W. M. Watson & Co., wholesale wines, Oakland, Cal., mortgage partially discharged.

**Judgments, Suits, Etc.**

Wm. Wobber, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., sued \$225.  
 W. F. Breidenstein, saloon, Portland, Or., mechanics lien \$485.  
 W. F. McNatt & Co., saloon, Seattle, Wash., sued \$198.  
 Chase & Carson, saloon, Seattle, Wash., judgment \$116.  
 W. A. Shovey, hotel, Fremont, Wash., sued \$221.

Sole Agent For and Depot Of



FINE OLD TABLE RED AND WHITE WINES,

— AND —

OLD GRAPE BRANDIES.

(SOLD ONLY IN GLASS),

PRODUCED AT THE CELEBRATED INGLENOK

VINEYARD, RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO., CAL.

# F. A. HABER,

## WINE :: AND :: SPIRIT :: COMMISSION :: MERCHANT,

122 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE INGLENOK VINEYARD, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest  
 Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines  
 Produced in California

Correspondence Solicited from Producers, as well as Dealers throughout the United States.



D. Kuck, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., \$8243.  
 M. A. Gibbs, hotel, Denver, Colo., mortgage foreclosed.  
 S. Cohn & Co., restaurant, Seattle, Wash., lien \$114.  
 Nelson Bros, hotel, Seattle, Wash., sued \$575.  
 G. Rupert, saloon, Fresno, Cal., judgment \$225.  
 D. Kuck, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., judgment \$1444.  
 J. M. & M. Lugo, saloon, Ballona, Cal., sued \$31.  
 J. S. Ellingen, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., sued \$9771.  
 A. Meade, hotel, Spokane Falls, Wash., sued \$1193.

#### Miscellaneous.

Beheman & Co., wholesale wines, San Francisco, Cal., settled at fifty cents.  
 F. Bowman, saloon, North Fork, Cal., leased to B. F. Norris.  
 Carlo Del Re, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., sheriff's sale.  
 Slaughter Malt & Brewing Co., Slaughter, Wash., incorporated; capital \$5000.  
 B. Galon & Co., saloon and hotel, Fresno, Cal., insurance garnished.  
 C. Knoblock, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., filed homestead.  
 C. L. Ouney, restaurant, Casa Grande, Ariz., advertises to sell.  
 W. H. Barnett, saloon, Moscow, Idaho, insurance garnished.  
 C. C. Durkee, restaurant, Los Angeles, Cal., constables sale.  
 E. W. Brownell, saloon, Grass Valley, Cal., transferred assets.  
 T. J. Walton, restaurant, Santa Cruz, Cal., advertised to sell.  
 E. Dafos, restaurant, Winters, Cal., will open saloon.  
 B. Lorenzo, saloon and hotel, Hamilton, Wash., leased saloon and restaurant to M. B. Cook.

#### VIEWED FROM ABROAD.

#### Britain's Secretary of Legation on Prohibition in the United States.

The theory that it is possible to make humanity temperate by act of Parliament has received a very severe shock from the utter failure of the principle as tested in America under the form of prohibition. The latest evidence on the question is furnished by the Hon. G. Edwardes, Secretary of Legation at Washington, in his report to Sir Julian Pauncefoot, the British Minister at the Federal capital, on the liquor traffic legislation in the United States, and the result of his inquiries is clear and decisive. The burden of his report is that prohibition has failed, and that public sentiment has increased from day to day in opposition to all laws which tend to vex the natural freedom of the citizen. That such is the case must be the conclusion of every unprejudiced person who takes the trouble to examine the history of this particular experiment of the total abstinence party. Since 1887 the popular vote has been recorded in five States, and in each case this invention of bigots and theorists has been declared against by large majorities; a short experience of its working has ever proved quite enough to expose its weakness and its injustice. To take an instance—Rhode Island declared for Prohibition in 1886 by a majority of three-fifths of the voters; last year there was an even larger majority against it, so that more than one-third of those who originally thought the scheme promised to improve the condition of the people, saw during the three years of its trial, that they had been wrong and acknowledged their mistake by reversing their votes. Much the same thing has occurred in Pennsylvania, where a majority has been recorded against the abstinence faddists of over 188,000, and from New York, Delaware, Massachusetts, New

Hampshire, Texas, California, and elsewhere comes a similar cry.

These are facts which cannot be explained away, though many a plausible attempt may be made in this direction by testotal leaders and local option dreamers. They will not be one whit convinced that experience is showing that their proceedings are not only impracticable in working, but even if they were, they do not tend to gain the goal that is aimed at, resulting as they do, rather in an increase of intemperance. But though the tale told by Mr. Edwardes will be lost on such as these, it will not be thrown away on the general public, who for the most part will in the long run judge for themselves, and not be led away by the well-meant but futile hobbies of obstinate enthusiasts. The foreign office paper we have referred to, contains the result of the investigation of actual facts by an able man, without bias and without prejudice, and as such it must form an important link in the chain of evidence that is being surely forged against those who would tyrannize over our country by means of acts of Parliament embodying the principle of prohibition. We regard the report in question as of much utility, and believe that it will help to change the views of not a few of those who may take the trouble to peruse its contents and weigh the conclusions arrived at.—*Ridley's Circular, London.*

#### WINES AND WINE MARKETS.

In an interview in an interior paper, Arpad Harsaxthy the well-known producer of "Eclipse" champagne is reported as follows on the subject of California wines and wine markets:

"We are extending our sales in the east very rapidly. Our great trouble is that the people we sell to there are utterly ignorant of how to handle wines. Many of our growers here are in the same condition. They seem to think all one has to do is to press out the grape juice and then ferment, while, in point of fact it is after this is done that the real field for skill in treatment is reached. But these men send their crude wines to the East to a class of men as ignorant on such subjects as themselves. The wines turn to vinegar, and then California receives a black eye.

"Even wines properly prepared here have a hard time in the east. I often receive letters complaining of wines not doing well. In every case I find this is owing to the buyer's ignorance. For instance, here is a man who writes that he had only tapped a barrel thirty days before and it was already vinegar. I replied that if he did not have the wine in bottles within twenty-four hours after the barrel was tapped he could expect nothing else than that it should turn to vinegar.

"You cannot treat wine as you would beer. I have several times sent out circulars to my eastern customers, explaining how wines should be treated, but it is slow work. This, however, is no reason why we should send imperfectly prepared wines to the east.

I do not think the European market amounts to much. We have had agents there for ten years, and are gradually increasing our sales, but still they are small.

The exports of California wines to Central and South America are very gratifying however, while those to the Sandwich Islands are exceedingly promising.

#### For Dyspepsia and Indigestion



SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

## DIRECTORY

— OF —

### Prominent California Vineyards.

[These cards inserted for \$5 per year in advance.]

**El Pinal Vineyard**—Established 1852. Wines and brandies. Geo. West & Son, Stockton, Cal.

**Sierra Vista Vineyard**—Wines and brandies. Sierra Vista Vineyard Company, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**I. De Turk Vineyards**—Established 1862. Wines and brandies. I. De Turk, Santa Rosa, Cal.

**Cresta Blanca**—Exclusively fine high grade wines in bottle; fine Sauternes and Medoc types. Only cash orders solicited. Charles A. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Inglenook Vineyard**—Established 1880. Wines and brandies. Gustave Niebaum, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

**Sunset Vineyard**—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Webster & Sargent, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**Mont Rouge Vineyard**—Established 1885. Dry wines. A. G. Chauche, Livermore, Cal. Office 615-617 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

**Electra Vineyard**—Established 1881. Dry wines. Clarence J. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Olivina Vineyard**—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Julius P. Smith, Livermore, Cal.

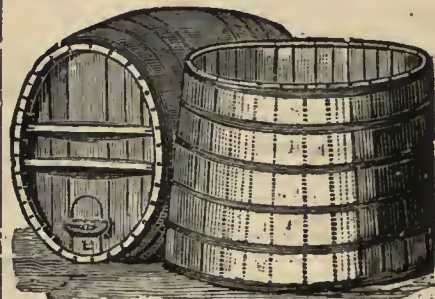
**Linda Vista Vineyard**—Established 1858. Dry and sweet wines. C. C. McIver, Mission San Jose, Alameda Co., Cal.

**Fresno Vineyard**—Established 1880. Sweet and dry wines and brandies. Fresno, Cal. L. P. Drexler, 409 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

## FULDA BROS.,

— Manufacturers of —

### Wine and Water Tanks



All of our tanks are made of best quality two inch surfaced redwood, in complete readiness to be put together. No imperfect work leaves our establishment, and no farther hand work is necessary to finish before putting together. Material and finish guaranteed first-class.

FULDA BROS.,

30-40 Spear Street, - San Francisco.

## C. A. HOOPER & CO.

— Agents for —

### Excelsior Redwood Co.



— Manufacturers of and Dealers in —

#### TANKS,

Lumber, Wooden Pumps and Pipe, Mouldings, and all kinds of House Finish.

Lumber Yard and Mill Office,

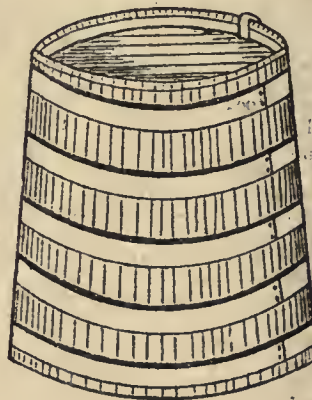
Fourth and Channel Streets.

Down Town Office,

No. 4 California Street.

Send for Price List and Catalogue of Mouldings and House Finish.

## REDWOOD TANKS.

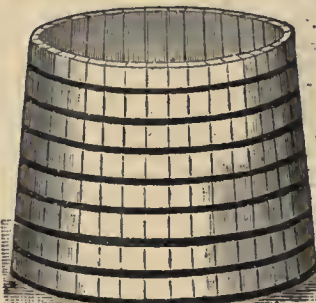


## F. KORBEL & BROS.,

821 Bryant street, S. F.

Or at NORTH FORK MILL, Humboldt Co., Cal.

### WINE and WATER TANKS.



F. W. KROCH & CO.,  
 51 Beale St., - San Francisco.  
 Send For Price Lists and Circulars.



## — CURRENT PRICES. —

**Kentucky Bourbons and Ryes.**

[Quotations in Warehouse and Distillery.]

E. G. B.—Export Gauge Bremen; N. Y.—New York; N. Y. C. H.—New York Custom House; L. P. W. H.—Louisville Public Warehouse; Lou. Louisville; Cin.—Cincinnati; In Bond. Dist'y—Distillery; C. C. H.—Cincinnati Custom House; St. L. C. H.—St. Louis Custom House. Tax Paid.

BRANDS.	Spring, '86	Fall, '89	Spring, '89	Fall, '88	Spring, '88	Fall, '87	Spring, '87	Fall, '86	Spring, '86	Fall, '85	Spring, '85	Spring, '84	Spring, '83	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Aiken.....														82 265	NYCH
Anderson.....		50	57½	60			80		200					82 265	NYCH
Anderson Co., Sour Mash.			52½	55			70		210	225					
Aahland.....			45				65							*81 265	NYCH
Astor.....															
Atherton.....			47½	50			70		185					*81 245	COH
Aurora.....							65								
Ballard & Lancaster.															
Beam, J. H.....															
Beargraas.....	35		45				65		180					82 245	NYCH
Bal-Air.....	40		55		65		70		195					81 265	
Balle of Anderson.			60	55											
" " Co.			50	65						230					
Belle of Marion.....	45		60		72½		75		200					81 265	St. Louis CH
Belle of Nelson.....	55	55	67½	70			97½		225					80 400	
Belle of Louisville.															
Beechwood.....															
Bowen, H. C.....															
Belmont.....							80								
Berkele, Wm.....			50				65		195						
Berry, W. L.....															
Berry, E. C.....			50				80							*81 265	
Big Springs.....	32½		50				72½		190					81 245	
Blakemore.....	55		65											81 300	
Blue Graas.....	35		52½				70		200				250	81 285	NYCH
Bond & Lillard.....	57½		80	82½	105		115		245	250	265	275			
Bond, M. S.....	32½	35	47½				70		200					81 265	
Boon's Knoll.....			65				85		220						
Bowen, J. A.....	32½		45		50									80 250	
Brownfield, W. W.....															
Bochanan.....	45		55	60			75		200					*81 275	
Buffalo Spring.....	40		50				75		200						
Callaghan.....															
Carlisle.....	50		65						215		225			*81 265	NYCH
" Ky. Dis. Co.	40		52½				70		195					81 265	St. LCH
Cedar Run.....	50		65	65	75				200						
Chase, E. H.....			50											*81 265	Louisville
Chickencock.....	35		50		62½		70							*82 250	NYCH
Clay, Samuel, Jr.....			42½		55		65							81 265	NYCH
Clifton.....				55			77½							*81 260	NYCH
Commonwealth.....			50		60		70							82 250	
Cook, C. B.....	32½		45				62½							81 247	
Coon Hollow.....	45	47½	62½				80							81 275	
Craig F. J.....	35		50						225					81 245	
Crab Orchard.....															
Criterion.....	30	32½	42½		60		65								
Crystal Springs.....	35		45				65							80 260	LPWH
Cumberland.....	42½	45	52½	55			72½		200					80 285	
Cummins, R & Co.....			50											81 275	
Cream of Anderson.....	40		55		65		75								
Cliff Falls.....	40	42½	50												
Deadman, C. M.....					65	65	75								
Dix River Rock Bass.....	40		50		65				225						
Dant, J W.....	42½		50		70		75								
Darling.....	37½	42½	47½		60		70								
Davies County Club.....			52½		62½										
Double Spring.....	32½		45						200						
Durham.....			45		50		65								
Dundee.....			50												
Early Times.....	50		60		75		80		200					81 265	
Edge Cliff.....	45		55		75		80								
Edgewater.....	42½	47½	55				72½		200					81 265	NYCH
Elkhorn.....			45		60		70							81 260	NYCH
Excelsior.....	35		50				67½		185		215			81 245	
Elk Run.....			35				45								
Ferncliff.....															
Freeland.....															
Fible & Crabb.....			55		70		75								
Fields, J. W. M.....	40	42½	52½	55			85			225					
Frazier, J. W.....			60				87½								
Garland.....	30		37½												
Glenarma.....		32½	45				62½		180					82 255	
Glencoe.....															
Glenmore.....	40	45	52½				70								
Glen Springs.....			40				57½							81 260	
Greystone.....			55				70								
Greenbriar.....	40		55		60		70								
G. W. S.....			55		67½		75							80 325	
Howard.....															
Hackley, S O.....	42½		50				75		200		220				
Hanning, Jno.....	42½		52½				80	185							
Harris, N.....			50				75		200					81 265	LPWH
Hawkins.....			50		70		80		200		225				
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....	35		47½				70								
Head, F. M.....															
Head, W. H.....	32½		47				70								
Hermitage.....			90				140		250		260	270		82 325	Dist'y
Hill & Hill.....	40	45	65	92½	75		80								
Honey Dew.....	35		47½		52½										
Hume.....			50				75		205		225			80 300	

All old goods quoted are Spring unless denoted by \* which indicates Fall.



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## KENTUCKY RYES.

BRANDS.	Spring, '90.	Fall, '89.	Spring, '89.	Fall, '88.	Spring, '88.	Fall, '87.	Spring, '87.	Fall, '86.	Spring, '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Spring, '84.	Spring, '83.	OLD Whiskies.	Remarks.
Anderson															
Ashland															
Atherton			52½							190					
Beargrass															
Bells of Nelson				67½						225					
Blue Grass	45		62½				75	200		210	250				
Buchanan															
Criterion			50												
Crystal Springs					52½		57½		180						
Edge Cliff			55				75								
Edgewater			55				75								
Greystone			65				75		200						
Hermitage	85		95	100			140		265	270	285	290	340		
Highland	40		52½	55	62½		67½								
Hums															
Lancaster, E. P.															
Lynchburg	35		42½	45	50	52½			190						
McBrayer, W. H.															
Marion County			50				77½		225						
Maryland			50												
Mattingly									195						
Mellwood															
Miles		50	65												
Monarch, M. V.		55							240						
Monarch, R.											245				
Nelson		50		70			80	210		235					
Normandy		50	60												
O. F. C.			85				135								
Old Peper	65		75				110		260		275		330		
Old Taylor															
Old Tarr															
Oscar Pepper															
Peacock			65						185						
Pepper, R. P.									200						
Ripy															
Rohrer, D.					47½		55								
Rolling Fork	35	45		55			80								
Sovereign		50							225		235			81 275	
Sunny Side															
Van Hook			50				65								
Wathen		45		60			70								
Yellowstone			100		115										

## EASTERN RYES.

Bridgeport															
Dillinger, S. & Sons	52½	57½	67½	75	85		97½								
Dougherty	65	77½	85	90	102½	107½	115		260	310					
Finch's Golden Wed'g															
Foust, W.															
Frontier	37½	45	52½	60	70	80									
Gibson	65	75	87½	102½	120	125	140	310	335	400					
Guckenheimer	62½	65	75	82½	90	95	102½	230	260	295					
Hannisville	70	75	85	95	110		275	290	310	335					
Horsey									200						
Jones, G. W.															
Meadville	52½	60	62½	75	82½										
Melvale	57½	60	75	90	100	105	120		277½						
Monticello	60	65	75	85	95	100	110		260						
Montrose		45	47½	55	65		70		180						
Moore, Tom	55	60	70		85		100								
Mt. Vernon	75	77½	90	100	115	125	135	300	325	350					
Orient	45	50	60	65			100	210	225						
Overholt	60	65	77½	87½	102½		120		290						
Readock															
Sherwood	60	62½	77½	82½	92½		112½	235	265	260	295	325		81 400	
Lippencott															



ABRAHAM OVERHOLT

Established 1810.

A. Overholt &amp; Co.

Distillers of Pure Rye Whiskey

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

GENERAL OFFICE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Distillery, Broad Ford, Fayette Co., Pa.



## Directory of Distillers.

Their Brands and Business  
Addresses.

[These cards inserted for \$10 per year, including subscription to PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW and quotations in prices current. Distillers and controllers are requested to notify the editor whenever changes occur in the prices of their goods.]

**Astor, Belmont, Nutwood,**  
[Bourbons]—Moore & Selliger, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle of Marion,** [Bourbon]—Bald-  
rick & Callaghan, Lebanon, Ky.

**Belle of Anderson,** [Bourbon]—  
S. J. Greenbaum, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle-Air, Old Log Cabin,**  
[Bourbons]—John G. Roach & Co.,  
Louisville, Ky.

**Beargrass, Kentucky Pride,**  
**Carlisle,** [Bourbons]—Kentucky  
Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky.

**The Belle of Anderson Co.**—  
Hand-made sour mash—Pure Spring-  
water. Ed. Murphy & Co., Lawrence-  
burg, Ky.

**Hume,** [Bourbon]—W. S. Hume & Co.,  
Silver Creek, Ky.

**J. C. Mattingly & Sons**—Pure  
Rye and Bourbon. Made only by J.  
G. Mattingly Co., Louisville, Ky.

**Old Taylor,** [Bourbon]—E. H. Taylor,  
Jr. & Sons, Frankfort, Ky.

**Old W. S. Stone, Daviess Co.**  
**Club**—Sour mash whiskies. M. P.  
Mattingly, Owensboro, Ky.

**R. Monarch, Kentucky Club,**  
**Glenmore,** [Bourbons], R. Mon-  
arch, Owensboro, Ky.

**Zeno,** [Bourbon]—Union Distilling Co.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Dougherty,** [Rye]—J. A. Dougherty  
& Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.

**Gibson, Mount Vernon,** [Ryes]  
—Hannis Distilling Co., Philadelphia,  
Penn.

**Monticello,** [Rye]—M. Crichton &  
Co., Baltimore, Md.

**Melvale,** [Rye]—Cummings & Co.,  
Baltimore, Md.

**Overholt,** [Rye]—A. Overholt & Co.,  
Pittsburg, Penn.

## WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND.

The overland shipments of wine by the  
Southern Pacific Company's lines during  
the month of May were as follows:

San Francisco.....	277,265	gallons.
Oakland.....	2,661	"
Sacramento.....	63,879	"
San Jose.....	5,501	"
Marysville.....	345	"
Los Angeles.....	6,480	"
Colton.....	10,970	"

Total..... 367,091 "

The brandy shipments were:

San Francisco.....	10,717	gallons.
Sacramento.....	4,364	"
San Jose.....	300	"
Stockton.....	128	"
Los Angeles.....	719	"
Colton.....	8,554	"

Total..... 24,782 "

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND  
SPIRIT REVIEW—\$3.00 per year in advance.

HENRY WAAS, Wood Turner.



—MANUFACTURER OF—  
Wooden Bungs, Taps, Plugs, etc., Oak Bungs, Soft  
and Hard Wine Plugs, Soft and Hard Tap  
Plugs, Wine Samplers, Bung Starters, etc.  
720 MINNA ST., bet. Eighth and Ninth, S. F.  
[Established Since 1856.]

Aggregate Assets \$46,000,000.

London Assurance Corporation of London  
(Established by Royal Charter 1720.)  
Northern Assurance Company of London  
(Established 1836.)  
Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool  
(Established 1857.)  
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of  
Hartford, Conn.

**ROBERT DICKSON, Manager,**  
S.E. cor. California and Montgomery Sts  
Safe Deposit Building

Hirsch, Kahn &amp; Co.,



MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS,  
**333 KEARNY STREET,**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Call the attention of the public to their  
absolutely CORRECT METHOD OF ADJUSTING  
SPECTACLES to suit all the various conditions  
of the sight. Eye-sight by mail. Our  
method of fitting persons who cannot see a  
good optician is highly recommended by  
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Send for catalogue and eye-tests.  
**Ebullioscopes, Hydrometers**  
**for any Liquids.**  
Optical goods of every description.

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Rubber Stamp

FACTORY.

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ENGRAVING.

AGENTS WANTED.

218 SANSOME STREET, S. F.

BAR COUNTERS,

All lengths and all prices.

Constantly on hand and made to order

at the

Baldwin Carpenter Shop,

321 Sutter street.

San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN H. WISE,  
Pres.H. T. SCOTT,  
Vice-Pres.CHAS. H. FROST,  
Gen'l Mgr.C. S. PERLE  
Sec'y.

## Union Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Co.,

Manufacture the finest quality of plain, moulded or ornamented Pressed Brick, Archi-  
tectural Terra Cotta, Fire Proofing, Paving Tile; also, Red,  
Brown and Black Mortar.

WORKS,  
Vallejo, California.

GENERAL OFFICE,  
Room 31, Flood Building, San Francisco.

## CALIFORNIA FURNITURE COMPANY

—SUCCESSORS TO—

N. P. COLE &amp; CO.

## FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY,

STARR KING BUILDING, 117 to 121 GEARY STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## SEARBY'S PECTORAL BALSAM

Of Wild Cherry and Tolu.

This is a good expectorant, giving speedy relief in all ordinary colds, and in Chronic  
Coughs, Bronchitis, etc.

**SEARBY, ZEILIN & CO., Druggists,**  
859 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

## Willows Brewery.

O. Fauss &amp; Company,

Southeast corner Mission and Nineteenth street, San Francisco.  
TELEPHONE No. 6158.

## E. L. G. STEELE &amp; CO.

Successors to C. ADOLPHE LOW &amp; CO.,

## Shipping and Commission Merchants,

Sole Importers of Harmony Sherries.

208 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

**Dr. Jordan & Co's**  
**MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,**  
751 Market Street, S. F.  
Admission, 25 cents. Go and learn how  
wonderfully you are made, and how to  
avoid diseases.  
Private Office, 211 Geary Street.  
Treatment personally or by letter on  
loss of manhood, genital weakness and  
all diseases of men. Send for book.

ARIEL LATHROP, Pres.  
WILLIAM HARNEY, Mgr. and Sec'y.  
TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Treas.

## GOLDEN GATE WOOLEN MFG. CO.

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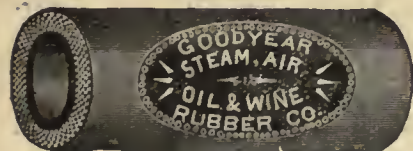
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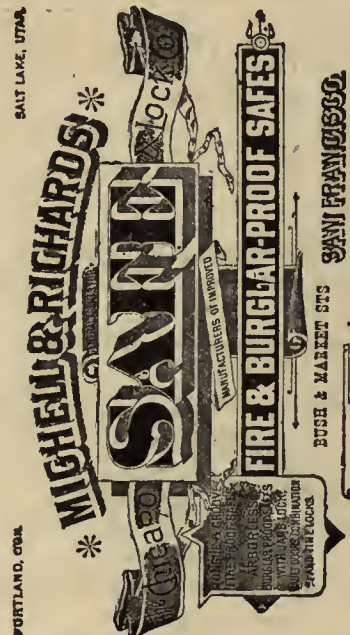
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7.30 A	Sacramento and for Redding via Davis.....	7.15 P
8.00 A	Martinez, Vallejo, Santa Rosa and Calistoga.....	6.15 P
8.30 A	Los Angeles Express, for Fresno, Bakersfield, Mojave & East & Los Angeles.....	11.15 A
8.30 A	Niles, San Jose, Stockton, Lodi, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville & Red Bluff.....	5.45 P
10.30 A	Haywards and Niles.....	2.15 P
*12.00 M	Haywards, Niles and San Jose.....	*3.45 P
*1.00 P	Sacramento River Steamers.....	*6.00 A
3.00 P	Express for Haywards, Niles, and San Jose.....	0.45 A
3.30 P	Second-class for Ogden & East Stockton and Milton; for Vallejo, Santa Rosa and Calistoga.....	10.45 P
4.30 P	Sacramento and Knight's Landing via Davis.....	10.45 A
*4.30 P	Niles, and Livermore.....	*8.45 A
*4.30 P	Niles and San Jose.....	*1.15 P
5.30 P	Haywards and Niles.....	7.45 A
6.00 P	Sunset Route, Atlantic Express, for Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Deming, El Paso, New Orleans, and East.....	8.45 P
7.00 P	Shasta Route Express, for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Puget Sound and East.....	7.45 A
8.00 P	Central Atlantic Express for Ogden and East.....	9.45 A

**Santa Cruz Division.**

† 3.00 A	Hunter's train to San Jose, Newark, Centerville San Jose, Felton, Boulder Creek, and Santa Cruz.....	† 7.20 P
8.15 A	Centerville, San Jose, Felton, Boulder Creek and Santa Cruz.....	5.50 P
* 2.15 P	Centerville, San Jose, Felton, Boulder Creek and Santa Cruz.....	* 11.50 A
4.15 P	Centerville, San Jose, Almaden and Los Oatos.....	9.50 A

A for Morning.

P for Afternoon.

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OCEANIC.....THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th  
GAELIC.....SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th  
BELOIC.....TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st  
OCEANIC.....THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13th  
GAELIC.....SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6th  
BELOIC.....TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30th

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# PACIFIC SPIRIT REVIEW

## WINE & VITICULTURE



VOL. XXIV, NO. 9.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 15, 1890.

PRICE 15 CENTS

### OLDHAM ON WINES.

#### A HIGH TRIBUTE TO HARASZTHY'S BRUT CHAMPAGNE.

Bright Prospects For Our Dry Wines  
in the English Market—  
Sherries and Ports  
Criticised.

C. F. Oldham the London wine merchant has returned to England after a visit of several months in this State. His visit is expected by the producers to mark an era in California in the methods of wine buying and wine handling.

Mr. Oldham was remarkably frank and candid in the expression of his opinions. What he saw to commend he remarked with praise and he was equally candid in his criticisms. He met every wine producer or merchant of prominence at some time during his stay and with one accord they say he is one of the most expert judges of wine they ever met. They will be guided to a large extent by observations which he made, and consequently his opinions have become a matter of interest not only to those engaged in viticulture, but to all who are in any manner interested in the general development of the State.

"Being interviewed" said he to a representative of the Review just prior to his departure, "is a comparatively new experience to me. We have none of it in England, and now that I am about to return to my own country I am free to speak frankly of what I have seen in the wine producing districts of this State. Whatever I say is with the idea constantly before me that I am considering what will please the English palate. Americans not being wine drinkers are, I should judge, more easily pleased than people who use wine habitually.

Considering first your champagnes, I must confess that I came to California full of prejudice against the idea that champagne could be made outside of France, and now that I am about to go to my own country I am equally free to say that this prejudice has been wholly removed. There is really but one champagne producer in California, Mr. Arpad Haraszthy. I am surprised at the excellence of the article which Mr. Haraszthy has shown me, and I

shall take samples of his Brut to England to show to experts as samples of what can be done in California. The English people like their champagne dryer than most Americans; for while we drink the foreign Brut almost exclusively, Americans incline to the Sec, or even sweeter kinds.

"Haraszthy's young Brut is a marvel of excellence. I can only compare it to the best French wines of equal age, and if it is liqueured properly as is done abroad, when it is three years old, it will be fit to be compared to any when it is ready to go on the market.

"The English demand for champagne calls for a well matured and properly liqueured article. For instance, the 1884 champagnes, which were liqueured three years ago and have been maturing since that time are only being placed on the market. The capital which is required to hold wines this long when the first cost is so heavy is necessarily enormous, and this seems to be one of the difficulties in the way of the fullest development of all California wines, whether champagnes, dry wine or fortified wine.

"I can see no reason, judging from the samples of Brut that I have tasted, why California champagne should not hold its own abroad. As I say, I compare Mr. Haraszthy's new Brut with the highest grades of foreign champagne Brut of equal age, or any wine of equal grade. Vitzetelly I see, classes it with a middle class Ay champagne. Mr. Haraszthy's young Bruts are simply remarkable wines and will assuredly please English experts and buyers.

"Turning to your clarets, I find some that are first class, some only fair and some that are very poor. The 1889 wines, as a rule, are best suited for the English market, because, with proper handling, they will develop splendidly. Of course they are not fit to be placed on the market now, however. Your clarets are all full-bodied—and the English like a wine with a good body—which is further in their favor. There is a very general tendency to run to acidity, which is to be avoided. I see no reason why an exceedingly lucrative market for properly handled California clarets should not be found. The situation is one full of promise.

"As far as the white wines are concerned, I must say that they are still better than the reds. I found some magnificent white wines in this State—some as good if not better than the famous French white wines or the Rhine wines. Some of them are truly grand. In every case where I found

the best I discovered that only the finest grapes had been used in their manufacture. You have a splendid future for this sort of wine in the English market, and there is no reason why with the best judges, and consequently with the best class of consumers, they will not be appreciated as well as the vintages of Germany and France.

"Your sherries are not at all suited to the foreign taste, and the fortified wines generally are not what is wanted. There may be a home market, but this is all you can expect from the present, at least.

"Good port should be made in California, but I have seen none that would find favor in England. The reason seems to be that your port producers have never had the proper types to guide themselves by. It is my intention on my return to send back some ports to the Viticultural Commission which can serve as guides to the vineyardists having the most favorable conditions for port making.

"California brandy makers cannot disabuse their minds any too soon of the idea that fine brandy can be made from pomace and odds and ends of all descriptions. Some of the distillers are making a splendid article already, using wine as they should, but the utilization of pomace for fine brandy seems to have a firm grip on many. Pomace will make spirits, not brandy. With the vineyards of the Charentes devastated by phylloxera a fine opening is offered for the best brandies, but pomace spirit will not answer.

"Wine making in California is necessarily more crude than in the older countries. The grape growers, to a large extent, do not seem to have the finest varieties which are so necessary. A grand vintage can never be secured from second or third class grapes. I do not mean by this to say that the finest varieties are not represented here, but the acreage of them is too small.

"Your wine makers have not had the experience of those abroad, but year by year they are gaining more knowledge. It is shown best in the improvement of the wines as a class, year by year. Under the head of experience I class everything, such as the proper picking over of the grapes before they go into the press, management during fermentation, and most particularly the handling of young wines, where the wine makers' art is given its greatest test.

"The cellars with few exceptions are unusually dry—too dry for the fullest development of the wines. You must remember that California has a much drier climate than any European wine producing country.

All the cellars abroad are damper than yours, and for this reason, coupled with the better cellar management, the California wines of, say, 1886, which have been stored and handled in Europe, are better than those which have remained in California. For these reasons the wines of 1889 are best for European buyers, because they can receive proper treatment and have not yet staled. All of my purchases were practically of 1889 wine, which will go forward by sailing ship via Cape Horn in November.

"So much for the improvements that might be made in the vineyards and the cellars. You have such a magnificent wine country and your prospects are so great that it seems a pity that your progress should be retarded by poor varieties of grapes or by cellar management not of the highest order. Still these are obstacles that can be overcome with time and patience.

"On the whole I may say that I am vastly pleased with the results of my trip. You have a wonderful country, naturally adapted to the production of the best types of wine. I had some prejudices against your State when I came, and particularly against your champagne. These have been wholly removed, and the studies which I have made in all the cellars have proved to me that there is a great future ahead for your viticultural interests. Prejudice may hinder its development, but let your wine makers strive only for the best, and sooner or later they will overcome all unreasoning objectors. Your wines will prove what the State can produce.

"Regarding the English market, our firm of Grierson, Oldham & Co., has had California wine on sale for some years. We have a modest little claret and a good white wine, but we shall soon be able to offer something better to English wine drinkers. Even with the stock we have had our success has been very gratifying. California wines can now be had at all the principal clubs and in many of the best families. They are appreciated, too, and it shall be our business to make them better known and still more widely drunk. What we have are sold at moderate prices, and what we shall have will command much more.

"Concluding I desire to extend thanks to the many who have extended their hospitalities to me during my stay. Every facility was offered me and every courtesy was shown me. I return with the most pleasant thoughts of Californians and their hospitality."



## THE '90 VINTAGE.

SPECIAL REPORTS FROM THE  
VARIOUS WINE DISTRICTS.Coulure Doing Considerable Damage  
—A Revival in the Southern  
Vineyards—Prospects For Only  
an Average Production.

On July 2nd a circular letter of inquiry was sent out by the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW to prominent wine growers in the various districts requesting information regarding the outlook for the vintage of 1890. In this circular the following questions were asked:

First. What is the present condition of the wine grape crop in your county?

Second. What damage, if any, has been caused by coulure, mildew, etc, in your county?

Third. What will be the probable yield of wine in your county?

Fourth. About what quantity of wine remains unsold in your county as compared with the same time in 1889?

To these questions prompt and very instructive answers were received, which are herewith published for the benefit of the readers of the REVIEW. It will be seen that coulure has done much damage in Santa Clara and Napa counties; and reduced the yield in other sections. In the early part of the season it was generally believed that the coming vintage would be an unusually large one, but from these reports of the condition of the crop in the forepart of this month, it appears that the vintage will be only an average one in the northern districts, but that the southern district, notwithstanding the ravages of the vine disease, will produce a larger crop than for several years past. The reports follow:

## ALAMEDA COUNTY.

A. Duvall, Livermore.—Vines in a splendid condition; good and healthy show of grapes, but moderate crop for this place; Zinfandel will yield about three tons to the acre, Mataro two tons, Cabernet one to one and one-half tons and all other fine varieties about one and one-half tons. No damage done to vines; no insects this year; vintage will probably be later this year than usual; no mildew; some coulure in the Malbecs.

A grower who desires his name withheld writes from Mission San Jose as follows: Expect a full crop of every variety in this section. Vines have not been damaged. The crop will probably be from 700,000 to 800,000 gallons. About 80,000 gallons remain unsold. Last year the quantity was about 300,000 gallons.

Clarence J. Wetmore, Livermore.—All white wine varieties a full crop. Cabernets a good crop. Zinfandel and Mataro in most vineyards not very heavy. But very little damage done by coulure. If the grapes escape sunburn the yield of wine will probably be fifty per cent greater than last year. In the Livermore valley not one half as much wine remains unsold as at this time last year.

J. L. Beard, Warm Springs.—The condition of the crop is very good indeed and promises the largest yield we have ever had. No damage to vines. I can't speak for the county but Washington Township will produce grapes enough for 1,200,000

gallons. Livermore is not in this calculation. There is less wine unsold than at this time last year.

A. G. Chanché, Livermore.—So far the crop in the Livermore valley looks all right, except the Malbec and Saunterne grapes which appear to be affected with coulure. No mildew in the district. I think the Livermore valley will produce about one-third of a crop on the average. About the same quantity as last year remains unsold.

## CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

R. C. Terry, Clayton.—Condition very good indeed—well set large berries and bunches. No damage of consequence. As far as my knowledge goes, the vines of this county are very healthy. Probable yield from 225,000 to 250,000 gallons. About 30,000 gallons less wine remains unsold than last year.

## EL DORADO COUNTY.

George M. Skinner, Green Valley.—Condition of the crop is good; vines very little damaged. Grapes largely sold to wine makers in Sacramento county. Probable yield of wine 60,000 gallons. About 40,000 gallons remain unsold.

## FRESNO COUNTY.

M. Denicke.—Crop will be fine and large; no damage has been done except to Muscats. The yield will probably be 2,500,000 gallons, mostly sweet wines. Less wine remains unsold than in 1889.

J. W. Minturn.—Conditions good for an average crop; very little damage from coulure or mildew; frost caused some damage about the middle of April. Am not sufficiently posted at present to make an estimate on the probable yield, or the quantity of wine remaining unsold.

## LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

A. Brigden, Lamanda Park.—In this vicinity the product for the crop is good and the vines are looking fine; very few signs of mildew or coulure, but some effects from the vine disease, which will be at its worst from now till the middle of August. Think the crop north of Anaheim and Santa Ana would fully equal that of 1886. Some growers are talking of drying their grapes, particularly the Muscats. There is undoubtedly less wine in the cellars than in 1889, and scarcely any old wine.

## NAPA COUNTY.

H. A. Pellet, St. Helena.—An average crop may be expected from vines unaffected by phylloxera or other diseases. In low wet lands grapes will ripen late and must take the chances of damage by early fall rains. Coulure has reduced the crop of some of the best varieties, notably the Rieslings, which, in some localities, are affected from twenty-five to fifty per cent. So far mildew has done little harm, except where sulphuring was neglected. Probable crop, 3,000,000 gallons as a maximum, of which at least 1,000,000 gallons will be converted into brandy owing to the increased demand for that article in Germany and other foreign markets where its quality is appreciated and satisfactory prices obtained. With the exception of a few producers who have their own trade and do not deal with San Francisco wholesale dealers, the quantity of wine left unsold at this time does not exceed 300,000 gallons, as against at least 1,000,000 gallons one year ago.

Charles Krug, St. Helena.—The crop looked very promising at the beginning of June but there has been a change. The

grapes began dropping off, making an uneven formation. Some vines are loaded well, while some adjoining have hardly any grapes. Progress of phylloxera is rapid and many vineyards look horribly. Very little damage by mildew thus far; by coulure considerable, particularly among Rieslings; some among Chasselas, Zinfandel, etc. All parties here report only half a crop of Zinfandel, Malvoisie and Johannisberg Riesling. Probable crop about 3,500,000 gallons, provided there is no further loss of grapes. About 300,000 to 400,000 gallons of wine unsold in hands of producers who have no trade of their own. Last year at the end of August the quantity unsold was over 1,000,000 gallons.

A. Brun & Co., Oakville.—In this section the crop shows about two-thirds last year's yield. Large bunches, but few good sized berries, and the small ones keep falling off. Heavy rains and north winds have caused coulure. Many growers have neglected to prune and plow their vineyards. Probable crop not more than half that of last year. About one-half as much wine remains unsold as at the same time last year.

## SONOMA COUNTY.

I. De Turk, President State Viticultural Commission, Santa Rosa.—I think the crop will be an average one—white grapes better than black, but reports are somewhat conflicting. No mildew; some cases of damage by coulure. The yield from present indications will not be above the average—possibly a little less. There is less than one-half the quantity of wine on hand that there was at this time last year.

Edward Walden Jr., Geyserville.—The condition of the crop is very good. The vines are well covered with grapes, promising a large crop. I have heard of no damage. Don't know the probable yield nor the comparative quantity of wine in first hands.

J. W. Treadwell writes of Rincon and Guilecos valleys as follows: Vines in this district are unusually large and healthy; no damage. As frost generally takes half the vineyards and as there has been no frost this season the crop will be three times larger than last year. Cellars remain unsold, and some large growers are proposing to age their wines.

## SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

M. S. Nevis, Sacramento.—Crop is in good condition; no damage of any kind; crop will be large.

Henry Mette, Mormon Island.—The indications for more than an average crop are more than flattering. A few vines injured by mildew in low wet places. Probable yield in this vicinity, 200,000 gallons. Very little wine remains unsold aside from myself and two or three large wine growers. I hold about 23,000 gallons more than at this time last year.

## SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

J. C. Merithew, Santa Clara.—The condition is fair to middling; but the prospect for a large crop is not so good as in the middle of June. Coulure and mildew will shorten the crop nearly one-fourth. The yield will probably be 1,750,000 gallons and should prices remain as low as at present about one-third of this will be distilled. To the best of my knowledge there still remains in the county about 450,000 gallons.

A. Malpas, Los Gatos.—Condition of crop good; no damage in this vicinity; as to probable yield, cannot say. As far as

my judgment goes not one-quarter as much wine as remains unsold as at this date last year.

## SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

John A. Stewart, Santa Cruz.—Report of condition of crop from all sides is good. Coulure slight where the mannes were not in contact with the ground. Where the Cabernet, Merlot, Malbec and Verdot mannes touched the ground coulure ensued to a considerable extent as usual. No mildew manifest. Probable crop, 300,000 gallons. From 80,000 to 100,000 remain unsold.

## SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

George West & Son, Stockton.—Crops good—better than last year. We have very little coulure, no mildew or any other pests. Probable yield 500,000 gallons with large crops of table grapes. Not more than 100,000 gallons remain unsold.

## SAN BENITO COUNTY.

Wm. Palmtag, Hollister.—Prospects good for a very large yield. Vines not damaged. Probable yield about 45,000 gallons. Less wine remains unsold than last year.

## SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

W. W. Hays, San Luis Obispo.—Vines are in good condition; they have not been injured and the yield will be above the average.

## STEALING MARTELL'S THUNDER.

Frauds on the famous cognac brand of Martell have lately been discovered at Barcelona. Several Spaniards were arrested in connection with the matter, and one of them has been "extradited" and tried at Bordeaux. The proprietors of the brand, having heard that "Martell Cognac" had been offered for sale in Barcelona and other parts of Spain at low rates, instituted an inquiry. This led to the arrests of the fraudulent fabricators of French brandies. When searching their premises the police found a complete plant for the illegal manufacture of the cognac, together with numerous ticket-labels, not only for brandy bottles, but also for flasks containing Chartreuse and champagne imitations. The fabricators, moreover, had on hand a large stock of bottles, cases and hampers exactly like those of the French firm. One of the principal persons connected with the frauds is said to have gone to America. The Spaniard who was tried at Bordeaux was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and fines amounting to £220. His accomplices will be tried in their own country. All who appreciate good French cognac will be glad to hear of the energy displayed by the Bordeaux firm in bringing to justice manufacturers of dishonest drink in Spain. It is now to be hoped that they will turn their attention to their own country, and unearth the rogues who fabricate the deleterious concoction which, under the name and guise of cognac, is frequently offered to long-suffering consumers, who fondly imagine that they are getting genuine Gironde brandy for their money. The discovery of Chartreuse and champagne bottle labels in Barcelona likewise opens up another train of thought which can hardly be consoling to anybody who is not a Good Templar or a Soldier of the Blue Ribbon Army.—*Breweries and Distilleries, London.*

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San Francisco, California.

## CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

Information has lately reached this agency to the effect that irresponsible parties, hailing from the Eastern States, and to us unknown, are in this city for the purpose of tampering with legitimate business in the above whiskies. They represent themselves, we are informed, agents-at-large of C. P. Moorman, Louisville, Kentucky, owner of the Cutter trade mark, and have received and swindled several persons, foisting upon them, in his name, a spurious and comparatively worthless article of whisky.

We, therefore, as sole agents of C. P. Moorman in California, and throughout the Pacific Coast, deem it proper, for the protection of the public generally, to issue this caution, and to put people on their guard against such mendacious and dishonest interlopers.

Regular dealers with this agency have not been deceived by the false representations made.

We also give notice that immediate steps will be taken to find out those who perpetrate this wrong, and, in every instance, prosecution under the law governing such cases will follow discovery.

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JUNE 30, 1890.

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## NOTES.

During the month of May, 110,972 gallons of wine were shipped from Livermore.

A branch of the State Protective Association has been organized in San Mateo county.

General Bidwell has returned from his trip to Alaska.—*Prohibitionist*.

What did he go for? Was it to get some ices with which to cool off his boom?

Pott & Kettle is the odd name of a wine making firm that has been formed at Encamonga. Robert Pott and George P. Kettle are the members of the firm. Is this a case in which the pot might properly call the kettle black.

After inveighing for years against price lists in trade papers, *Bonfort's Circular* bobs up serenely with an extensive price list as one of its principal departments. We think we hear the notes of a chandelier in the region of the *Criterion* office piping the cry of victory.

Down in Brazil the government encourages the production of wine in a substantial manner. The Minister of Agriculture has announced that for the next two years the products of the vineyards will be transported over the government railways free of cost to the wine growers.

That sterling paper, the *Commercial News*, has just issued an annual review that is highly creditable to the publishers. It is in pamphlet form, fifty pages, with a handsome lithographed cover, and is replete with valuable statistics, biographical sketches, etc. The *News* is the only maritime paper on the Pacific coast, and it thoroughly occupies its field.

General Clinton B. Fisk, the brains and backbone of the Prohibition party, died in New York on the 9th ult. at the age of sixty-two years. He was an able, though misguided man, and his taking off removes one more prop from beneath the tottering third party. As a Prohibition candidate for the Presidency in 1889, the deceased demonstrated the weakness of his party as a national and political organization.

H. W. Crabb, of Napa, wants to make a very unique exhibit at the World's Fair. He has applied for the exclusive privilege of establishing at the Exposition, a fountain that will throw a stream of pure native wine thirty feet high. He proposes to use a different variety every week. The idea is a novel one and such a fountain would attract a great deal of attention.

The new vine pest, which has caused so much damage in the vineyards of Tunis, has been subjected to a minute examination by French experts. The pest is an insect, and is very close in its habits to the phylloxera, but the experts say that it cannot be classed with that insect on account of its having a long tail. The greatest damage is done in the fall months about the time of the vintage.

General E. E. Hewitt, who has recently returned from a trip through Orange county and the southern section of Los Angeles county, announces that as the season advances and the vines continue to leaf out evidently in good condition, the people grow more and more confident that the disease has got to the end of its career. Many are preparing to plant vines, believing that there is no danger that the disease will return.

Outside of a cooper shop on Harrison street are lying, awaiting some slight repairs, two 500 gallon oaken oval wine casks which awaken one's interest when he learns that they date back to the early days of wine making in California. They were the first large casks made in the State, being built thirty-five years ago for Kohler & Frohling. They have been in constant use ever since 1855, and bid fair to do good service for as much longer.

The Grape Growers' and Wine Makers' Association is supposed to meet monthly on the third Tuesday, but of late there have been no meetings owing to the neglect of the Secretary in not sending out notices in due time. If the Grape Growers intend to continue their organization they should have meetings at sufficiently frequent intervals to maintain at least a passing interest in what is done—if they do not intend to do so, but propose to have their organization permanently shelved on account of the inattention of one man, perhaps the best thing for them to do would be to disband. We cannot believe that the growers of this State have any thought of permitting their organization to go by default in this manner.

## AMONG THE PRODUCERS.

C. H. Wente & Co., of Livermore, have increased the storage capacity of their winery 20,000 gallons.

Mr. E. C. Bichowsky, manager of the L. J. Rose & Co., Limited, "Sunny Slope," has been on a business trip to the east.

S. F. Norman, of Mountain View, Santa Clara county, has gone to Chattanooga, Tenn., to establish a house for the handling of California wines and brandies. He will deal in the products of Santa Clara county.

The latest advices from the east indicate that the grape crops of New York and New Jersey will be almost a total failure this year. This will not have any effect on the supply of eastern wines however. The three-story brick vineyards such as *Bonfort's* described not long ago, will be able to supply all deficiencies as long as the supply of corn spirits and essences holds out.

The Pacific Wine Company of San Jose recently sold 220,000 gallons of red and 100,000 gallons of white wine to dealers in this city at a figure 33 1/4 per cent higher than the price which ruled last fall. This is a fortunate transaction for the grape growers of Santa Clara county, as it enables the Pacific Wine Company to provide a market for about 5000 tons of grapes none of which could have been handled had they not sold their wine.

The vineyardists in and around McPherson and El Modena are jubilant over the fact that vines are sprouting roots which were supposed to be dead. Along the length of Santiago cañon the wild grapes are in a healthy condition. This fact is also pointed to as an indication that the dreaded vine disease has disappeared and that it was perhaps only an epidemic, and that Orange county will yet take her place in the ranks as a grape producing district.—*Santa Ana Blade*.

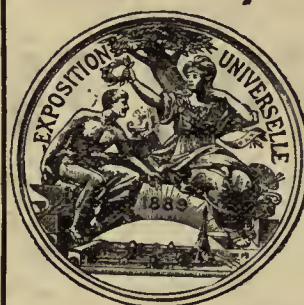
## SITUATION WANTED.

An experienced vineyardist with good reference, thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of vines and vineyard work and wine making; also fruit growing, wishes a situation as manager of a vineyard. Address, "S." PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

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SAN FRANCISCO.



**"TO-KALON" WINES.**

The Chicago *Herald* of June 29th contained the following complimentary reference to H. W. Crabb, the well-known wine man of Napa county:

The proposition of Mr. H. W. Crabb, the noted wine king of the Pacific slope, to the World's Fair Commission to operate exclusively at the great Columbian Exposition an immense wine fountain, is one that he has made in good faith, and however seemingly difficult of carrying out this proposition he is abundantly and fully equipped both in his well-known business spirit as well as in all the material details to fulfill.

The originality and magnitude of the idea has very naturally excited some credulity as to its feasibility, as distinctively original and bold enterprises most always do.

It is not within the plane of one's ordinary daily experience, however broad our opportunities have been, to understand at once how a mammoth fountain can constantly pour forth in a perpetual play of bright, sparkling, richly colored wine. This is, however, just what Mr. Crabb proposes to do. His idea is to erect a large fountain thirty feet in height which shall be constantly charged with the finest products of his immense vineyards, thereby giving not only a strikingly interesting exhibition but presenting at the same time in a most novel manner one of the chiefest products of the "Golden State." There is eminent propriety in such an exhibit being made by Mr. Crabb. He made a similar display, although, of course, upon a much smaller scale, at the Mechanics' Pavilion, San Francisco. In addition to this it must be understood that he is the most prominent vine grower and wine producer on the Pacific coast. His name is inseparably a part of the growth of the wine production of California. No one has done as much as he toward raising the purity and high standard and the consequent popularity of the native wines of California.

One of his vineyards alone contain upward of 500 acres, and his wines pass unquestioned in the commercial world of the Pacific slope as to their purity and excellence.

His practical experience of over thirty years has placed him justly at the head of the wine trade of this country, and has made the brands of his vintage familiar to every table where good wine is served. He keeps a regular stock on hand of over 600,000 gallons and on his various plantations there are over three hundred varieties of choice European vines. He has secured a wonderful trade and an unrivaled reputation as a wine merchant throughout the United States. Mr. Crabb has recently opened in Chicago, at 244 Wabash avenue, a wine depot for the exclusive sale of his pure high-grade domestic wines. He has and will have no other local agency in this city. Mr. Crabb's establishment at 244 Wabash avenue will at all times contain a full and complete supply of pure California wines. He has named his place "The To-Kalon," a Greek word meaning "the best." He designs this place as a supply depot of exclusively genuine California wines. The public must understand distinctly that there is no bar, cigar stand or loungers about this place. He will cater only to family, hotel and club house people, and to private gentlemen who desire to have their sideboards filled with the vintage of the pure juice only.

In order to insure the most careful and

polite handling of the family trade of Chicago, an expert lady attendant will at all times wait on lady customers. The idea for all this is that ladies who are down town in their carriages may feel free to call and order in person their table wines. Mrs. Billings, who so thoroughly fills this position, is no mere lady attendant but is a woman of culture, of many years' experience in the handling of wines. She has been sent here by Mr. Crabb from California. The Chicago house is under the vigorous management of Charles E. Shillaber, who is a veteran in the trade and an unquestioned wine expert. From San Francisco to Boston his face is as familiar to the trade as the words of holy writ to the good man.

The To-Kalon, at 244 Wabash avenue, will undoubtedly be well patronized by those lovers of wine who require purity as their standard.

**MORE PRAISE FROM ENGLAND.**

**A Retired London Wine Merchant on California Wines.**

Evidence is fast accumulating to show that California wines are rapidly gaining favor in England, the latest testimonial to that effect being contained in the following dispatch from Chicago under date of July 1st:

A. G. Furney, a retired wine merchant of London, who speaks highly of American wines, says California products are well received in England. "Five years ago," he added, "I ordered a few barrels of California wine as an experiment. It could hardly be distinguished from the French article except by labels. Then I began to import it regularly in small quantities. Each year the trade in California wines has increased, until now the imports are extensive. I am on my way to the Pacific coast now to look at the vineyards. I am not looking for investments, but am on a pleasure trip, from which I shall derive some information. The white wines of California are excellent. They are in every sense equal to those produced in France. California champagne is better than many French champagnes, and it is often called for in some of the best clubs in London. I believe that in a few years California will be the wine producing country of the world. The French have been handling vineyards so long that they can get a better quality of grapes than the Californians, but the Americans are improving, and it is only a matter of time before they will be at the top. California has one advantage—it can raise a crop of grapes every year, while the climate of France allows only one good vintage every seven years. Five years from now California vineyards will be more valuable than those of France."

**JUSTICE FOR PUBLISHERS.**

After many years the publishers of newspapers have had their rights recognized by the Government, and henceforth, by reason of a law recently put in force, the person who takes a newspaper and refuses to pay for it is guilty of theft. A publisher's complaint against such a party can have him arrested and prosecuted in the same manner as though he had stolen goods to the amount of the subscription. In the future it will not be such a pleasant and profitable experience to take a newspaper from the Postoffice for a year or more and then refuse to pay for it on the plea that it had not been ordered sent.



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**FATHERS! MOTHERS! CHILDREN!**

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### ITS REBATE PROPOSITION CAUSES AN INDIGNANT PROTEST.

The Prominent Wholesalers and Jobbers of San Francisco Will not Use Trust Spirits—The Local Distillery to Open.

The recent action of the Whisky Trust in imposing an onerous and unjust tax upon the wholesale trade of the United States, and exacting conditions that would place the entire trade in the power of the Peoria institution, has raised a storm of indignation throughout the country that ought to make the Trust tremble for its future. The slight advance in the price of spirits was not the cause of the protest. On this account there was no complaint, but the rebate proposition, which is intended to tie up about \$2,000,000 of the capital of the whisky jobbers of the country and at the same time bind them hand and foot, without any prospect for release, was the joker that roused a rebellious spirit. In New York the rebellion took the shape of an indignation meeting of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association at which resolutions were adopted demanding that the rebate clause be rescinded, and upon this demand the President of the Trust appeared before the association where he was catechised as to the future intentions of the corporation. He stated that the Trust would not rescind the rebate condition as it made the erection and operation of opposition distilleries impossible, by reason of the fact that the trade could not patronize them. He further added that the Trust contemplated adopting a course, in a year or two, that would limit the number of wholesale dealers in the United States. This would be done by refusing to sell goods to new houses. Mr. Greenhut declined to bind the Trust to any fixed course, but offered to contract to furnish dealers with any number of barrels at the present price for two years. After a long confab the only concessions gained by the Association were that the distributing agents are to be instructed to give the rebate vouchers only to wholesale dealers, and that any wholesale dealer who would sell to customers at any lower prices than the distributor's list prices with freight added, would forfeit his rebate vouchers.

So much for New York. In San Francisco the arbitrary action of the Trust has filled with indignation every dealer who is not acting as a distributing agent of the concern. Among the prominent houses that are in open rebellion to the Trust is that of Wm. Wolff & Co., who have been handlers of spirits quite extensively.

"We do not propose to submit to such an imposition," said Wm. Wolff to a representative of the REVIEW, "and will not touch Trust goods. We do not propose to tie ourselves up in such a manner as is required in this rebate condition. In the first place it is outrageous for the Trust to attempt to bulldoze the trade of the United States in this way, and in the second place we have no assurance that at the end of six months the corporation will be in existence, that the rebate will be forthcoming or that the price of spirits will not be advanced to an extortionate figure,

whether by the rebate arrangement, our customers or ourselves will be the losers is immaterial. It is a dangerous combination and we want nothing to do with it. As to the attitude of the trade of this city we find that the principal jobbers are equally indignant over this rebate proposition and that they do not want to handle any more Trust spirits. Furthermore if one of the local distilleries begins operations and produces a good quality of spirits, these jobbers will not only give the local distiller the preference but will pay him several cents more per gallon than they would have to pay for Trust goods, all for the purpose of being independent of that concern."

Wilmerding & Co., who have been extensive handlers of Trust goods, in reply to a question as to their position in the matter, stated that they regarded the scheme to tie up the money of the trade by means of the rebate method as an outrageous imposition which they did not propose to submit to. "You can say," said Mr. Kellogg, "that we will buy no trust goods under the present conditions and that we have made arrangements to obtain our supplies elsewhere."

"We have not bought any Trust spirits under the rebate rule nor do we intend to," said the head of one of the largest houses in the city and who preferred to have his name withheld. "In the first place this rebate condition would deprive us of all independence and place us at the mercy of the Trust, from which situation may the Lord deliver us. There is another phase of the proposition that is important, and that is this: In the case of our house, doing the volume of business we do, the Trust would have about \$2500 of our capital in their possession all the time and we would be deprived of all use of it. This is a point the trade cannot afford to lose sight of. Again it is made incumbent upon the dealer to prove to the satisfaction of the Trust that he has not purchased goods elsewhere and thereby forfeited his rebate. Such a condition would subject us to endless annoyance. Another view of the case is that the Trust may not be in existence six months or a year from now, in which event the trade of the country would be out of pocket a couple of million dollars; and if it should continue in existence we have no assurance that we will not eventually be compelled to pay an exorbitant price for spirits in order to save our rebate. In short, we do not like the attitude of the Trust and in event that the local distillery is operated we would give it our trade. Better spirits are made here by using wheat than can be made of corn in the east, and we would be willing to pay two and one-half cents more per gallon for goods of local production than for Trust spirits, for the simple reason that we prefer to remain independent."

Other members of the trade expressed similar sentiments and declared their intention to patronize local distillers, if they begin operations, and eastern concerns that are not connected with the Trust. By reason of the opposition to the Trust, which now exists in this city it is very probable that the Shufeldt distillery of Chicago, which is not in the Trust, will secure a good share of the business formerly controlled by the Peoria concern and that the rest of it will go to the California Distilling Company of this city; which is expected to have its goods on the market in a few days.

The decision of the prominent handlers of Trust spirits to buy their goods elsewhere will work a hardship on the three firms who act as distributors for the Trust, and it looks as though there would be but a small demand for Trust spirits on this coast as long as the rebate rule is enforced.

The California Distilling Company announced during the fortnight that they would begin the production of spirits within a week or ten days. "Our distillery has a capacity of 10,000 gallons per day, and if the trade will stand by us we can furnish them all the spirits needed for this market, and at the same time give them a better article than they get from the Cattle Feeders' and Distillers' Company," said Mr. Jost Jr. in speaking of the intention of the California Company,

## TRADE NOTES.

During the fortnight I. De Turk shipped 2161 gallons of brandy to New York.

Walden & Co., of Geyserville, shipped 3168 gallons of brandy to New York during the fortnight.

Joseph Melezer & Co., have established agencies in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

Wm. Wolff & Co., are among the important handlers of straight whiskies on this coast and report the demand good for all ages prior to fall '89.

Moore Hunt & Co., report trade very good in this dull season and are proud of the fact that "Jesse Moore's" business is better than ever before at this time of the year.

A. G. Chauché intends to make a fine display of Mont-Rouge wines at the Chicago World's Fair and is preparing for the grand contest. As Mr. Chauché's wines won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition, he feels certain of success at Chicago.

Manager Ward of the Natoma Wine and Brandy Company has made one of the largest shipments of brandy this season. It consisted of 519 barrels, or 20,051 gallons, and went to the largest dealer in California brandy in New York.

Berthold Pyhr, of the firm of Adolph Beck & Co., returned during the fortnight from an extended trip through Europe, where he did good work in the introduction of the wines and brandies handled by the house. His many friends will be pleased to hear of his safe return.

We are in receipt of a letter from Superintendent C. A. Todd of the Davies County Distilling Company stating that after August 15th his company will advance prices on "Kentucky Club," "R. Monarch" and "Glenmore." "We make this notification," says Mr. Todd, "in order to post the trade as to our advances."

We call the attention of the local trade and the coast to the advertisement in another column of the wholesale wine and liquor firm of J. T. M. Kelly & Co., this city. The house is among the well-known and conservative firms of the Pacific coast, and is justly proud not only of its substantial trade, but of the merits of the goods it handles.

Adolph Beck & Co., have selected some of their fine white wine of the vintage of 1880, which they propose to exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago. "We were awarded a silver medal at Paris last year," said Mr. Beck the other day, "and we propose to make a display of wine at Chicago that will win us a gold medal."

A few days ago, the *Evening Bulletin* announced that W. B. Bourn, of St. Helena had sold 165,000 gallons of good wine at a figure ridiculously low. Mr. Landsberger, the broker who negotiated the sale says the statement is entirely incorrect and calculated to further depress the wine market. The price paid for the wine was, he says, fully twenty-five per cent higher than the figures quoted by the *Bulletin*.

On another page will be found the advertisement of the old established house of Dickson, De Wolf & Co., of San Francisco, who do a shipping and commission business, but who are best known among the trade as the Pacific coast agents for the celebrated "H. & H. W. Catherwood" whiskies. These goods have an enviable reputation in this territory, a fact which is largely due to the manner in which they are handled by Messrs Dickson, De Wolf & Co.

Wm. Wolff & Co., imported another thousand cases of "Pommery Sec" during the fortnight, bringing their imports of this wine up to 2500 cases during the past thirty days. Messrs. Wolff & Co., have met with great success in extending the market for this wine on the Pacific coast and the volume of business during the six months indicates that their total sales for 1890 will reach 12,000 cases as against 9000 cases for 1889.

The Wine Growers' Union under the management of Captain St. Hubert, is

rapidly building up a fine trade. As an evidence of the growth of the Union's business, it may be stated that a large branch house has been established in the quarters formerly occupied by Kohler & Frohling, at the corner of Grant avenue and Sutter street, where the Union will be pleased to meet its friends and patrons.

Manager E. C. Priber of the Napa Valley Wine Company, has succeeded in opening up a healthy demand for case goods in Philadelphia. He has just received several letters from customers there with whom he is in correspondence, stating that the wines were greatly appreciated and the substantial feature of the appreciation was the increase in orders. Mr. Priber is confident that there is an excellent market for the best case goods in this eastern market and he proposes to take the fullest advantage of the situation.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of A. Finke's Widow, the well-known manufacturer of "Gold Seal," "Carte Blanche" and "Imperial" California champagnes. The enterprise was established in 1864 and the wines have won numerous prizes at the State and Mechanics' fairs, the last prize having been secured by "Gold Seal" at the State fair last year. All that the producers ask is that the wine be judged on its own merits and they will always be content with the public verdict. The house and its goods are widely known and require no further introduction.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—Dear Sir: In reply to a communication to the Hon. John P. Dunn, Controller of the State, requesting him to let me know how many pure wine stamps had been used by the Inglenook Vineyard, I am in receipt of the following reply:

"Yours of the 28th inst. is at hand; will state that the number of pure wine stamps issued to Alfred Greenebaum & Co., formerly the agents for the Inglenook wines added to the amount purchased by F. A. Haber, to date, makes your house the largest purchaser of wine stamps by some one hundred and ninety thousand. The number sold to Greenebaum & Co., and shipped in your name, with total, is as follows:

Greenebaum & Co	260,000
F. A. Haber	50,000

Total ..... 310,000  
Trusting this will be found a complete statement of the information wanted,

Respectfully yours,  
(Signed) JOHN P. DUNN, Controller.  
Trusting that you will find this of interest,  
yours truly,  
F. A. HABER.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.—Dear Sir: Enclosed we hand you a copy of a letter received by us from Mr. Oldham of the firm of Grierson, Oldham & Co., one of the leading wine merchants of London. This gentleman has just spent two months in our State carefully inspecting every vineyard and examining most exhaustively the wines of many vintages. After such a most comprehensive and careful examination, he has honored me with an order for the wines and brandies of the Inglenook vineyard, and has accepted the agency for these wines for England. It affords us pleasure to add this most important testimonial to the long list of good words already expressed about Inglenook. The *San Francisco Chronicle* July 25th, contains an expression of Mr. Oldham's opinion of California wines, and we call your attention especially to what the gentleman has to say about "California natural wines," meaning the pure and unadulterated article. Very truly yours, F. A. HABER.

### MR. OLDHAM'S LETTER.

SAN FRANCISCO June 27, 1890.  
Dear Mr. Haber:—We leave for England to-morrow and before we go I wish to tender to Capt. Niebaum and yourself our sincere thanks for all the kindness and hospitality you have so generously extended to us. I have been delighted to find such excellent California wines, and I cannot but feel that such a magnificent establishment as "Inglenook" must in the long run prove of great value to the wine industry of this State. With kind regards, believe me, Very truly yours, CHAS. F. OLDHAM.



**THE TARIFF BILL.****Amendments Proposed By the Senate Finance Committee.**

The schedule of the Tariff Bill relating to wines, spirits, etc., as reported to the Senate by the Senate Finance Committee, is as follows, the proposed amendments to the House bill being printed in italics:

**Schedule H. — Spirits, Wines and other Beverages.****SPIRITS.**

Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this act, two dollars per proof gallon.

Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue; but any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen gallons, shall be forfeited to the United States; *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials or other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in case where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing law or regulation.

On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds containing spirits, two dollars per proof gallon.

No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than one dollar per gallon.

Bay-rum or bay-water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, one dollar per gallon.

**WINES.**

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, seven dollars per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, three dollars and fifty cents per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to seven dollars per dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of two dollars and twenty-five cents per gallon.

Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth, in casks, fifty cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, one dollar and sixty-five cents per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of six and one-quarter cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty

shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs: *Provided*, That any wines, ginger cordial or vermouth imported, containing more than twenty-four per centum of alcohol shall be forfeited to the United States; *And provided further*, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage or damage on wines, liquors, cordials or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy and other spirituous liquors, imported in bottles or jugs, shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs shall pay an additional duty of three cents for each bottle or jug containing more than one pint, and two cents each on bottles or jugs containing one pint or less.

Ale, porter and beer, in bottles or jugs, thirty-five cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, twenty cents per gallon.

Malt extract, fluid, in casks, twenty cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, forty cents per gallon; solid or condensed, forty per centum *ad valorem*.

Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juice, not specially provided for in this act, containing not more than eighteen per centum of alcohol, fifty cents per gallon; if containing more than eighteen per centum of alcohol, two dollars per gallon and twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water and other similar waters in plain green or colored molded or pressed glass bottles, containing each not more than three-fourths of a pint, ten cents per dozen; containing more than three-fourths of a pint each and not more than one and one-half pints, twenty cents per dozen; but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles; if imported otherwise than in plain green or colored molded or pressed glass bottles, or in such bottles containing more than one and one-half pints each, fifty cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected on the bottles or other coverings at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty.

Natural effervescent mineral waters free.

**NEBRASKA'S BANKERS OBJECT.**

The proposition to inflict Prohibition upon Nebraska is not being cordially received by the business men of that State. A dispatch from Omaha announces that the State Business Men and Bankers' Association, of Nebraska, has issued a printed address to the voters of the State, in which it is declared that, in view of the results apparent from the attempts heretofore made to enforce Prohibition in the neighboring States, the incorporation of such an amendment in the Constitution of Nebraska will be inimical to the best interests of the people of the State, and disastrous to business affairs. The address is signed by over a thousand bankers and business men of the principal towns of the State, but neither wholesale nor retail liquor dealers are included.

The bankers and business men of Nebraska evidently know from the experience of Kansas and Iowa, what it means to have a fairly prosperous State gathered in by the Prohibition octopus, and they do not intend to allow the life-blood of the commonwealth to be sapped dry if they can help it. Their present course, if continued, will do much to prevent such a calamity.

**PINEAPPLE WINE.**

Delicious  
Appetizing,  
Wholesome.



For Sale by  
All First-class  
Dealers & Grocers

PEDRO A. VALDEZ, - - ACAPULCO, MEXICO.

Sole Agents Pacific Coast,

C. Holtum & Co., - - 409 Sansome St., S. F.

**Frederick Hollender & Co.,**

ESTABLISHED 1865.

— SOLE AGENTS FOR —

Imported Kaiser, Culmbach, Erlanger, Pilsen,  
Muncheu Augustiner and Tivoli Beer.

115 and 119 Elm Street, New York, and  
179 and 181 Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill.

P. S.—If desired, our goods can be ordered in small lots from Chicago and shipped together with carload shipments of beer by Milwaukee and St. Louis breweries.

Chas. A. Zinkand, Sole Agent for San Francisco.

JOHN LUTGEN.

**WICHMAN & LUTGEN,**

H. P. WICHMAN.

Importers of

Wines and Liquors.

Manufacturers and Proprietors of

Dr. Foerster's  
ALPINE STOMACH BITTERS



318-20 Clay St.,

bet. Front & Battery.

SAN FRANCISCO.

D. V. B. HENARIE.

**E. MARTIN & CO.,**

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

**Liquor Merchants,**

408 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.,

— SOLE AGENTS FOR —

J. F. Cutter and Argonaut Old Bourbons.

**HIRSCHLER & CO.**

Wine and Liquor Merchants,

PROPRIETORS SUMMIT VINEYARD, Napa Co., Cal.,

212 214-216 Sansome Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



New York Office, 181 Hudson Street.

Established in New York City 1858.

# RICHARD GRANT, COOPERAGE STOCK

Of Every Description  
For Slack and Tight Barrel Work.

Coopers' Hardware, Nails, Staples, Hoop Iron, Etc.; also  
Coopers' Tools, Tress Hoops.

ALL ORDERS FOR READY MADE WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN A. KOSTER,  
Manager.

YARD, COR. 7th and KING STS.  
San Francisco, Cal.

## JESSE MOORE WHISKIES,

— DIRECT FROM —

Louisville, Kentucky.

We have fully established the reputation of these whiskies on the Pacific Coast, and we guarantee them as represented—

STRICTLY PURE.

— When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit at —

LOUISVILLE OR SAN FRANCISCO BY

### MOORE, HUNT & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS PACIFIC COAST,

404 Front Street, — — San Francisco, Cal.



## WALDEN

Trade



## COGNAC

Mark.

WALDEN.

Largest Distillers  
of Pure Brandy  
in the World.

Distilleries:  
Geyserville and  
St. Helena, Cal.

This Brandy, made after the French formula, from selected fresh grapes, has been successfully introduced, and is now regularly sold in the principal markets of Europe, in competition with French Cognac. Official German and English chemists have pronounced it the purest Brandy which comes to their markets.

It is especially suited for the drug trade and others, where purity is demanded. While abroad these goods successfully compete, paying same duties as the French, the American buyer has the advantage in price, between the Internal Revenue tax assessed here and the custom duties on foreign brandies. Samples will be sent on application.

### WALDEN & CO.,

EASTERN OFFICE: 41 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.

Geyserville, Sonoma Co., Cal.

ESTABLISHED

1864.

## A. FINKE'S

## WIDOW,

Manufacturers of  
CALIFORNIA

FIRST PREMIUM  
CHAMPAGNES

Absolutely Pure.

Gold Seal,  
Carte Blanche,  
Imperial.

809 MONTGOMERY ST.,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Telephone 5024.



First Premium for Gold Seal Best California Champagnes Awarded by the State Fair, 1889, and wherever exhibited.

Still Making Boxes At The Old Stand,

314 SPEAR ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

## HOBBS, WALL & CO.,

—Manufacturers of Every Variety of—

# BOXES

All kinds of Boxes on hand and made to order with promptness. Wine and Liquor Cases a Specialty.

REDWOOD CARGOES SAWED TO ORDER.





### Issued Semi-Monthly.

R. M. Wood & Co., - Proprietors.  
Office, 402 Front street, S.F. Postoffice Box, 2366

DEVOTED TO THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE  
AND VITICULTURE.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class west of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States. In the territory lying west of the Rocky mountains it has no equal as an advertising medium for the wine and liquor trade.

Contributions solicited on all matters of interest to the trade and the producer. No attention will be paid to anonymous correspondence.

Subscription per year—in advance, postage paid:  
For the United States, Mexico and Canada.....\$3.00  
For European countries ..... 3.75  
Single copies..... 15

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#### BY THE YEAR.

One whole page.....\$500  
Three-quarter page..... 380  
One-half page..... 260  
One-quarter page..... 140  
One-eighth page..... 72  
One-twelfth page..... 60

TERMS—Payable quarterly in advance.

Readers, single insertion, brevier, per line, twenty cents; per month, thirty cents.

Checks, drafts and money orders should be made payable to R. M. WOOD & CO.

Entered at the San Francisco Post Office as second class matter.

TUESDAY.....JULY 15, 1890

### PITTSBURGH AGENT;

**R. RAPHAEL,**

190 Wylie Ave, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and North-western New York.

### AGENTS WANTED.

We want active agents to represent the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW for advertising and subscriptions in—

**CHICAGO,  
NEW YORK,  
CINCINNATI,  
LOUISVILLE.**

Parties engaged in the wine and spirit trade preferred. For particulars address, R. M. Wood & Co., publishers, San Francisco, California.

### THE MARKET.

**CALIFORNIA WINES.**—The usual inactivity of July pervades the market for dry wines and the present dullness may be expected to continue during the mid-summer season. Considerable wine is moving to domestic and foreign markets, but prices remain unchanged. Special reports to the REVIEW, from the principal wine districts indicate that the cellars of good sound wine are pretty well emptied and that the wine makers will be in an unusually favorable situation to handle the coming vintage, which promises to be only an average one. In consequence the outlook for an improved market in the future is an encouraging one. The exports during the fortnight were 259,979 gallons, of which 11,722 gallons went to foreign ports. Receipts of wine in San Francisco from

the interior during the fortnight show a falling off, the aggregate being 465,000 gallons.

The market for sweet wines is quiet and no change need be expected until the fate of the Sweet Wine bill shall have been decided by Congress. There are practically no Angelicas or Muscats in first hands and ports are growing scarce.

**CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.**—The brandy market is in a good healthy condition, with an improvement in tone and a marked tendency toward an advance in prices. The demand in the domestic market is growing as fast as could be expected and the European market is being extended at a very satisfactory rate. At this early date, '89s are becoming hard to find in first hands and older ages of good quality are held at comparatively stiff prices, and but few lots are seeking buyers. The market situation points to the fact that the reaction which set in a few months ago will eventually place the brandy industry and trade in a flourishing condition. Exports by sea for the fortnight were 29,336 gallons. Receipts during the fortnight were 10,000 gallons.

**KENTUCKY BOURBONS.**—The market for these goods is very strong and the demand good, for this season of the year. These remarks apply only to whiskies of older age than fall '89, for they are regarded by the coast trade as staple articles that cannot decrease in value. As to the fall of '89s, they are meeting with a rather cool reception on this side of the continent and so far as the spring '90s are concerned there is a general disposition to let them severely alone. This is due to the fact that there may be a very large overproduction of these goods, a circumstance, which for the present makes their future here very uncertain. This being the case the '90s are regarded as being to a certain extent "a pig in a poke"—an article the purchase of which is always considered risky. Whether these fears are well founded remains to be seen, but we are inclined to the belief that the fall '89s are not open to the suspicion with which they are viewed in this market. Imports by railroad for the past two weeks were 1533 barrels.

**RYES.**—The foregoing remarks with reference to bourbons, apply to eastern and western ryes. There is no change in the market situation, values continue firm and trade is about the same as usual at this time of the year.

### WINE AND BRANDY EXPORTS FOR SIX MONTHS.

The wine and brandy exports for the first six months of 1890 make a very satisfactory showing, compared with the volume of trade for the same period of 1889. When it is remembered that last year's vintage was a short one, and that prices have advanced thirty-five per cent over those of the fall of '89, the fact that the half year's exports show an increase of nearly 350,000 gallons, the growth and improvement of the wine trade will be better understood and appreciated. With the same ratio of gain, and it is probable that it will be maintained, we will have an increase of exports for 1890 over those of 1889 of nearly three-quarters of a million gallons, and as this growth will represent a legitimate expansion of the market, the wine men have every reason to feel confident that the recent revival was a substantial one, and that the industry is on the highway to prosperity. The figures showing the exports by sea

for each month of this year to June 30th are as follows:

January.....	415,063 gallons.
February.....	153,377 "
March.....	403,432 "
April.....	323,397 "
May.....	337,769 "
June.....	426,051 "

Total, six months..	2,059,129 "
Same time, '89.....	1,910,430 "

Gain in '90.....	148,699 "
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The shipments overland for the same period were, by months, as follows:

January.....	251,554 gallons.
February.....	302,664 "
March.....	444,590 "
April.....	504,563 "
May.....	367,091 "
June (approximated)....	350,000 "

Total, six months....	2,220,462 "
Same time in '89....	2,620,805 "

Increase '90.....	199,657 "
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This gives total exports by rail and sea for the first six months of 1890, as compared with the same period of 1889, as annexed:

In 1890.....	4,279,591 gallons.
In 1889.....	3,931,235 "

Gain, six months, '90.	348,356 "
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The brandy exports, which for the first five months were less than those of the same period of 1889, rallied in June in good shape with a total by sea and rail of about 70,000 gallons, bringing the half year's exports to a figure over 20,000 gallons in excess of those of the first six months of last year. The exportations by sea during each month were:

January.....	47,250 gallons.
February.....	9,215 "
March.....	50,462 "
April.....	30,262 "
May.....	14,868 "
June.....	56,007 "

Total.....	208,154 "
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In the same period the exports by rail were:

January.....	20,022 gallons.
February.....	25,267 "
March.....	34,068 "
April.....	34,447 "
May.....	24,782 "
June (approximated)....	22,000 "

Total.....	160,586 "
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We therefore have the following total exports of brandy by rail and sea for the first six months of 1890, compared with those of the same period of 1889, as annexed:

Total 1890, six months....	368,740 gallons.
Total 1889.....	347,659 "

Gain in '90.....	21,081 "
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In another column will be found the figures showing the receipts of brandy in San Francisco from the interior during the same period. It will be seen that while these receipts aggregate but 223,333 gallons, the exports of brandy in the same period were 368,740 gallons, or 145,407 gallons in excess of the receipts. In other words, the active demand and increased prices that have prevailed during the past few months, have absorbed much of the stocks that were held in bond in this city, and this accounts for the fact that old goods are so scarce and hard to find. It also justifies the belief that before the end of the year good, well-made brandy will command a much better price than at present.

### HEAVY WINE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of California wines in San Francisco for the first six months of 1890, not only afford a good illustration of the

increased demand for the vineyard products of this State, but of the confidence of the trade in the future of the wine business. Contrary to general expectation, the receipts have reached a higher figure than in the first half of 1889, the average having been slightly over 1,000,000 gallons per month, compared with an average in 1889 of 882,000 gallons per month. The receipts for each month were as follows:

January.....	618,630 gallons.
February.....	864,466 "
March.....	1,049,360 "
April.....	1,088,169 "
May.....	1,281,389 "
June.....	1,122,360 "

Total.....	6,024,374 "
In 1889.....	5,295,825 "

Increase, 1890.....	728,549 "
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Taken in connection with the heavy shortage in last year's vintage and the advance in values, these increased receipts make a very satisfactory showing of the conditions governing the wine industry.

### BRANDY RECEIPTS.

The receipts of brandy in San Francisco from the interior during the first half of the present year, show an increase over those of the same time in 1889, but do not indicate the volume of trade, as the exports during that period were over 145,000 gallons in excess of the receipts. The total arrivals by months were:

January.....	70,570 gallons.
February.....	24,195 "
March.....	23,953 "
April.....	25,660 "
May.....	27,884 "
June.....	51,075 "

Total.....	223,337 "
In 1889.....	194,644 "

Increase, 1890.....	28,693 "
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### FAREWELL TO MR. OLDHAM.

Charles A. Wetmore gave a farewell luncheon on the 27th ult. to C. F. Oldham and wife prior to their departure for England.

The luncheon was given in the Viticultural Cafe, and the wines served were Mr. Wetmore's Santernes Souvenir and Medoc Souvenir, followed by Mr. Haraszthy's Eclipse Champagne.

Those present to bid Mr. and Mrs. Oldham God speed were Mr. Charles A. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Wetmore, Mr. A. G. Chanché, Mr. Arpad Haraszthy, Mr. Howard Black, Mr. Charles B. Turrill, Colonel John P. Irish, Mr. W. H. McNeil and Mr. Winfield Scott.

After the menu was served Mr. Charles A. Wetmore rose and in a few words wished the guests *bon voyage* and a return trip to California before many years. Mr. Arpad Haraszthy spoke in a similar vein, and Colonel Irish in his quaintest and most original manner made one of the after dinner speeches which have made him famous.

In reply, Mr. Oldham spoke feelingly of the many courtesies which had been extended to him on his visit to California. Everywhere he and his wife had been made to feel that they were welcome, the most striking proof being that the homes of the wine makers had at all times been open to them. He said that he would hold this hospitality in remembrance for all time, and should occasion arise he would gladly reciprocate.



## PLAIN FACTS FOR "BONFORTS."

We notice in a recent number of the *PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW*, an article regarding our position towards the California wine trade. The sensible people in California know very well that the wine interests of the State have no older or more sincere or better friend than this paper. We always have given and shall always continue to give the facts about their business to the best interests of everybody in it. If our advice had been followed more frequently by the growers and dealers of California, the trade would be in a better position than it is to-day. Insinuations that we are endeavoring to injure the wine men of the State, can have their origin only in malice, and we are surprised that a paper of the character of the *PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW* should lend itself to such dirty work.

The above, which is taken from the last issue of our large and lusty contemporary, *Bonforts*, is a reply discourteous to a recent warranted statement in the *REVIEW* that the New York paper was using its columns in opposition to the interest of the producers and handlers of California wines and brandies. The last sentence quoted is not published as an example of elegance of diction, but to show the manner in which our charges of unfair treatment are answered. We deeply regret that our venerable and respected contemporary should have resorted to the language of the lower Bowery in trying to clear its skirts, and we are surprised that it should so demean itself. However, the high moral and social plane occupied by the *REVIEW* will not permit a reply in a similar strain or we might so far forget ourselves as to say something equally mean.

We did not seek a controversy with *Bonforts* on this subject, but called to the attention of that journal the fact that its recent statements of the market situation in New York had been unjust, and that such statements were arousing the indignation of the men engaged in the California wine business. We have heard many complaints of late that our contemporary was false to the interests of the California wine men who patronize that paper; but they partially justify the attitude assumed by it, by saying that "*Bonforts* is the organ of the New York importers, and can't be expected to say anything in favor of a California product."

This is the light in which our contemporary is regarded by the California wine men, and we take this opportunity of stating the fact, notwithstanding we may draw down upon our devoted heads another blast of abuse.

Having shown to *Bonforts* the error into which its folly is leading it, we sincerely hope that it will reform and give the California wine men the fair treatment they are entitled to.

So far as the *PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW* is concerned it most emphatically disclaims any feelings of malice in dealing with this question. The *REVIEW*, more than any other paper in the United States, represents the interests of the California wine and brandy men, and this journal will at no time hesitate to rap the knuckles of pretended friends whose course is plainly inimical to such interests. Hence the ire of *Bonforts*.

## MUST REMOVE.

The State Viticultural Commission has been ordered to vacate Platt's Hall by August 31st as the building will be torn down to make way for a new structure. The Commission will remove to 315 and 317 Pine street.

## VITICULTURE IN CHILE.

Alpedo E. Unno, one of the leading wine producers of Chile, has been in the city during the past fortnight, and has spent considerable time in examining the various brands of wine. He is now on his way to England, where it is possible that he will show samples of the viticultural products of his own country.

According to his statements viticulture is in a most flourishing condition in his country, in striking contrast to what it is here. It has only been in recent years that wine making has been conducted on a large scale. The annual product is between 20,000,000 and 22,000,000 gallons, which is almost exclusively dry wines and principally clarets. This wine all goes into consumption at home, and the Chileans are fast becoming a wine drinking people.

The government encourages the viticulturists in many ways. There is a high protective tariff on foreign wines, and in case a vineyardist needs money the government will loan it to him taking a mortgage as security, and applying the interest to the payment of the principle. Mr. Unna states that he has never known a vineyardist to fail in business, and it is hardly to be seen how one could fail with such a fostering government as that. The government has also strictly forbidden the importations of foreign cuttings, and while phylloxera is not known, the government stations have laid in a supply of resistant stocks, which will be distributed free in case the pest ever makes its appearance.

Regarding the quality of the wines of the two countries, Mr. Unna says that we are away above them in white wines, but the Chilean clarets rank with ours. The best vineyard land is worth about \$25 an acre, but no one wants to sell. Last year Mr. Unna sold his new wines at twenty-five cents a gallon, which is about the average price realized.

## DAILY RECEIPTS

Of Wine and Brandy in San Francisco  
From the Interior.

		Wine Gals.	Brandy Gals.
June	2.....	25,250	100
"	3.....	68,990	100
"	4.....	51,840	20,185
"	5.....	42,060	480
"	6.....	40,310	220
"	7.....	67,580	140
"	9.....	54,300	5,940
"	10.....	39,690	2,725
"	11.....	52,370	7,435
"	12.....	54,500	480
"	13.....	30,470	2,850
"	14.....	67,050	...
"	16.....	31,776	1,600
"	17.....	69,610	420
"	18.....	23,845	3,800
"	19.....	44,800	100
"	20.....	55,450	2,500
"	21.....	72,960	160
"	23.....	23,950	...
"	24.....	53,070	680
"	25.....	28,110	...
"	26.....	44,160	...
"	27.....	28,500	...
"	28.....	40,175	1,160
"	30.....	12,450	...
Total for June		1,133,255	51,075

July	1.....	40,460	4,100
"	2.....	50,150	...
"	3.....	21,220	240
"	5.....	24,290	...
"	7.....	9,520	...
"	8.....	20,600	200
"	9.....	16,400	1,080
"	10.....	28,180	100
"	11.....	25,570	1,400
"	12.....	34,760	100

## "BONFORT'S" ON CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE.

It has not been many weeks since *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* indulged in a haughty sneer at the bare idea that champagne could be produced in California.

We respectfully invite the attention of *Bonfort's* to the interview with Mr. C. F. Oldham, of Grierson, Oldham & Co., London, which will be found in this issue. We do so not with the expectation that *Bonfort's* will have the fairness to make any reference to Mr. Oldham's views, but merely to let the self-constituted California wine authority in New York learn that we have a champagne brut which will compare favorably with the best French champagnes of equal age. Mr. Oldham's reputation as an expert, and his evident fairness in commending the virtues as well as criticizing the shortcomings of California wines, strengthened his views in the opinion of all fair minded men of the trade.

While we are dealing with *Bonfort's*, let us ask our respected and venerable if prejudiced contemporary, if it can explain away certain self evident facts which are afforded by a careful perusal of its tables of importations. For instance, will *Bonfort's* tell us why it is that there are so few places in New York where California wine can be had true to label, when the statistical table in its issue of June 10th (page 68) shows that the imports of California wines by sea were 253,815 gallons, while the imports of Bordeaux and Burgundy were but 31,060 gallons, German and Hungarian wines 172,960 gallons, and Italian wines but 15,220 gallons? Will *Bonfort's* also consider in this connection that the wine shipments overland from California are over 350,000 gallons monthly?

We would like to have *Bonfort's* explain its position in its relations with the California wine producers and with the wine trade generally. *Bonfort's* has stabbed at the domestic wine industry with its stiletto so long and persistently that its crowning thrust at California champagne was expected. Are we to consider *Bonfort's* in the light of a friend, a covert enemy, or an open enemy?

## LOYAL TO CALIFORNIA VINTAGES

The General Commanding the Knights of Pythias at their annual encampment at Milwaukee, has afforded another proof of the fact that the Prohibitionists have no respect or consideration for the rights or wishes of those who do not share their fanatical views. On establishing a camp the General declared that no liquor or alcoholic beverage of any kind would be allowed inside the lines. The California delegation having taken with them a carload of the best vintages of their beloved State, and being ignorant of the prohibition order, undertook to convey their wine into camp. It was ordered out and a row ensued with the result that the Californians announced that if their wines went out they would go also; and they went and made their camp outside the lines. Great indignation was expressed at the despotic order, and other regiments promised to follow the example of the independent Pacific coasters.

The California regiment is to be commended for its refusal to be dictated to in a matter affecting their personal rights, and we hope it will stick to its good wholesome California wine, the order of the crank General to the contrary notwithstanding.

## BONDED BRANDY.

## Quarterly Report for the First District.

The following figures show the transactions in bonded brandy in the First District for the quarter ending June 30th, and tell a very instructive story of the activity that has characterized the brandy market during the past few months. The "transfers to other districts" indicate the brandy that has been withdrawn from warehouses here and transferred to the Eastern market. The statistics follows:

## APRIL.

Rec'd from 1st District..... 5,706 gallons.  
" " 4th " ..... 23,028 "

Total receipts..... 28,734 "  
Withdrawn taxpaid..... 31,238 "  
" for export..... 679 "  
Trans'd to other districts.... 12,309 "

Total removals..... 44,226 "  
" receipts..... 28,734 "

Excess of removals.... 15,492 "

## MAY.

Rec'd from 1st District..... 4,029 "  
" " 4th " ..... 11,598 "

Total receipts..... 15,627 "  
Withdrawn taxpaid..... 25,960 "  
" for export..... 9,441 "  
Trans'd to other districts.... 13,750 "

Total removals.... 49,151 "  
" receipts..... 15,627 "

Excess of removals.... 33,524 "

## JUNE.

Rec'd from 1st District..... 5,902 "  
" " 4th " ..... 19,031 "

Total receipts..... 24,933 "  
Withdrawn taxpaid..... 11,330 "  
" for export..... 5,711 "  
Trans'd to other districts.... 27,946 "

Total removals..... 44,987 "  
" receipts..... 24,943 "

Excess of removals.... 20,044 "

In bond in the 1st District  
on March 31st ..... 742,204 "  
In bond 4th District June  
30th ..... 674,701 "

Excess of withdrawals.. 87,503 "

## CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF HOFFMEIER BROS.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:—We take pleasure in informing our customers and friends, and the trade at large, that we have purchased the crop of fall '89 and spring '90 of W. B. Samuels & Co., whisky, and have made arrangements to control the said brand for several years to come. The "W. B. Samuels & Co., whisky, Nelson county, Ky., has an already established reputation among the trade and stands high in the estimation of those parties who have used it.

It is a fine, genuine hand-made sour mash whisky, fermented in small tubs, primitive style, looking more to quality than to quantity. In selecting the "W. B. Samuels & Co., whisky," of which we shall be the sole controllers, we have made use of our years of experience in the handling of this whisky, and are therefore able to recommend it to our friends and customers, not only as an excellent bar whisky, but also equal—if not superior—to any Nelson county or any other Kentucky whisky for blending purposes. The storage is the best, in heavy iron-clad warehouses with first-class rack system and ventilation.

We find it unnecessary in this circular, to call your attention to our "White Mills" bourbon and rye whiskies, which by their standard fine quality have already gained a high reputation. Thanking you for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of same,

Very respectfully yours,  
HOFFMEIER BROS.,  
Cincinnati, O., June 24, 1890.



## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

## EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO SYDNEY—PER STEAMER ALAMEDA June 28, 1890.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
R F L, Honolulu	C Carpy & Co.	3 kegs Wine	179	\$ 105
"	"	3 half-barrels Wine		
"	"	1 barrel Wine		
P in dia'd, Honolulu	Cutting Packing Co.	4 1/2-cask	135	76
		1 keg Wine	15	19
Total amount of Wine			319	\$ 200

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP M. P. GRACE June 26, 1890.

A V Co	C Schilling & Co.	50 packages Wine	2,835	\$ 1,276
J F W	"	3 casks Wine	191	86
M in diamond	Marschall, Spellan & Co	250 barrels Wine	12,421	5,591
E B & J	Lachman & Jacobl.	1283 barrels Wine	63,045	28,370
C in diamond	C Carpy & Co.	645 barrels Wine	31,601	14,220
V in diamond	Kohler & Van Bergen	375 barrels Wine	18,884	8,484
Wm W.	L T Snow	1 half-barrel Wine	27	12
S & Co.	"	1 half-barrel Wine	27	12
S W & B Co, S in diamond	Sonoma Wines & B Co.	236 barrels Wine	11,471	5,162
A V Co	C Schilling & Co.	50 barrels Wine	2,506	1,128
K & F	Kohler & Frohling	30 barrels Wine	15,200	6,840
W S B	Sutton & Beebe	6 cases Wine		25
G	Gundlach & Co.	175 barrels Wine	8,706	3,918
B D & Co.	J Dreyfus & Co.	852 barrels Wine	41,774	18,798
Total amount of Wine 6 cases and			208,696	\$ 93,921

TO VICTORIA—PER STEAMER CITY OF PUEBLA June 28, 1890.

A C H, Montreal	F A Haber	1 case Wine		4
T S, Victoria	S Lachman & Co.	10 cases Wine		75
Mrs F W G, Emory	Hirschler & Co.	1 case Wine		4
S & Co, Victoria	J Gundlach & Co.	3 barrels Wine	145	109
J M B, New Westminster	"	10 cases Wine		28
"	"	2 cases Wine		12
A S, Vancouver	"	1 keg Wine	10	12
E S,	"	1 half-barrel Wine	27	40
"	"	1 keg Wine	10	15
F A B,	"	1 barrel Wine	48	41
Total amount of Wine 24 cases and			240	\$ 340

TO TAHITI—PER BARKENTINE TROPIC BIRD July 1, 1890.

H M, Tahiti	P G Sabatie	2 barrels Wine	102	\$ 30
F P G, Marquesas	John A Lennon	3 barrels Wine	135	87
T & C, Tahiti	A Haraszthy & Co.	3 cases Wine	95	14
J E,	Lillenthal & Co.	2 barrels Wine	96	58
A C & Co,	A Crawford & Co.	8 barrels Wine	402	130
"	"	2 barrels Wine	102	27
Total amount of Wine 3 cases and			837	\$ 346

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER COLIMA July 3, 1890.

J S.	J F McGovern & Co.	2 cases Wine		\$ 50
P E B, Brooklyn	Wm Hoelscher & Co.	1 barrel Wine	47	35
N in diamond	Napa Valley Wine Co.	100 barrels Wine	5,065	1,616
J K, Brooklyn	A Erz.	25 barrels Wine	1,271	470
T M, Providence	Dresel & Co.	6 barrels Wine	306	183
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	251 barrels Wine	12,162	4,060
K & F	Kohler & Frohling	65 barrels Wine	3,302	1,081
E H C.	Suhner T & S Co	15 barrels Wine	751	283
F A.	Lachman & Jacobl.	25 barrels Wine		
"	"	1 cask Wine	1,336	350
"	"	28 barrels Wine	1,429	552
A R.	"	50 barrels Wine	2,461	665
E B & J.	"	111 barrels Wine	5,577	2,298
G	J Gundlach & Co.	6 cases Wine		24
S L & Co.	S Lachman & Co.	100 barrels Wine	4,870	2,000
F W H & Co, Boston	Kohler & Van Bergen	50 barrels Wine	2,507	600
V in diamond	"	50 barrels Wine	2,507	600
R	C Carpy & Co.	25 barrels Wine	1,148	350
P	"	25 barrels Wine	1,148	350
L G.	Italian-Swiss Colony	100 barrels 11 half-barrels Wine	5,397	1,620
Total amount of Wine 8 cases and			51,283	\$ 17,077

TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

P G & Co, Corinto	A Greenebaum & Co.	2 half-barrels Wine	53	\$ 53
A B & Co, Managua	B Dreyfus & Co	60 kegs Wine		
"	"	12 half-barrels Wine	926	685
S & Co, Corinto	"	7 kegs Wine	107	125
E C,	"	4 half-casks Wine	133	85
R N, Panama	John T Wright	8 kegs Wine	96	68
F H,	"	2 kegs Wine	20	14
M E M,	"	6 kegs Wine	90	63
T S, Corinto	J Gundlach & Co.	12 packages Wine	66	45
"	"	4 kegs Wine	40	30
F A, Corinto	"	1 half-barrel Wine	26	18
"	"	4 kegs Wine	67	40
G L & Co, Acajutla	Goldtree Bros.	3 barrels Wine	152	61
B N, La Libertad	E L G Steele & Co	4 half-barrels Wine	108	120
F & B, Corinto	Italian-Swiss Colony	10 half-barrels Wine	270	135
J N J,	Sperry & Co.	1 keg Wine	5	5
F P,	"	2 kegs Wine	32	28
S C,	"	5 kegs Wine	75	81
P M, Ocos	Cabrera Roma & Co.	31 cases Wine		110
L & Co, Champerico	Uruela & Uruela	12 kegs Wine	120	60
G V W, Corinto	Hellman Bros & Co.	10 packages Wine	95	71
"	C M Volkman	8 cases Wine		40
Total amount of Wine 39 cases			2,475	\$ 1,937

TO MEXICO.

P P N, Mazatlan	J Gundlach & Co.	4 barrels Wine	202	\$ 100
"	"	7 barrels Wine		
"	"	3 half-barrels Wine	514	277
J O V,	Ruther & Bendixen	12 barrels Wine	341	200
K & V E,	"	6 cases Wine		27
Total amount of Wine 6 cases and			1,057	\$ 613

## EXPORTS OF WHISKY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VE SEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	GALLONS	VALUE
S S Colima	F A, Corinto	J Gundlach & Co.	6 cases		\$ 51
"	B N, La Libertad	E L G Steele & Co.	1 keg	10	55
"	L & Co, Champerico	Hellman & Co.	10 barrels	200	180
S S City Rio Janeiro	J C & Co, Yokohama	Dodge Sweeny & Co	2 cases		22
Total amount of Whiskey, etc. 8 cases and				210	\$ 308

## EXPORTS OF BRANDY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
Ship M P Grace	M K, New York	I De Turk	55 packages	2,161	\$ 3,241
"	"	Walden & Co.	116 packages	3,638	5,457
"	SW & Co, New York	Natoma W & M Co.	549 packages	20,051	30,076
S S City of Puebla	A S, Vancouver	J Gundlach & Co.	1 half-barrel	28	90
"	"	"	1 half-barrel	28	70
Bk Tropic Bird	A C & Co, Tahiti	A Crawford & Co.	3 barrels	141	134
Bk H W Army	R in di'd, Butaritari	Wightman Bros	3 cases		24
S S Colima	B B & Co, Panama	Bloom Baruch & Co	6 barrels	300	165
"	B B & Co, La Libertad	O Hirschler	6 barrels	291	160
"	G L & Co, Acajutla	Bamberger & K	1 barrel	44	44
"	E B & J, New York	Lachman & Jacobl.	5 barrels	222	393
"	M E M, Panama	John T Wright	4 kegs	61	161
"	F A, Corinto	J Gundlach & Co.	3 cases		21
"	G L & Co, Acajutla	Goldtree Bros	1 half-barrel	44	47
Ship Craigburn	W L in di'd, Bremen	Wm Lichtenberg	66 half-barrels	1,735	1,941
"	"	"	12 barrels	592	355
Total amount of Brandy 6 cases				29,336	\$ 41,49

## EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	VALUE
S S City of Puebla	A S, Vancouver	J Gundlach & Co.	1 keg Blackberry Brandy	\$ 25
Bk Lady Lampson	M S O, Honolulu	M S Orinbaum & Co.	16 cases Spirits	218
Bkne Tropic Bird	A V, Tahiti	A Crawford & Co.	20 cases Vermouth	88
"	"	"	20 cases Absinthe	80
"	"	"	5 cases Vermouth	22
"	"	"	5 cases Absinthe	20
Bk H W Army	G K S, Apia	Lillenthal & Co.	2 cases Kummel	5
"	R in di'd, Butaritari	Wightman & Co.	6 cases Bitters	60
"	"	"	2 cases Porter	35
"	WW & Co,	"	45 cases Oin	85
S S Colima	T S, Corinto	J Gundlach & Co.	1 barrel Bottled Porter	12
"	F A,	"	2 cases Oin	18
"	R Z, Mazatlan	Ruther & Bendixen	2 cases Orange Wine	7
Total amount amount 126 cases				\$ 878

## MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
S S Empire	E L, Nansimo	M Cerisola	1 l arrel	50	\$ 10
"	"	J D.	1 barrel	48	43
Bk Lady Lampson	W C P, Honolulu	B Dreyfus & Co.	1 half barrel		
"	"	"	110 kegs	1,927	4,450
"	"	"	160 kegs		
Bk H W Army	R in di'd, Butaritari	Wightman Bros	25 cases		145
"	"	"	2 barrels	96	65
Schr Robt Lewis	S & Co, Honolulu	A Greenebaum & Co	1 case		3
S S Umatilla	ORH & Co, Victoria	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels	95	67
"	R & H	"	2 casks	123	43
S S Colima	R B, Ireland	W A Murison	2 cases		50
S S Walla Walla	GGMed, Comox B C	Cal Wine O Union	2 kegs	20	31
"	"	"	1 case		3
"	J J C,	"	2 kegs	20	31
"	W F & Co, Victoria	Wells Fargo & Co.	1 case		3
"	A O L, Vancouver	P G Sabatie	6 packages	101	75
"	"	"	2 cases		12
"	"	"	1 keg	10	15
S S City Rio Janeiro	A C H, Montreal	F A Haber	1 half barrel	54	22
"	G A, Shanghai	Italian-Swiss Colony	2 cases		12
Bk Calbarien	A C, Santa Rosalia	A Carpentier	30 barrels	1,500	500
Bk Katie Fickenger	W E S, Hilo	J D Spreckles & Bros	2 cases		9
Br Ship Craigburn	G in di'd, Liverpool	Lay Clark & Co	39 barrels	2,400	1,400
"	J D McG	Downie B I P Co.	1 barrel	50	25
"	A C, Bordeaux	E G Lyons & Co.	3 barrels	150	43
"	"	"	3 barrels	150	72
Total amount Wine 36 cases and				6,794	\$ 7,120

## IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM LONDON—PER BR. SHIP EURASIA June 26, 1890.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEE.
Thomas Skinner & Co.	169 cases Brandy	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
"	10 cases Liquors	"
"	20 cases Red Wine	"
T Trapp & Son	12 hhds Wine	E Meyer & Co.
Offley Forrester & Co.	27 cases Sherry	Hellman Bros
Thomas Skinner & Co.	500 cases Vermouth	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
"	6 1-16 casks Wine	"
"	50 cases Liquors	"
"	100 cases Wine	"
W & A Gilbey	50 cases Wine	Lillenthal & Co.
"	80 cases Spirits	"
"	10 cases Liquors	"

FROM LIVERPOOL—PER BR. SHIP ENGELHORN July 5, 1890.

W E Johnson & Co.	300 cases Beer	Order
McFarlane McGrindell & Co.	50 cases Wine	O Meinecke & Co
"	2 octaves Port	"
J & R Tennent & Co.	175 cases bottled Beer	Forbes Bros
E & J Burke	700 cases Stout	Order
"	195 cases Bass Ale	Order
Gustave Meyer & Co.	50 cases bottled Gln	Wm Wolf & Co.
"	100 cases Wine	"

FROM SYDNEY—PER STEAMER MARIPOSA July 5, 1890.

Donald Manson & Co.	10 barrels Whisky	J T Bonestell
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FROM ANTWERP—PER GER. BARK ANNA July 5, 1890.

G Preller & Co.	5 casks Wine	E Thomas & Co.
"	440 cases Wine	"
"	50 cases Liquors	"
Martell & Co.	125 cases Brandy	Wm Wolf & Co
Van Bulken Welland & Co.	75 cases Red Geneva	Order
"	25 cases Yellow Geneva	"
"	75 cases Green Geneva	"
"	25 cases Blue Geneva	"
John P Best & Co.	30 cases Blue Geneva	A E Sabatie & Co.
Vidau Freres	15 cases Blue Geneva	A Vignier
Van en Bergh & Co.	30 cases Red Geneva	Order
Ad Vaeggl	15 cases Creme de Cassis	A Vignier



## FROM NEW YORK VIA. PANAMA—PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK JUNE 30, 1890.

1 barrel Whisky.....	F J Gross.....
1 barrel ".....	E Heunich.....
1 barrel ".....	P H Lauber.....
10 barrels ".....	Lebenbaum Bros.....
1 barrel ".....	P Mulvaney.....
1 barrel ".....	Paul Meyer.....
1 barrel ".....	O Tienong.....

## FROM MARSEILLES.

Zavega Francesca.....	20 cases Wine.....	A Gall Fruit Co.....
".....	6 cases Liquors.....	".....
".....	10 cases Vermouth.....	".....
".....	0 barrels Marsala Wine.....	".....

## FROM HAMBURG—PER BR. BARK CORBYVRECHAN July 2, 1890.

Christ Schroder.....	20 barrels Whisky.....	Berges & Domeniconi.....
M T Harnus' Sohn.....	3 cases Spirits.....	Ferd J Kordt.....
".....	1 case Beer.....	".....
J Peters.....	25 cases Liquors.....	Order.....

## FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP UNDAUNTED July 6, 1890.

W K Freeman.....	21 barrels Whisky.....	Order.....
".....	1 half-barrel Whisky.....	Order.....

## IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

S V Fornaris & Co.....	15 cases Sherry.....	Livingston & Co.....
Southern Pacific Co.....	10 cases Sherry.....	C Meinecke & Co.....
S V Fornaris & Co.....	1000 cases Champagne.....	A Vignier.....
".....	1000 " ".....	Wm Wolf & Co.....
".....	235 " ".....	F De Bary & Co.....
".....	120 " ".....	Livingston & Co.....
Southern Pacific Co.....	100 " ".....	Sherwood & Sherwood.....
S V Fornaris & Co.....	75 " ".....	Southern Pacific Co.....
".....	29 cases Wine.....	W B Chapman.....
".....	40 " ".....	Sherwood & Sherwood.....
".....	25 " ".....	Pascal Dubedat & Co.....
".....	12 cases Brandy.....	A Vignier.....
".....	100 cases Absoluthe.....	".....
".....	25 cases Cordials.....	".....
".....	17 cases Wine.....	".....
".....	160 cases Champagne.....	J De Fremery & Co.....
".....	50 cases Wine.....	E Thomas & Co.....
".....	3 cases wine.....	A Vignier.....
".....	1 case wine.....	W B Chapman.....
".....	10 cases Brandy.....	Pascal Dubedat & Co.....

## SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL S. P. CO.

Brandy, Whiskey and Spirits to San Francisco, from June 24, to July 9, 1890.

CONSIGNEES.	Barrels.	1/2 Barrels	Brandy, Etc. Gallons.	Whiskey, Gallons	ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS, GALLONS.
Meyerfield Mitchell & S.....	81	51		5,025	
Moore Hunt & Co.....	66			3,417	
Naber Alfs & Brune.....		10		294	
Stebe Bros & Plageman.....	20	50		2,535	
Jones, Mundy & Co.....	75	1 case		2,770	
".....	240				9,180
C Joat & Co.....	130				5,070
C W Craig.....	145			5,639	
".....	240				9,345
Lillenthal & Co.....	420				16,200
M Kenney, Oakland.....		1		13	
Hanson & Young, Oakland.....	2			90	
W M Watson, Oakland.....	10	10 cases		456	
E C Fennessy, Oakland.....		50 cases		210	
S Koshland.....		1		14	
C C Eason.....	1			46	
Wm Wolf & Co.....		25 cases		112	
J L Nickel.....	4	1		220	
Overland F & T Co.....	1			50	
F Mandelbaum & Sons.....	4			200	
Total 86 cases.....	1,439	114		21,091	89,895

## BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	Cases.	Barrels	1/2 Barrels	1/4 barrel	Bottled lbs.	Bulk lbs.
Sherwood & Sherwood.....			124	184		40,720
".....		341			85,350	
".....		100 ale Eng			23,300	
Wm Wolf & Co.....		270			62,900	
Jones Mundy & Co.....		320			79,000	
C A Zinkand.....			230	60		45,600
Total.....					260,550	85,620

## NATIONAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

IMPORTS.	April, 1890.		April, 1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.....	86,922	\$ 166,127	119,942	\$ 110,026
Malt liquors bottled, etc., gallons.....	87,716	71,402	88,435	71,479
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.....	212,178	68,750	133,178	41,101
Brandy, proof gallons.....	49,319	130,829	35,028	93,002
All other spirits, proof gallons.....	92,698	83,037	61,311	44,381
Champagne, dozen.....	33,836	457,834	30,723	408,775
Still wines, bulk, gallons.....	465,673	296,701	437,405	286,043
Still wines, dozen.....	41,344	217,501	34,473	167,794

EXPORTS.	April, 1890.		April, 1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Malt liquors, dozen.....	31,704	\$ 46,892	40,454	\$ 62,863
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.....	18,868	5,486	10,483	3,041
Alcohol, proof gallons.....	22,913	6,875	72,668	30,088
Neutral spirits, etc., proof gallons.....			102	53
Rum.....	39,937	46,182		
Bourbon whisky.....	73,138	62,759	291,043	228,071
Rye whisky.....	7,700	8,893	66,438	66,669
All other spirits.....	19,484	20,888	34,418	16,074
Wine bottled, dozen.....	487	2,188	576	2,710
Wine, bulk, gallons.....	26,199	16,443	20,710	14,382

EXPORTS FOREIGN LIQUORS.	April, 1890.		April, 1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.....	108	\$ 110	031	\$ 114
Malt Liquors, bottled, gallons.....	603	475	493	356
Malt liquors, bulk.....	79	26		
Brandy, proof gallons.....	1,951	2,906	1,210	1,472
All other spirits, proof gallons.....	2,120	3,310	376	480
Champagnes.....	284	3,520	165	2,155
Still wines, gallons.....	1,165	1,473	749	419
Still wines, dozen.....	297	723	443	1,765

## DICKSON, DeWOLF & CO.,

### Shipping and Commission Merchants,

326 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AGENTS FOR

## H. & H. W. CATHERWOOD'S

### FINE OLD BOURBON & RYE WHISKIES.

## J. T. M. KELLY & CO.,

### Wine and Liquor Merchants,

217 and 219 Commercial St., bet. Front and Davis Sts.,

San Francisco.

# Wm. WOLFF and Co.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market street,

San Francisco, Cal.

## Pacific Coast Agents for

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,  
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,  
MORGAN BROS., PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES,  
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,  
DUBOIS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Santernes,  
HOCK WINES, from Messrs. Henkell & Co., Mayence,  
FRANCESCO CINZANO, Torino, Italian Vermouth,

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,  
GILKA KUMMEL,  
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),  
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon  
THE "BEST" TONIC,  
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,  
"DOGSHEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,  
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,  
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogsheads  
GREENLEES BROS' Lorne Highland (Scotch) Whisky  
JAMESON & CO., IRISH WHISKY,  
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,  
Mineral Waters,

Re-imported American Whiskies — '81 Anderson; '82 Chickencock; '83 Bluegrass; '85 Carlisle, and other staple brands  
Lowest market quotations furnished on application.



# PRICES CURRENT.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

## California Wines & Brandies

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

### ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

VARIETY.	PRICE PER CASE.	
	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Eclipse Champagne, ex. dry.	\$14.50	\$17.00
Eclipse Champagne, brut.	14.50	17.00
Riesling.	6.00	7.00
Gutedel.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel.	5.00	6.00

### J. GUNDLACH & CO.,

Cor. Second & Market Sts., San Francisco.

Traminer, 82.	\$5.00	\$5.00
Gutedel, 82.	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83.	5.00	6.00

### I. DE TURK,

212 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Port, 1884.	6.00	
Port, 1886.	4.00	
Dry Sherry, 1884.	6.00	
Dry Sherry, 1886.	4.00	
Angelica, 1884.	4.50	
Tokay, 1884.	8.00	
Zinfandel Claret, 1884.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1884.	4.00	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.50	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

### GEORGE WEST & SON,

Stockton, Cal., and 252 Market St., S. F.

Brandy, 1879.	\$20.00	
Brandy, 1883.	15.00	
Brandy, 1885.	15.00	
Frontignan.	9.00	
Sherry.	9.00	
Port (old).	12.00	
Port.	6.00	

### SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,

Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.	\$4.75	\$5.75
Gutedel.	4.75	5.75
Port.	5.50	
Angelica.	5.50	
Muscadel.	5.50	
Sherry.	6.00	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

### LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,

478 Tenth street, Oakland, Cal.

Zinfandel.	\$3.50	\$4.50
Sauterne.	4.00	5.00
Brandy.	9.00	
Port.	5.00	6.00
Sweet Muscatel.	5.00	6.00
Grape Cordial.	6.50	7.50

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

501 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

In cases, per doz. qts.		
Claret, 1886.	\$3.00	
Zinfandel, 1885.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1885.	4.00	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	5.00	
Somlvi Ungarier Type, 1885.	3.50	
Szatmari	3.50	
Szegszardi F6ber Hun' Type	4.00	
" 1885	5.00	
Port, 1884	6.00	
Sherry, 1885.	5.00	
" 1884.	6.00	
Angelica and Sweet Mout'n 84	4.50	
Mad'a, Malaga & Sw't To'y '85	5.00	

### INGLENOOK WINES,

F. A. Haber, agent, 122 Sansome St., S. F.

Table Claret blended from Perdoz qts.		
choice foreign grapes,		
vintage 1885.	\$3.50	
Zinfandel.	4.50	
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type		
red label, 1885.	5.50	
Burgundy type	5.50	
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '85	5.50	
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1885.	4.50	
Hock, Rhenish type	6.00	
Burger, Chablis type	5.00	
Riesling, Johannisberg type	6.50	

Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.

Special discounts to the trade.

None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor—each bottle bears the legal pure wine stamp.

### C. HOLIUM & CO.,

409 Sansome street, San Francisco.

In cases per doz. qts.		
Zinfandel, 1884.	\$3.00	
Burgundy,	3.25	
Riesling,	3.25	
Riesling, Marcobrunner, 1883.	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.00	
Sauterne,	4.00	
Port, Old (Fresno Co.), 1882.	6.00	
" 1885.	4.00	
Sherry, Dry, 1884.	4.00	
Sherry, Old, (Fresno Co.), '82	6.00	
Angelica, 1885, (Los Ang's Co.)	4.50	
Muscadel (Fresno Co.), 1885.	5.00	
Tokay, 1884.	5.00	
Mt. Vineyard, 1885.	4.50	
Madeira and Malaga, 1885.	5.00	
Pineapple wines.	4.00	
Brandies, 1882.	11.00	
Brandies, 1885.	9.00	
Strawberry Brandy.	9.00	

### KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,

123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	\$3.25	\$4.25
Zinfandel.	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.	4.00	5.00
Sauterne.	4.50	5.50
Port, Old.	6.00	
Old Sherry.	6.00	

### S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port.	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Zinfandel.	3.50	4.00
Riesling.	4.50	5.00
Madeiras.	8.00	
Malaga.	8.00	
Cognac.	14.00	

### MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. CHAUCHE, Livermore, Ala. Co., Cal.  
Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., San Francisco.

Quarts. Pints.		
Sauterne.	\$6.00	\$7.00
Hant Sauterne.	7.00	8.00
Claret, Table.	4.00	5.00
A Claret, F.	9.00	
AA Claret, V.	9.00	

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

404 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Brandies, 1883.	\$12.00	
" 1885.	10.00	

### Domestic Champagnes,

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

Eclipse.	\$14.50	\$17.00
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### S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Imperial.	7.50	8.50
Carte Blanche.	7.00	8.00
Choice Cuvee.	11.00	12.00

### A. FINKE'S WIDOW.

809 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Gold Seal.	11.50	12.00
Gold Seal, Extra Dry.	12.00	13.00
Nonpareil.	12.00	13.00
Private Cuvee, Dry.	11.50	12.00
" Extra Dry.	12.00	13.00

### A. WERNER & CO.,

52 Warren street, New York.

(Carbonating Process.)

Extra Dry.	7.00	8.00
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### Imported Champagnes.

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

QUARTS. PINTS.		
Pommery Sec.	\$31.00	\$33.00

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAIGNE.			
Gold Lack Sec., per case.	\$31.00	\$33.00	
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums			
per case.	30.00		
Cachet Blanc per case.	30.50	32.50	
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt.	24.00	25.50	
DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.			
Carte Blanche, per case.	20.00	21.00	
Carte Blanche, extra dry, per			
case.	21.00	22.00	

### W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jouet & Co. "Special"			
Extra Dry.	31.00	33.00	
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut.	31.50	33.50	

### MACONDRAY & CO.,

First and Market streets, San Francisco.

Louis Roederer Carte Blanche.	31.00	33.00	
" Grand Vin Sec.	31.00	33.00	

### Imported Wines.

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux			
Clarets, per case.	\$8.00 to	\$28.00	
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux			
Sauternes per case.	12.00 to	26.00	
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits			
Burgundies, white and			
red per case.	15.00 to	21.75	
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,			
Oporto, Port wines			
per case.	15.00 to	20.00	
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,			
Oporto, Port Wines,			
in wood per gal.	2.00 to	4.50	
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries			
in wood per gal.	2.00 to	5.50	
Boord & Son, London Dock			
Sherry, per case.	12.00 to	15.00	
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz			
Rhins Wines per case.	8.50 to	28.00	
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt			
o M Rhine Wines per			
case.	11.00 to	14.00	

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dubos freres, Bordeaux.)			
Chateau de l'Ysle, in casks.	\$95.00		
(Journu freres, Bordeaux.)			
Clarets and Sauternes, per			
case from.	\$7.50 to	\$30.00	
Mignotte-Picard & Co., Chassagne, Côte de'or			
Burgundy wines from.	\$12.00 to	\$25.00	
(Henkell & Co., Mayence.)			
Hock wines from.	\$7.50 to	\$36.00	
(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)			
Port and Sherries in wood, per			
gallon.	\$1.75 to	\$4.50	
Port and Sherries in cases, per			
case.	\$8.00 to	\$15.00	
(McKenzie & Co., Jerez.)			
Port and Sherries in wood			
from.	\$1.75 to	\$4.50	

### W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

### RED WINES.

(H. Cu villier and Frere of Bordeaux.)		
Quarts.		
Paullac, 1881.	\$10.50	
Ducasse Grand Puy, 1878.	14.50	
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.	17.50	
Chat. Beychevelle, 1874.	19.50	
Pontet Canet, 1874.	19.50	
Cos d'Estournel, 1878.	22.00	
Chat. Léoville, 1878.	22.00	
" Larose, 1870.	22.50	
" Latour, 1868.	29.50	
" Margaux, 1881.	32.00	
" Lafite, 1878.	35.00	
" Mouton Rothschild, '80	35.00	

### WHITE WINES.

Sauternes.	11.50	
Chateau Guiraud, 1884.	27.00	
" La Tour Blanche, '84	27.00	

### RED WINES.

(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)		
Chateau Lacroix, 1878.	10.00	
" Le Pian, 1878.	11.50	
Ducreu Beaucaillou, 1881.	16.00	

Chateau Langoa, 1874. 22.50

" Latour, 1870. 31.50

### WHITE WINES.

Barsac, 1878.	11.00
Chateau Yquem, 1874.	30.00

### SHERRIES.

(Sandeman, Buck & Co's Jerez.)	
Pemartin Brut	19.00
" Umbrella	20.00
" Amontillado.	22.00

### American Whiskies.

### NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,

323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1.	\$2.75
" " " Old Stock.	3.00
" " " A1, 90 pf.	2.50
" " " OK, 100 pf.	3.50
" Pony, Private Stock.	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old.	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf.	2.50
Union Club	2.25
Superior Whisky.	1.75
" BB Whisky.	1.50

### Liquors—In cases.

		Per Case.
Phoenix Bourbon, OK, in 5s.		\$10.50
" " " A1.		7.50
" " " A1, 24 pts.		8.00
" " " A1, 48 1/2 pts.		9.00
Union Club Bourbon, 24 pts.		7.50
" " " 48 1/2 pts.		8.50
Rock and Rye Whisky, in 5s.		7.50
Rum Punch Extract		8.00
Blackberry Brandy		7.50

### MOORE, HUNT & CO.,

404 Front street, San Francisco.

	Per gal.
Extra Pony in bbls. or ½-bbls.	\$6.00 to \$8.00
A A " " " pf.	4.00
B " " " " "	3.50
C " " " " "	3.00
No. 1 " " " " "	2.50
Rye in bbls. and ½-bbls. from.	3.50 to 5.00
A A in cases, 1 dozen to case, 5 to gallon.....	\$11.00
A A in 5 case lots, 1 dozen to case, 5 to gallon.....	10.50
A A in 10 to 25 lots, 1 dozen to case, 5 to gallon.....	10.00
A A in pint flint flasks, 2 doz. to case.....	12.00
C in cases 1 doz. 5 to gal.....	8.50
C in 5 case lots, 1 dozen, 5 to gallon.....	8.25
C in 10 to 25 case lots, 1 doz. 5 to gallon.....	8.00
No. 1 in case, 1 dozen to case, 5 to gallon.....	8.00
Bedford, Belmont and Astor in bond or duety paid in our warehouse in Louis- ville or in San Francisco.	







**BUSINESS RECORD.****Changes and Dissolutions in Partnerships.**

Gannon & Healy, saloon, San Rafael, Cal., dissolved; John Gannon continues.  
 Chaves & Belloc, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., dissolved; F. Chaves continues.  
 Cozzens & Wheeler, saloon, Verdi, Nev., dissolved.  
 Reimann & Schmidt, saloon, Seattle, Wash., dissolved; J. B. Schmidt continues.  
 H. W. Rowell, saloon etc, Glasgow, Mont., succeeded by Rowell & McCarthy.  
 Pacific Coast Bottling Co., bottlers, Oakland, Cal., dissolved.  
 Lynch & Lucero, saloon, Amargo, N. M., dissolved.  
 Emory & Cummins, saloon, Roswell, N. M., dissolved.  
 Pygeorge & Jennings, saloon, Mokelumne Hill, Cal., dissolved; Pygeorge continues.  
 Loustannau & Lanphere, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., dissolved.  
 Cameron & Daudson, saloon, Denver, Colo., dissolved.  
 W. M. Watson & Co., wholesale liquors, Oakland, Cal., John H. O'Brien admitted.  
 Way & Tibbetts, saloon, Tuscarora, Nev., dissolved; E. A. Way continues.

**Failures Attachments, Etc.**

F. Voss, hotel, Crockett, Cal., attached.  
 Bozeman Bros. & Co., wholesale liquors, Helena, Mont., failed.  
 G. T. Watson, saloon, Portland, Or., attached.  
 V. Mangenetti, saloon, Gilroy, Cal., attached.  
 E. O. Webster, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 F. Precehiti, saloon, Fulton, Or., attached.  
 J. F. Cook, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 R. N. McLennon, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 Chas. Knobloch, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.  
 W. F. McNatt & Co., liquors, Seattle, Wash., petitioned insolvency.  
 A. Lindenfeld, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.  
 James Marnell, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.  
 E. E. Perkins, hotel, Petaluma, Cal., attached.  
 R. W. Putnam, hotel, Templeton, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 T. Murray, saloon, Noyo, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 J. G. Russell, saloon, Portland, Or., attached.  
 A. Anstett & Co., brewers, San Francisco, Cal.  
 G. Simonette, saloon, etc., San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 C. A. Wilson, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 A. Anstett & Co., brewers, San Francisco, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 Jesse Blair, saloon, Roseville, Cal., attached.  
 A. Mitrovich, restaurant, Fresno, Cal., petitioned insolvency.

**Sold Out.**

M. K. Wiker, saloon, New Castle, Colo.  
 P. Billeck, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to B. Osthoff.

A. D. Proch, restaurant, San Pedro, Cal.  
 G. A. Lehman, saloon, San Diego, Cal.  
 Max Kaliski, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 P. De Gracia, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to F. Chickivella.  
 Kenna & Brosseau, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., to Wildi & Merriis.  
 J. Schligel, saloon, Portland, Or., to A. Stegman.  
 L. Cheadle, hotel, Seattle, Wash., to E. R. Cheadle.  
 A. O. Zingg, saloon, Alameda, Cal.  
 J. Degenhardt, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 F. Mohle, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to H. S. Hovill.  
 N. D. Temple, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 Charles F. Bebe, saloon, Montrose, Colo.  
 W. F. Breidenstein, saloon, Portland, Or., to J. Ward.  
 Landregan Bros, brewers, West Berkeley, Cal., to Nickels.  
 D. Sheedy, restaurant, Spokane Falls, Wash., to James Sheedy.  
 C. Haason, saloon, East Portland, Or.  
 R. M. Humphrey, hotel, Salina, Utah.  
 J. J. Fay, hotel, Hollister, Cal., to Charles McArthur.  
 A. Hall, saloon, Quincy, Cal.  
 Irwin, Adler, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 J. Konkle, hotel, St. Helens, Or., to A. J. Laus.  
 J. J. Miller, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash.  
 S. Twilliger, restaurant, Benicia, Cal., to H. Jackson.  
 R. Rideout, hotel, Spokane Falls, Wash., to F. Pettier.  
 F. C. H. Kurtz, saloon, Santa Cruz, Cal.  
 Charles Knobloch, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to W. C. Krempel.  
 M. Cooney, hotel, Folsom, Cal., to P. E. Rigney.  
 H. Lacaze, saloon, Albuquerque, N. M.  
 Schmidt & Schoenfelde, brewers, Oakland, Cal.  
 L. W. Bailey, saloon, North Star, Colo.  
 Judson Rathbun, saloon, Warden, Colo.  
 J. W. Stinson, saloon, Santa Fe, N. M.  
 Geo. A. Stewart, saloon, Seattle, Wash.  
 J. W. Hawley, saloon, etc., Centralia, Wash., to Marsh & Schreck.  
 F. S. Saltiel, hotel, Denver, Colo.  
 N. H. Meany, saloon, Downieville, Cal., to M. Roberts.  
 F. L. Crow, saloon, Portland, Or., to N. Pearson.

**Out of Business.**

Rodney & Dyer, hotel, Willipa, Wash.  
 W. H. Houston, saloon, Las Vegas Hot Springs, N. M.  
 Landregan Bros, brewers, West Berkeley, Cal.  
 James Noel, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 S. Jacobowitz, saloon, Templeton, Cal.  
 John Broom, hotel, Ogden, Utah.

**Burned Out.**

William Gore, saloon, Leadville, Colo.  
 P. F. Hogan, Cerrillos, N. M.  
 Kelly & Board, saloon, Cerrillos, N. M., damaged.  
 Richard Matthews, saloon, Cerrillos, N. M., damaged.  
 Harry Scranton, saloon, Cerrillos, N. M.  
 John White & Bro. saloon, Cerrillos, N. M.  
 William Dick, saloon, La Manda Park, Cal.  
 G. Gobleman, saloon, Carbon, Wyo.  
 J. K. Schreck, saloon, Morrison, Colo.  
 John H. Pratt, saloon, Morrison, Colo.  
 Gus Roemer, saloon, Oakland, Cal., damaged.

Hudson House, hotel, Pleasant Valley, Cal.  
 Roscerans Hotel, Roscerans, Cal.  
 B. Oakland, saloon, Cerrillos, N. M.  
 City Brewery, Salt Lake city, Utah, damaged.  
 Eagle Brewery, Baker city, Or., damaged.  
 J. L. King, hotel, Pomona, Cal.  
 John Fisher, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., damaged.  
 W. Wagner, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., damaged.  
 Barney Pattrup, saloon, Pullman, Wash.  
 W. H. Leitch, saloon, Pullman, Wash.  
 J. Chilton, restaurant, Pullman, Wash.  
 J. Potter, restaurant, Pullman, Wash.  
 Charles L. Faries, hotel, Pullman, Wash.  
 N. H. Mitchell, hotel, Anaheim, Cal.  
 L. M. Davenport, restaurant, Spokane Falls, Wash.  
 John Crowley, saloon, Sacramento, Cal.  
 Wood & Koon, saloon, Sanger, Cal.  
 R. P. Lewis, saloon, Sanger, Cal.  
 Johnson & Moasberger, restaurant, Sanger, Cal.  
 W. W. Vanderbilt, saloon, Prescott, Ariz., damaged.  
 P. Eschilbaugh, winery, Santa Ana, Cal.

**Deceased.**

J. S. Holman, saloon, Willits, Cal.  
 B. Braunhart, saloon, San Bernardino, Cal.  
 Terrance Collins, saloon, Butte city, Mont.  
 J. Young, saloon, Lockeford, Cal.  
 Charles Bilyarde, hotel, Sellwood, Colo.  
 John M. Dyer, restaurant, Ogden, Utah.  
 Charles Belgrade, hotel, Portland, Or.  
 Fred Schneppe, saloon, Santa Fe, N. M.

**Special Inquiries Advisable.**

Steve Buffo, saloon, Gallup, N. M.  
 Clausen & Noyes, hotel, Mt. Vernon, Wash.  
 L. W. Seass, saloon, Portland, Or.  
 W. E. Bell, hotel, Seattle, Wash.  
 F. H. Gleie, saloon, Sacramento, Cal.  
 Wilkins & Parkinson, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.

**Deeds and Transfers.**

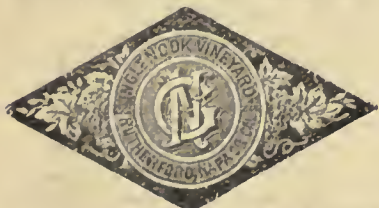
R. Hughes, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 A. H. Hentz, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 J. W. Dreyer, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$1900.  
 A. H. Harms, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 L. B. Manter, hotel, Pasadena, Cal., conveyed realty \$500.  
 Fleckenstein & Meyer, wholesale liquors, Portland, Or., S. J. Meyer conveyed realty \$650.  
 Hester & Thagard, hotel, Port Townsend, Wash., conveyed realty \$1600.  
 J. G. Wright, restaurant, Berkeley, Cal., received deed \$600.  
 O'Leary & Brown, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., W. F. Brown received deed \$10.  
 Foge & Bockelmann, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., J. M. Foge received deed \$10.  
 T. E. Hughes, hotel, Fresno, Cal., received deed \$2000.  
 C. H. Benton, hotel, Murietta, Cal., conveyed realty \$3000.  
 Charles Jurgens, hotel etc, Oakland, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 Fulton & Triplett, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., J. W. Fulton received deed \$10.

Louis Barner, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 Canty Bros, hotel, Visalia, Cal., D. J. Canty received deed.  
 E. Steen, hotel, Leadville, Colo., trust deed \$700.  
 J. R. Millard, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., conveyed realty \$15,000.  
 A. K. Farnsworth, saloon, Marysville, Cal., received deed \$20.  
 Rich & Lonjers, saloon, Stockton, Cal., C. A. Rich, received deed \$1500.  
 W. B. Sanbourn, saloon, Santa Rosa, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 Harris & Dickman, liquors, Seattle, Wash., F. W. Dickman conveyed realty \$30.  
 A. Habergarten, saloon, Alameda, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 Philip Morshead, hotel, Santa Rosa, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 S. W. Kelly, saloon, Visalia, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 G. G. Amba, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., conveyed realty \$1000.  
 J. J. Hamlin, saloon, Oakland, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 Stack & Hobler, saloon, Sanger, Cal., E. Stack received deed \$200.  
 P. O. Eibe, saloon, Willows, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 P. Morton, hotel, Madera, Cal., received deed \$220.  
 R. L. Jeffries, saloon, Astoria, Or., conveyed realty \$40.  
 J. Ifland, saloon, Port Townsend, Wash., conveyed realty \$1150.  
 J. W. Thomas, saloon, etc., Madera, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 George H. Richard, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$7300.  
 T. E. Hughes, hotel, Fresno, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 G. G. Amba, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., received deed \$6760.  
 Peterson & Co., restaurant, Spokane Falls, Wash., A. Peterson received deed \$90.  
 N. Dimmer, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 Jacob Martin, saloon, San Jose, Cal., received deed \$1.  
 G. Janowitz, saloon, Leadville, Colo., conveyed realty \$800.  
 John Herman, saloon, Stockton, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 Lankin & Wildi, saloon, Portland, Or., J. V. Lankin conveyed realty \$1200.  
 J. J. Hunt, saloon, Port Townsend, Wash., received deed \$200.

**Realty Mortgages.**

A. H. Harms, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$2500 and \$1500.  
 Drain & Debret, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$500.  
 O'Leary & Brown, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., W. E. Brown \$855.  
 A. S. Duarth, saloon, San Leandro, Cal., \$1700.  
 J. B. Casabonne, saloon, Berkeley, Cal., \$2000.  
 Wm. Perkins, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., \$2500.  
 Fulton & Triplett, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., J. W. Fulton \$3200.  
 Louis Barner, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$1225.  
 R. ichle & Yerger, saloon, Butte city, Mont., A. Reichle \$200.  
 L. J. Scott, hotel, Butte city, Mont., \$4000.  
 M. C. Saxe, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$300.  
 E. L. Magner, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$6500.

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FINE OLD TABLE RED AND WHITE WINES,

AND

OLD GRAPE BRANDIES.

(SOLD ONLY IN GLASS).

PRODUCED AT THE CELEBRATED INGLENOOK  
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## WINE :: AND :: SPIRIT :: COMMISSION :: MERCHANT,

122 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE INGLENOOK VINEYARD, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest  
 Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines  
 Produced in California

Correspondence Solicited from Producers, as well as Dealers throughout the United States.



P. Estrade, saloon, San Jose, Cal., \$3000.  
A. C. Smith, hotel, Tacoma, Wash., \$1000.  
Ernest Eggert & Co., wholesale liquors,  
Spokane Falls, Wash., G. Palmtag  
\$3000.  
F. H. Schroder, saloon, Albina, Or.,  
\$1135.  
N. Vizelich, saloon, Stockton, Cal., \$3500.  
A. J. Steel, saloon, Livingston, Mont.,  
\$700.  
V. Guanzerali, saloon, Livermore, Cal.,  
\$600.  
F. Pracechtil, saloon, Portland, Or., \$400.  
G. G. Amba, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash.,  
\$4500.  
B. H. Bennett, hotel, Spokane Falls,  
Wash., \$7000.  
Johnson & Anderson, saloon, Tacoma,  
Wash., C. M. Johnson \$3333.  
F. G. Schneider, saloon, Fresno, Cal.,  
\$1200.

#### Chattel Mortgages.

William Akins, saloon, San Francisco,  
Cal., \$275.  
F. A. McDuff, saloon, Denver, Cal., \$78.  
H. White, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$200.  
A. B. Cushing, hotel, Tacoma, Wash.,  
\$1500.  
A. K. Bachtel, hotel, Denver, Colo., \$700.  
F. L. Crow, saloon, Portland, Or., \$300.  
A. Becker, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1300.  
F. Jensen, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$300.  
E. P. Coles, restaurant, Denver, Colo.,  
\$120.  
J. E. Pierce, hotel, Denver, Colo., \$3700.  
T. B. Warren, saloon, Marysville, Mont.,  
\$1000.  
Cross & Osmers, restaurant, Miles city,  
Mont., \$650.  
F. Vogt, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1000.  
John H. Holderman, saloon, Spokane  
Falls, Wash., \$1600.  
J. D. Lane, restaurant, Tacoma, Wash.,  
\$300.  
F. A. Domke, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash.,  
\$450.  
F. F. Thompson, hotel, Tacoma, Wash.,  
\$1000.  
David Moehr, restaurant, Butte city,  
Mont., \$550.  
I. A. Whittaker, hotel, Butte city, Mont.,  
\$300.  
T. Murray, restaurant, Colorado Springs,  
Colo., \$700.  
D. Mahoney, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1500.  
Overpeck & Co., saloon, Denver, Colo.,  
\$2659.  
Standard Bottling Co., bottlers, Denver,  
Colo., \$630.  
G. Maroto, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$900.  
A. B. Colby, saloon, East Portland, Or.,  
\$400.  
G. Ponchan, hotel, San Francisco, Cal.,  
\$3000.  
Thomas Wilkinson, hotel, Tacoma, Wash.,  
\$6000.  
M. A. Lauster, saloon, Denver, Colo.,  
\$100.  
E. J. Davenport, hotel, Spokane Falls,  
Wash., \$3758.  
T. Weaver, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1502.  
B. F. Brockmeyer, saloon, Denver, Colo.,  
\$1500.  
A. F. Cavanagh, saloon, Big Timber, Mont.,  
\$400.  
A. T. Potter, hotel, East Helena, Mont.,  
\$1875.  
Alex. Borland, saloon, Red Lodge, Mont.,  
\$130.  
George Grimminger, restaurant, Santa  
Monica, Cal., \$2000.  
Henry Andressen et al, hotel, San Fran-  
cisco, Cal., \$10,000.  
S. Hering, hotel, Spokane Falls, Wash.,  
\$3000.  
J. W. Seaman, hotel, Spokane Falls,  
Wash., \$500.  
A. H. Myers, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash.,  
\$3174.  
Breed & Wright, saloon, Pueblo, Colo.,  
\$2400.  
J. S. Jones, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$3500.

#### Mortgages Released.

Fulton G. Berry, hotel, Fresno, Cal.,  
\$3600.  
Drain & Debet, saloon, San Francisco,  
Cal., \$1100.  
O. Gruttner, saloon, Redding, Cal.  
John T. Graham, saloon, San Francisco,  
Cal., \$600.  
E. Von Volsen, saloon, Portland, Or.,  
\$100.  
N. Fandreu, saloon, Portland, Or., \$183.

Crow & Goodall, saloon, Portland, Or.,  
\$500.  
J. Broeske, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.,  
\$1500.  
N. F. Andrews, saloon, Portland, Or.,  
\$183.  
E. L. Wagner, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.,  
\$6600.  
P. Estrade, saloon, San Jose, Cal., \$1500  
F. H. Schroder, saloon, Albina, Or., \$600.  
M. Vizelich, saloon, Stockton, Cal., \$2500.  
A. Mitrovich, restaurant, Fresno, Cal.,  
\$3500.  
Wheeland & Collins, saloon, San Fran-  
cisco, Cal., James Wheeland \$3500.  
Bailey & Hansaker, hotel, Portland, Or.,  
S. S. Bailey \$1500.  
E. Lewiston, hotel, Portland, Or., \$2490.

#### Judgments, Suits, Etc.

Charpentier & Vallient, saloon, San Fran-  
cisco, Cal., sued \$93.  
Brunjes & Kuck, saloon, Los Angeles,  
Cal., judgment vs. D. Kuck \$1444;  
sheriffs sale.  
A. Meade, hotel, Spokane Falls, Wash.,  
sued \$4436.  
W. H. Bell, hotel, Spokane Falls, Wash.,  
judgment \$325.  
M. Prebble, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., lien  
\$40.  
H. C. Dougherty, saloon, Los Angeles,  
Cal., sued \$125.  
Geo. Vigneron, restaurant, San Diego,  
Cal., sued \$1300 in foreclosure.  
J. J. Elligen, saloon etc, Spokane Falls,  
Wash., sued \$1300.  
D. P. Callaghan, hotel, Ballard, Wash.,  
sued \$225.  
O. N. Morse, hotel, Seattle, Wash., sued  
\$380.

#### Miscellaneous.

F. Albrecht & Sons, bottlers, Portland, Or.,  
advertised to sell.  
C. C. Loomis, hotel, San Diego, Cal., lease  
assigned to Harry Loomis.  
Joseph Levy, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal.,  
declared homestead.  
M. Meister, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.,  
saloon adjudged to wife.  
Jamea Marietich, restaurant, Los Angeles,  
Cal., filed homestead.  
J. A. Allen, hotel, Thompson, Mont., ad-  
vertised to sell.  
G. T. Watson, saloon, Portland, Or.,  
sheriffs sale.  
L. O'Neil, saloon, San Diego, Cal., filed  
homestead.  
Lancaster Hotel, Lancaster, Cal., leased to  
M. A. Mayes.  
Albany Hotel Co., hotel, Albany, Or., in-  
corporated, capital \$50,000.  
Charles Krackel, saloon, San Francisco,  
Cal., filed homestead.  
Henry Swords, saloon, Crescent city, Cal.,  
advertised to sell.

#### AFRAID OF MAINE.

At the recent State convention of the  
Maine Democracy there was a hot debate  
on a resolution to again submit to the peo-  
ple the question of License vs. Prohibition.  
The resolution was adopted by a vote of  
145 to 99, and it is safe to say that should  
the voters of Maine have another go at  
Prohibition at the ballot box, the license  
scheme will prevail by a good round ma-  
jority. The people of the "Pine Tree  
State," who helped to inflict Prohibition  
upon themselves, are sick and tired of the  
humbug, and were it not for this fact the  
fanatics of the Third Party would have no  
objection to allowing the question to come  
up for popular settlement again. They are  
afraid of the issue and they will dodge as  
long as possible.

**D**ON'T BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY  
other Musical Instrument without first writ-  
ing to or visiting Kohler & Chase, 1041 Market  
Street, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers  
in this line on the coast. They have all grades of  
instruments and sell very close for cash or on instal-  
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edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always  
guaranteeing satisfaction.

## For Dyspepsia and Indigestion



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1852. Wines and brandies. Geo. West  
& Son, Stockton, Cal.

**Sierra Vista Vineyard**—Wines  
and brandies. Sierra Vista Vineyard  
Company, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**I. De Turk Vineyards**—Estab-  
lished 1862. Wines and brandies. I.  
De Turk, Santa Rosa, Cal.

**Cresta Blanca**—Exclusively fine  
high grade wines in bottle; fine San-  
ternes and Medoc types. Only cash  
orders solicited. Charles A. Wetmore,  
Livermore, Cal.

**Inglennook Vineyard**—Established  
1880. Wines and brandies. Guatave  
Niebaum, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

**Sunset Vineyard**—Established 1881.  
Wines and brandies. Webster & Sar-  
gent, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**Mont Rouge Vineyard**—Estab-  
lished 1885. Dry wines. A. G.  
Chanche, Livermore, Cal. Office 615-  
617 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

**Electra Vineyard**—Established  
1831. Dry wines. Clarence J. Wet-  
more, Livermore, Cal.

**Olivina Vineyard**—Established 1881.  
Wines and brandies. Intius P. Smith,  
Livermore, Cal.

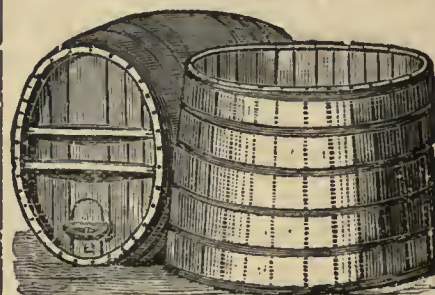
**Linda Vista Vineyard**—Estab-  
lished 1858. Dry and sweet wines.  
C. C. McIver, Mission San Jose,  
Atameda Co., Cal.

**Fresno Vineyard**—Established 1880  
Sweet and dry wines and brandies.  
Fresno, Cal. L. P. Drexler, 409 Cali-  
fornia St., San Francisco, Cal.

## FULDA BROS.,

— Manufacturers of —

## Wine and Water Tanks



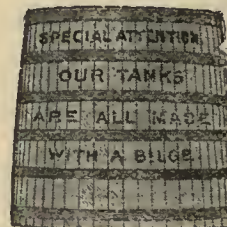
All of our tanks are made of best quality two inch  
surfaced redwood, in complete readiness to be put  
together. No imperfect work leaves our establish-  
ment, and no further hand work is necessary to finish  
before putting together. Material and finish guar-  
anteed first-class.

**FULDA BROS.,**  
30-40 Spear Street, - San Francisco.

## C. A. HOOPER & CO.

— Agents for —

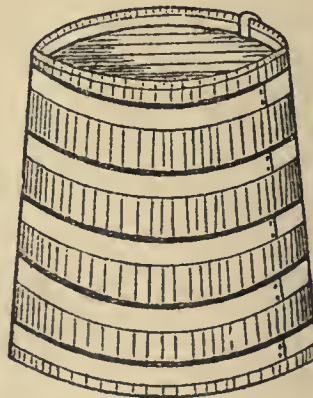
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ings, and all kinds of House Finish.

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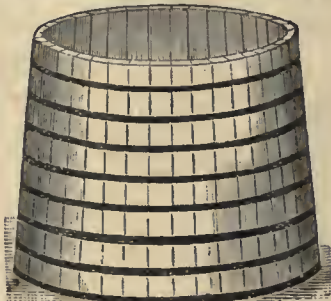


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BRANDS.	Spring '87.	Spring '88.	Fall '88.	Spring '89.	Fall '89.	Spring '90.	Fall '90.	Spring '87.	Fall '86.	Spring '86.	Fall '85.	Spring '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks.
Aiken.....													82 265	NY
Anderson.....	80		60	57½	47½	45		190		210			82 275	NY
Anderson Co., Sour Mash.				52½		35				200		225		
Ashland.....				50		35				185			80 290	NY
Aator.....														
Atherton.....	70		52½	50						187½			84 225	NYCH
Anrora.....													81 200	
Ballard & Lancaster.....						35		175						
Beam, J. H.....				50	35	35								
Beargrass.....		70		60		40								
Bel-Air.....			62½	60	45	42½				210		235		
Belle of Anderson.....		72½		60								235		
" " Co.....		80		60		45				205			81 275	NYCH
Belle of Marion.....				60										
Belle of Nelson.....	95		75	70										
Belle of Louisville.....														
Beechwood.....														
Bowen, H. C.....														
Belmont.....														
Berkele, Wm.....	75			57½										
Berry, W. L.....														
Berry, E. C.....	80			52½		37½								
Big Springs.....	75			50		35				192½			81 250	Lou CH
Blakemore.....				65		55							81 140	E G
Blue Grass.....	75		52½	50	40	37½				195			81 265	
Bond & Lillard.....	120	100		85	62½	60								
Bond, M. S.....	70		52½	47½	35	31½		175		200				
Boon's Knoll.....	100			70						230		265		
Bowen, J. A.....				40		32½								
Brownfield, W. W.....														
Buchanan.....			60	60		45							81 265	Lou CH
Buffalo Spring.....				50		40								
Callaghan.....	75			60										
Carlisle.....				65		50							81 275	NYCH
" Ky. Dis. Co.....				55		45								
Cedar Run.....		85		65		50				215				
Chase, E. H.....				50									81 265	Louisville
Chickencock.....	75	65		50		37½							82 260	
Clay, Samuel, Jr.....	65	55		42½									81 265	NYCH
Clifton.....										220				
Commonwealth.....	70	62½		55		40								
Cook, C. B.....				47½		32½				175				
Coon Hollow.....	80			62½		47½								
Craig F. J.....				50		37½								
Crab Orchard.....														
Criterion.....				47½		30								
Crystat Springs.....		70		50	40	37½	35	190					80 300	
Cumberland.....	72½			60		42½								
Cummins, R & Co.....				57½		42½								
Cream of Anderson.....		70		60		45								
Cliff Falls.....				50		42½								
Deadman, C. M.....	75	70												
Dix River Rock Bass.....		65		50		40				225				
Dant, J W.....		72½												
Darling.....		55	50	47½	40	35								
Davies County Club.....		65		52½										
Double Spring.....	80													
Durham.....		65		55		40								
Dandee.....			55	52½										
Early Times.....		75		60		50		200						
Edge Cliff.....		70		60		50								
Edgewater.....	72½			55	47½	42½							81 250	NYCH
Elkhorn.....	70	60		45									81 260	NYCH
Excelsior.....	67½			50		35				185		220		
Elk Run.....				37½		25								
Ferncliff.....														
Freeland.....														
Fible & Crabb.....	75	70		55		40								
Fields, J. W. M.....				57½	42½	40								
Frazier, J. W.....				65	57½	55								
Garland.....		62½	45	37½	32½	30	207½							
Glenarme.....	70			50	35	32½		180						
Glencoe.....													81 275	Lou CH
Glenmore.....				55	47½	42½								
Glen Springs.....						40							81 285	
Greystone.....				55										
Greenbriar.....		65		55		40				220				
G. W. S.....		70		60									80 300	
Howard.....														
Hackley, S O.....			57½	55	42½	40				210				
Hanning, Jno.....				52½	42½	40		185						
Harris, N.....	70			50	40								81 265	LPWH
Hawkins.....														
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....				50		35		175						
Head, F. M.....				45		35								
Head, W. H.....				47½		35								
Hermitage.....	130		35	90				245		265		260	82 350	
Hill & Hill.....		72½	57½		45	40				210				
Honey Dew.....		52½		47½		35								
Hume.....	75		52½	50	40					210		230	81 275	NYCH

These prices are for lots of not less than twenty-five barrels and upwards, cash, and if in bond, original gauge, accrued charges paid.



BRANDS.	Spring '87	Spring '88	Fall '88	Spring '89	Fall '89	Spring '90	Fall '90	Spring '91	Fall '91	Spring '92	Fall '92	Spring '93	Old Whiskies.	Remarks.
Imperial														
Jessamine	85		60	60	35	32½								
Jockey Club	70			52½		35		135	210		250			
Kellar, A.														
Kentucky belle				70	60	52½							81 350	Never Ex
Kentucky Club	115			50					250					
Kentucky Dew		65		50										
Kentucky Comfort		72½		50	35	32½				190				
" Poteen														
" Pride				55		40								
" Standard														
" Tip			55	55	42½	40		185		225	250			
Laucaster, R. B.				50		35								
" S. P.	70			55		42½							81 260	
Limestone		70												
McBrayer, J. A.	75			55				182½		220				
" J. H.	75			57½									81 140	EGB
" W. H.	145			100	72½	70		240	215	260		275		
McKenna														
Marion Co. Dis. Co.				52½	37½	35								
Mattingly			52½	50	37½	37½				190		225	81 250	NY
Mattingly & Moore	90		60	55										
Mayfield				60		45							81 275	
Mellwood	72½	65	55	52½	42½	40				195				
Miles, E. L.	67½			50		32½				195			80 300	
Milldale														
Millett														
Monarch, M. V.	95		65	65	52½	50			225	240	250			
Monarch, R.	120			75	65	55			255					
Monarch, T. J.	85			60	45	40						235	81 275	
Moore, D. L.				67½		40				210			81 265	
Moore & Grigsby														
Murphy, Barber & Co.			57½	55		37½		182½					81 275	
Nall, A. G.				55		40								
New Castle														
Nelson	70		52½	50	37½	35		170		187½		220	81 250	
New Hope				60	55	52½							82 265	
Nutwood			55											
O. F. C.	125			80	67½	60				255			81 315	
Old Charter				50		32½							81 260	
Old Crow	145		105	100				260		275		300	82 375	
Old Jordan						35								
Old Johnson Miller				55						205		225		
Old Lexington Club														
Old Pepper J. E.	110			72½		65		265		225		300	82 400	
Old Tarr				57½		45				200			81 285	NYCH
Old Time (Pogne's)													*80 300	Nev Exp
Old Times	72½			50		35								
Parkland					30	26½								
Peacock					35	32½								
Pepper, Oscar	115	100		80	67½	65				250		265	84 285	
Pepper, R. P.				55									81 250	CCH
Redmon														
Rich Grain				50	37½	35								
Rich Hill														
Richwood			60	52½	42½	37½								
Rippy, T. B.	80		62½	60	47½	45		200		215			81 300	
Rohrer, D.	60	50		40										
Rolling Fork				50	35	32½								
Rose Bud														
Samuels, T. W.	85			57½		42½				240			81 260	
Samuels, W. B. & Co.				55		40								
Searcy, J. S.										210				
Short Horn						50							81 250	E G Bremen
Silk Velvet														
Small Grain						35								
Snyder				42½		32½								
Southall				55										
Sovereign	85		60	55	45	42½		190	210	225	250		80 275	
Spring Hill	110			65						225		265	82 300	
Springwater														
Smith & Smith	65	50												
Stone, W. S., New														
" Old			67½	60	47½			192½		225		245	81 260	NYCH
Sugar Valley	80													
Sutherland & Murphy	67½													
Sweetwood				42½	35	30								
Sharp				47½		35								
Taylor, G. W.						35							81 250	St Louia
Taylor, Old	140	100		85		55		275		260		300	81 400	
Tea Kettle	67½		60	50	40	37½				185				
Thomas, W. H.													81 265	
Tip Top		72½	57½	57½	42½	40								
Tenbroeck														
Van Arsdell					37½	35				195				
Van Hook				47½		35		170						
Walker, F. G.				52½		40								
Walker, J. M.				52½							210			
Warwick				52½	40	37½				200				
Waterfill & Frazier		90	80	72½	57½	55								
" Dowling & Co.														
Wathen	70	65		50	37½	32½				187½				
Welch, T. J.				65		57½								
Willis, S. T.														
Windsor				50										
Woodland				57½								225		
Yellowstone		125		100										
Zeno						75			235					



## KENTUCKY RYES.

BRANDS.	Spring, '87.	Spring, '88.	Fall, '88.	Spring, '89.	Fall, '89.	Spring, '90.	Fall, '90.	Spring, '87.	Fall, '86.	Spring, '80.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks.
Anderson				62½		42½								
Ashland										190				
Atherton														
Beargrass														
Belle of Nelson			70											
Blue Grass	75			62½		45			210					
Buchanan														
Criterion				50										
Crystal Springs					45			200						
Doherty Short Horn						50								
Edge Cliff				60		50								
Edgewater				52½										
Greystone				65						200				
Hermitage	140		100	95				250		275	285	300		
Highland		60		47½		40								
Hume														
Lancaster, E. P.														
Lynchburg		52½		42½		35								
McBrayer, W. H.														
Marion County	85			70	50									
Maryland				50										
Mattingly				55						200				
Mellwood		75	65											
Miles				60	50									
Monarch, M. V.					55					240				
Monarch, R.												245		
Nelson			80		50									
Normandy				60	50									
O. F. C.	135			85										
Old Peper				85		70				265		290		
Old Taylor														
Old Tair														
Oscar Pepper														
Pescok														
Pepper, R. P.				65						200				
Ripy														
Rohrer, D.														
Rolling Fork	80		55		45									
Sovereign					50					225				
Sunny Side														
Van Hook	65			50										
Wathen					45									
Yellowstone		115		100										

## EASTERN RYES.

	Spr. 87.	Fall 87.	Spr. 88.	Fall 88.	Spr. 89.	Fall 89.	Spr. 90.	Fall 90.	Spr. 87.	Fall 86.	Spr. 80.	Fall 85.	Spr. 85.	
Bridgeport														
Dillinger, S. & Sons	100	90	87½	77½	70	60	55							
Dougherty	120	107½	105	95	85	80	65	60						
Finch's Golden Wed'g.														
Fonst, W.														
Frontier					53½									
Gibson	142½	130	125	100	85	72½	62½	60	275		350			
Guckenheimer	110	97½	92½	82½	77½	65	60		222½	235	275	290		Spr 81 445
Hannsville	135		112½	95	87½	72½	70	62½				315		
Horsey														
Jones, G. W.														
Meadville					67½	55	52½							
Melvale	120	105	100	90	75	60	52½				280			
Monticello	115	105	100	90	75	62½	57½				260			
Montrose	75		65	55	52½		40				210			
Moore, Tom	105		85			57½	50							Spr 83 350
Mt. Vernon	140	130	120	100	90	77½	65	65						
Orient														
Overholt	120		105	85	75	60				265	290			Spr.80 600
Readock														
Sherwood	112½		95	82½	77½	62½	60			240	265			
Lippencott														



Established 1810.

A. Overholt &amp; Co.

Distillers of Pure Rye Whiskey.

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GENERAL OFFICE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Distillery, Broad Ford, Fayette Co. Pa.



## Directory of Distillers.

### Their Brands and Business Addresses.

[These cards inserted for \$10 per year, including subscription to PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW and quotations in prices current. Distillers and controllers are requested to notify the editor whenever changes occur in the prices of their goods.]

**Astor, Belmont, Nutwood,**  
[Bourbons]—Moore & Selliger, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle of Marlon,** [Bourbon]—Bald-  
rick & Callaghan, Lebanon, Ky.

**Belle of Anderson,** [Bourbon]—  
S. J. Greenbaum, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle-Air, Old Log Cabin,**  
[Bourbons]—John G. Roach & Co.,  
Louisville, Ky.

**Beaigrass, Kentucky Pride,**  
**Carlisle,** [Bourbons]—Kentucky  
Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky.

**The Belle of Anderson Co.**—  
Hand-made sour mash—Pure Spring-  
water. Ed. Murphy & Co., Lawrence-  
burg, Ky.

**Hume,** [Bourbon]—W. S. Hume & Co.,  
Silver Creek, Ky.

**J. C. Mattingly & Sons**—Pure  
Rye and Bourbon. Made only by J.  
G. Mattingly Co., Louisville, Ky.

**Old Taylor,** [Bourbon] E. H. Taylor,  
Jr. & Sons, Frankfort, Ky.

**Old W. S. Stone, Daviess Co.**  
**Club**—Sour mash whiskies. M. P.  
Mattingly, Owensboro, Ky.

**R. Monarch, Kentucky Club,**  
**Glenmore,** [Bourbons], R. Mon-  
arch, Owensboro, Ky.

**Zeno,** [Bourbon]—Union Distilling Co.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Dougherty,** [Rye]—J. A. Dougherty  
& Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.

**Gibson, Mount Vernon,** [Ryea]  
—Hannis Distilling Co., Philadelphia,  
Penn.

**Monticello,** [Rye]—M. Crichton &  
Co., Baltimore, Md.

**Melvale,** [Rye]—Cummings & Co.,  
Baltimore, Md.

**Overholt,** [Rye]—A. Overholt & Co.,  
Pittsburg, Penn.

### A FABLE OF TO-DAY.

The Dying Prohibitionist lay upon his couch of pain and the Wise Doctor stood over him holding in his hand a bottle labeled "Kentucky Bourbon."

"Is there any hope for me Doctor?" asked the Dying Prohibitionist faintly.

"There is only one thing that can keep up your circulation till the crisis is passed, and that is a deep draught of this liquor," replied the Wise Doctor.

"It is against my principles to touch whisky, and I therefore prefer to die," said the Dying Prohibitionist; and he so preferred and he forthwith went dead.

The moral that sticks out of this story, like a wart on a man's ear, is that it is better to be born with a small quantity of horse-sense than a large lot of alleged principle. The tale also teaches that the idiots were not all dead at the time that the Dying Prohibitionist made his last declaration.

### A SLIGHT DISTINCTION.

The liquor men are at work to control the affairs of the State in their interests. What are you doing to expose their schemes and destroy their plans?—*Californian Prohibitionist.*

Apropos to the above, we would say to the wine and liquor trade: The Prohibitionists are at work to control the affairs of State in their interests. What are you doing to expose their schemes and destroy their plans?—*EDITOR REVIEW.*

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I have for sale a copper still of latest improved pattern, built by Sanders & Co., San Francisco, complete with doubler and pan. Gauged for 216 gallons—capable of distilling 2000 gallons of material per day—all in perfect order, which I offer at half price. The same may be seen in my cellar at Bello Station. Address, John H. Wheeler, St. Helena, Cal.

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FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING June, 30, 1890, a dividend has been declared at the rate of five and forty-hundredths (5 40-100) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and four and one-half (4 1/2) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits. Payable on and after Tuesday, July 1, 1890.  
GEO. TOURNY, Secretary.

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Which will be sold at reasonable  
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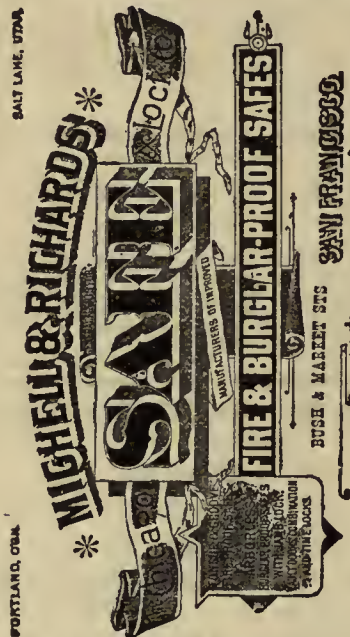
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Brandy distilled in my CONTINUOUS STILL received, this and last year, the HIGHEST market price. For PURITY and FINE FLAVOR none can equal it. Refers to the Pacific Wine Co., San Jose; Eisen Vineyards, Fresno, Cal.; Eggers Vineyard, Fresno, Cal.; Fresno Vineyards, Fresno, Cal.; Co-Operative Distilling Co., St. Helena, Cal.; Hill &amp; Marshall, Laguna, Sonoma county, Cal.; and Walden &amp; Sons, Geyserville, Sonoma county, Cal. Champagne and Soda Machines manufactured. Prices as low as any.

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Connecting at Yokohama with steamers for Shanghai

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OCEANIC.....THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th  
GALIC.....SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th  
BELGIC.....TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st  
OCEANIC.....THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13th  
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6th  
BELGIC.....TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30th

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GEO. H. RICE, Traffic Manager.

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Until further notice all our China Line Steamers (both ways) will touch at Victoria, B. C.

S. S. CHINA.....Thursday, July 31, 1890,  
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Round Trip Tickets to Yokohama and return at reduced rates.

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# PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

## JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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### WINE PIRACY.

#### How Dealers and Producers are Being Swindled by Confidence Workers.

During the past ten days complaints have been received at the office of the Review, from wine dealers in New York and Chicago, and from the trade in this city regarding the swindling operations of several firms in the former city whose aliases are quite numerous. It seems that for some time past these confidence operators have been preying upon local wine dealers and producers by procuring shipments of wine under false representations, and never paying for them. The plan is operated through the mails and during the last few weeks dealers and producers have been besieged with letters requesting immediate shipments of wine and brandy. The following letters from a firm which signs itself, W. F. Gorini & Co., and which operates at 116 Pearl street, New York, received by a member of the trade and a producer in this city, will show the manner in which the scheme is worked:

Dear Sir:—As we desire to buy some wine, please ship us by the first steamer via Panama twenty barrels of claret as a trial order, charging us the same prices you charge to other firms. You can draw on us either on ninety or sixty days, and for our reference we beg to refer you to Mr. Edward H. Calcagni, commission merchant, 48 Broad street, New York. Hoping to hear from you soon we are,

Yours truly,

W. F. GORINI & Co.

Dear Sirs:—As we desire to purchase some wine and brandy, please, as a trial order, ship us by the first steamer via Panama ten barrels of claret, five barrels Zinfandel, two barrels of port and one-half barrel of grape brandy, quoting us the same prices you are towards your patrons. As for the payment you can draw on us either on ninety or sixty days at your liberty, and for our references we refer you to Edward H. Calcagni, commission merchants, 40 Broad street, New York city. Hoping to hear from you soon, we are,

Yours truly,

W. F. GORINI & Co.

These letters were regarded with suspicion and forwarded to New York for investigation. The agent of a local house after looking up the firm reported that they were untrustworthy, and that they operated under several names, such as the West India Co., J. B. Pastore & Co., etc. E. H. Calcagni, who is given in each letter as a reference, was also reported as unreliable, by reason of the fact that he carried on business under different names. Recently Calcagni ordered \$390 worth of wines from Berges & Domeniconi here,

inclosing a card showing that he represented I. De Turk of Santa Rosa. On inquiry of Mr. De Turk it was found that Calcagni sold wine for his New York agent on commission for a short time, but that he was not at the time of the order in the employ of his agent. Since the first of March, Berges & Domeniconi have lost several hundred dollars by shipping wine on orders from Gorini & Co., and Faccini & Co. On May 23d, they shipped a lot of goods to the last named firm, but discovered that Faccini & Co. were frauds and recovered their goods by giving bonds to the Pacific Mail Company and securing their bill of lading before it was delivered. Among the other firms that these sharks have attempted to swindle are Frappoli & Co., the L. J. Rose Co., I. De Turk, the Glen Terry Wine Co., and many other dealers and producers.

It appears there is an organized gang of small Italian dealers in the produce quarter of New York, who are operating together for the purpose of robbing the California wine men. They obtain the wine from credulous shippers, sell it for any price it will bring and as they have no property that can be levied upon, the shipper can therefore get no satisfaction. The fact that by these methods these Italian pirates have obtained and sold considerable quantities of wine may account in part for the unsettled condition of the New York market.

The trade and producers should adopt a course based on strict business principles in dealing with strange firms, and take no chances of being swindled. No shipment or consignment should be made to any firm unless it has a sound commercial standing, and this can be learned easily through the commercial agencies.

Among the firms to be avoided are Gorini & Co., E. H. Calcagni, L. Faccini & Co., B. Bergamini, G. Francisconi, A. Ferrando and any others that have no commercial rating.

Dispatches from New York received last week announce that this gang of swindlers has been exposed there, and that their operations, for a time at least, are at an end.

In Washington the diplomats use California wines largely, and Senator Stanford has the finest of these in his cellar. He has one brand of white wine which he sends out to sick people, and he thinks that some of the best wines in the world come from California vineyards.

### CLARET.

#### Facts Concerning The Condition and Prospects of French Claret.

An English connoisseur in wines, Mr. W. Beatty-Kingston, has lately made a careful study of the Bordeaux wine growing district, and has published the results of his observations in the last number of the *Fortnightly Review*. A good deal of interest attaches to what he says about the redemption of the vineyards from the phylloxera, the volume and quality of the last crop, the classification of the growths, and the adulteration of the wine exported. Although the products of the Medoc vineyards are highly prized in the United States, and are said to be better known and appreciated in England than they are even in France, Americans and Englishmen are strangely unfamiliar with the nomenclature of the Bordeaux wine trade. This ignorance leads them to mispronounce absurdly the labels on the casks, cases and bottles shipped from the Gironde. Such names as Medoc, St. Julien, Margaux, St. Estéphe, Pauillac and Cantenac are often supposed to have some specific and definite significance. As a matter of fact, Medoc, or "Twixt Water" (a corruption of *in medio aquæ*), is the name of the whole district stretching from Bordeaux to the Atlantic. The other five names mentioned are those of communes, in each of which may be grown a hundred different grades of wine. The so-called chateaux are, for the most part, unassuming one or two story country houses, whose names are applied to wines grown on the surrounding estates. Not all the chateau wines figure in the classification adopted in 1855, though some now excluded are, according to Mr. Kingston, likely to be admitted when the classification is next revised. Thus the claret produced by the vineyards of Chateau Loudenne, which is now the model wine growing estate of the Medoc, is at present unclassified. There is, by the way, a great deal of misconception current in England and this country touching the classing of Bordeaux wines. It is worth while to bear in mind that in classification No. 1 only four wines are included: Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Latour and Chateau Haut-Brion.

In the second class are grouped sixteen chateau wines, among them Brane Mouton, Cos d'Estournel, the three Leovilles, two Laroses, two Pichons and two Ranzans. The third class comprises thirteen celebrated growths, some of which Lagrange, Giscours and Palmer are well known, and command high prices on both sides of the

Atlantic. In the fourth class are ten fine wines, with one of which, Chateau Beychevelle, Americans are familiar. Pontet-Canet heads the fifth and lowest class, which comprehends seventeen chateau wines. One of these, Mouton d'Armailhac is commonly imagined to be of a much higher class. Below the classed wines come the innumerable *bourgeois* growths, and last of all the peasant growths, which reach us under the generic name of Medoc, or the vague communal appellations of St. Julien, St. Estéphe, St. Margaux, Pauillac and Cantenac. How important some definite knowledge of the local classification is to the buyer may be inferred from the fact that the four great wines of the first class fetch in Bordeaux thirty per cent. more than the renowned Leovilles and Laroses of the second classification, and five times the price paid there at first hand for the best *bourgeois* growths; this, although the unclassified *bourgeois* growths include such chateau wines as Loudenne, Le Crock, Lanjac, Bessan, Sigognac and Verdignan. Mr. Kingston considers the exceptional commercial value of the four first-class wines absurdly disproportionate to that at which certain superb unclassified wines of the Medoc are appraised.

It is estimated that the loss suffered by France between 1875 and 1887 by the visitations of the phylloxera and of the pernicious fungoid pests, mildew and anthracnose, amounted to two thousand million of dollars. At last, however, the defeat of the phylloxera and mildew has been nearly accomplished. In the Medoc district since 1882 (when the soil around each stock was saturated with a solution in which neither insect nor fungoid could live) the old vines have recovered health, while those planted afresh are extremely flourishing. The yield of three successive years (1887-8-9) has far exceeded the average of the previous decade, and justifies the Medoc wine growers in looking forward to an era of unexampled fruitfulness. The amount of wine produced last year in the Gironde was sixty-five millions of gallons. The vineyards of the Chateau Lafitte alone yielded twelve hundred hogsheads, and those of Chateau Loudenne about as much. It is, of course, well known that the Chateau Lafitte belongs to Barons Alphonse, Gustave and Edmond de Rothschild. There is, he says, a prevailing impression among the consumers of claret in this country that the growths of the Medoc are frequently adulterated, or at least doctored before exportation. If adulteration takes place, it is after and not before the wine is shipped from Bordeaux. After a careful investigation of the subject, Mr. Kingston was convinced that, whatever may be true of French wines from other districts, no adulteration whatever is practiced by the exporters in connection with the product of the Gironde. He declares Medoc claret what it professes to be—pure grape juice, free from admixture of any other substance, and owing none of its characteristics (color, flavor or strength) to "preparation" or "treatment."



## NEW TREASURY RULING.

## Concerning Rectifier's Notice of Completion of Rectification.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1890.

The existing regulations governing the gauging and stamping of spirits after rectification are hereby modified, as follows:

Upon completion of the process of rectification the rectifier will give notice and make request for gauge on Form 237—Revised, in duplicate, stating thereon the number of packages of spirits rectified which do not contain saccharine matter, and also, as accurately as practicable, the aggregate number of wine and proof gallons contents thereof.

The rectifier will also state the number of packages of spirits rectified to which sufficient saccharine matter has been added to interfere with the correct reading of the hydrometer, and also, as nearly as possible the wine gallons and actual proof gallons therein contained.

In case the spirits embraced in said notice are all of one class, the rectifier will hand the same directly to the U. S. ganger assigned to duty at the establishment, who thereupon will immediately ascertain from examination of Record No. 64, hereinafter prescribed, whether the rectifier has standing to his credit fully as many gallons of unstamped rectified spirits as set forth in said notice.

If it thus appears that the rectifier is entitled to have stamped the entire quantity embraced in his notice, the ganger will proceed to gauge and stamp such spirits, and make detailed report of the gauge, in the form provided on Form 237—Revised, having first filled the certificate thereon as to the state of the account of the rectifier.

In case it appears from the examination above directed that the rectifier has not standing to his credit the full number of proof gallons embraced in his notice the ganger will only gauge and stamp that quantity of spirits which the account with the rectifier, Record 64, shows him entitled to have stamped.

The ganger will enter at the foot of column 9 on Form 237—Revised, the actual number of proof gallons contained in the sweetened spirits then gauged, as stated in the rectifier's notice, and show on the "Totals" line the aggregate number of proof gallons gauged, including the quantity thus brought down. This aggregate will thereupon be entered in the appropriate space on Record 64.

United States gaugers will not gauge or stamp spirits, after rectification, except when so requested by the rectifier on Form 237—Revised, as above, when they will report each package separately, and fill all of the columns on the return, except as provided below, or state reason for the omission in the column not used.

Where spirits are gauged, the proof of which can not be correctly determined by the hydrometer, owing to the presence of saccharine matter, or other material which affects the instrument, the ganger will enter the apparent proof and apparent proof gallons in columns 10 and 11 of the return, and make no entry in columns 8 and 9.

In case, however, so much saccharine or other matter has been added to the spirits that no indication is shown on the hydrometer stem, a cipher ("0") will be written in columns 5, 10 and 11, and columns 8 and 9 will be left blank.

In all cases except as above, every

column on the gauger's return will be filled but 10 and 11, in which no entry will be made.

Upon completion of the report the gauger will forward the same, in duplicate, to the Collector, who will forward one copy to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, inclosed in the rectifier's return (Form 45) for the month.

The other copy will be held by the Collector and filed with the retained copy of the return on Form 45.

Record 64 is hereby prescribed for use at rectifying houses by U. S. gaugers in recording the transactions thereat.

It is hereby made the duty of every gauger assigned to duty at a rectifying house to make in this record true and exact entry of all spirits gauged by him, as herein directed, so that he may readily determine therefrom the quantity of spirits, in proof gallons, which the rectifier is entitled to have gauged and stamped.

The first entry in said record will be the balance standing to the rectifiers credit, as shown by the Collector's account—Record 39, verified by actual inventory to be made for this especial purpose.

This entry will be made by the proper deputy Collector, who will place his signature and the date in column 10 thereof.

Every gauger making return of spirits gauged for rectification, on Form 122, will immediately, upon completion of such gauge, enter in column 1 in this record the date of such gauge. In column 2 he will enter the aggregate of the column of "Proof Gallons Contents" under "Return of Spirits Gauged" on said Form 122, and will write his initials in column 3.

Whenever a gauger gauges and stamps spirits after rectification, he will at once enter in column 4 of said record the date of his return, on Form 237—Revised, and, in column 5, the aggregate number of actual proof gallons gauged, as shown on said form, including in such entry the actual number of proof gallons contained in sweetened spirits, if any, as certified by the rectifier.

He will also write his initials in column 6 of the record.

The gauger making the first entry on the record, each day, as above, will also enter in column 7, the date of such entry, in column 8, the balance, in proof gallons, standing to the credit of the rectifier at the close of business on the preceeding day, and in column 9 his initials. This balance will be the difference between the number of proof gallons of spirits gauged for rectification, as shown in column 2 of the record, and the number of proof gallons of rectified spirits gauged and stamped, as exhibited in column 5, due allowance being made for the quantity entered as standing to rectifier's credit, on opening the record, as above provided. For instruction as to action in case of excess of spirits, see paragraphs 4 and 5, on page 87 of Series 7, No. 7—Revised.

Record 64 will be retained at the rectifying house, and entries therein will be in ink, and gaugers will see that the same are made to date in all instances before filling their certificates on Form No. 237—Revised.

The Collector will require the Deputy Collector in charge of the division to verify the accuracy of the said balance at least semi-monthly, and at the same time to enter in column 10 on the record the date of entry and his signature. Where like verification is made by an internal revenue

agent he will also place his signature and the date in said column 10.

If errors are made in the entries on the record they must not be erased, but will be corrected in red ink, opposite to which correction, in column 10, the Deputy Collector will enter the words "Correction proper," and attach his signature and the date as above.

Record 64 is not intended to supercede the Collector's account with the rectifier—Record 39—which latter will be kept as heretofore, and the balance thereon compared with that on the gauger's account, Record 64, at least semi-monthly.

Collectors will exercise such supervision over the issue of stamps for rectified spirits as to be constantly advised as to the regularity of the action of the gaugers in this regard.

Record 64, herein prescribed, can not be immediately furnished, and until it is received gaugers may adopt a blank book, according to the form of such record herewith given, for use in its stead.

Form of Record No. 64 is tabulated: 1, Date; 2, No. of proof gallons returned on Form 122; 3, Initials of ganger; 4, Date; 5, No. of proof gallons returned on Form 237—Revised; 6, Initials of ganger; 7, Date; 8, balance of proof gallons; 9, Initials of ganger; 10, Date when examined and name of office.

APPROVED:  
G. W. WILSON, WILLIAM WINDOM,  
Acting Commissioner. Secretary.

## GERMAN WINES.

## Some Famous Brands and their Origin—The Wine Trade.

Under the general designation, "Rhine wines," we understand the various growths beginning from the valley of the Ahr up to Johannisberg. The Moselle wines are also included under this heading, although they have no characteristic in common with Rhine wines proper, and in quality are actually inferior. The usual classification adopted is (1) Moselle growths; (2) growths of the right bank of the Rhine; (3) growths of the left bank.

Among the Moselle wines the most prized brands are Brauneberg, Thiergarten, Neuberg, Josephshof and Oligsberg on the Upper Moselle; Winningen on the Lower Moselle; Scharzberg in the Saar valley; and Erden, Bernkastel, Wintrich, Brauneberg, Graach, Wehlen and Pispfort on the Middle Moselle. Belgium buys fairly large quantities of these wines which are light and attractive.

Turning to the left bank of the Rhine, the growths of the Ahr valley, between Bonn and Coblenz, are very celebrated. They are white, dry, of good alcoholic strength, and fragrant; but, according to the *Revue Vinicole*, they require from seven to eight years' keeping to lose their slightly harsh flavor. With increasing age they attain, like the Rhine wines in general, a surprising excellence. In good years the production of the Ahr valley reaches a total of three and one half million bottles.

The valley of the Nahe, south of the Moselle, boasts 2078 hectares of vineyards, and has given birth to the growths of Montzingen, Kreuznach, Bretzenheim, Steeg. One of the most favorite wines of the left bank, Liebfraumilch, is grown near Worms. Konigsbach, near Neustadt, produces fairly good red wines, and most excellent white wines.

Around Mayence grow Niersteiner, Oppenheimer, and the renowned Rudesheimer.

The culture of the grape is said to have been introduced there by Charlemagne, who transplanted vines from Burgundy. All wines from the left bank have less body than those from the right bank, but they are of greater delicacy and more aroma. All wines of the right bank have much strength, flavor and bouquet, but they are a trifle acid, and only gain their valued qualities after prolonged keeping. Of these growths the first and favorite marks—viz., Hochheimer, Eltville, Wollrath, and the famous Johannisberger, are all raised in Mayence and Coblenz. These vineyards were formerly the property of the convents and chapters of the Catholic Church.

It was an Abbot of the Convent Fulda who, in the year 1716, erected the castle of Johannisberg, which now belongs to the Metternichs. Their property now extends to sixty-three acres, and their brands are the most in request of all the prominent Rhine wine varieties. But the Metternichs are not the only growers of Rhine wines; the Duke of Nassau is proprietor of Steinberg, and a third of the Steinwein estate belongs to the King of Bavaria. The royal cellars of Bavaria are accounted the finest in Germany, and even in the world. According to the *Standard*, a cellar of exquisite wines collected for centuries by the Bavarian sovereigns, and by reason of their choice qualities esteemed unique, was sold by order of Louis II. at an enormous price to rich English gourmands. During the last years of his life this ruler exhibited an absolute horror of old wines, and drank consequently only new wine. The wines stored in the royal cellars at Wurzburg were the object of the most careful and ceremonious handling. Precise instructions were laid down as to origin, age, treatment and bottling. It was an inviolable principle never to allow wines on the royal table till they had reached their highest degree of perfection. The pearl of the collection was a Steinwein of 1640, which, according to our authorities, had retained its brightness, its beautiful golden color, and something of its old bouquet.

Among other choice wines which reposed in this cellar may be mentioned Steinwein of 1640 and 1731, Johannisberg of 1811, Rudesheimer and Hochheimer of 1832, Moselle wines and Rhine wines of every vintage, and especially of 1861, Malmsey of 1834, and lastly, the royal Tokay, which the Austrian Emperor presented to the King of Bavaria.

The wine trade of Germany becomes every year of greater importance. In Hanburg, especially, figures have been reached far in excess of anything before known. According to the last official statistics, the imports into Hamburg amounted to 307,507 hectolitres, of the value of 24,274,240 marks. France is the largest contributor, and her trade like Portugal, shows a marked increase. The greater part of the Hamburg imports are destined for subsequent exportation. The largest customers are especially the United States of North America, then Argentine, Uruguay, Chili, Brazil, where the consumption of wine is continually rising. As regards the importation of German wines into European countries, Great Britain deserves first mention, then Denmark and Scandinavia.

## VINEYARD AND WINERY TO LET.

With good dry stone underground cellar. One thousand acres best old vineyard surrounding, with no competing neighbor. Two miles to railroad. Rent low. Apply to C. H. Street & Co., 415 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.



## XERES WINES.

There are sherries and sherries and we think we know a glass of good, pure sherry when we taste it; but we would not like to bet on it, for the sophistications of these days are so perfect that it is very difficult for even a good judge of wines to say with positive certainty what he is sipping. It may be wine, but it is just as likely to be but a cunning imitation, without one drop of the blood of the grape in its composition; however, we will tell you what we have learned, from undoubted authority, about the genuine article. Sherry is one of the white wines of Spain. They derive this name from Xeres de la Frontera, a town in Andalusia, the frontier town of the Christians during the occupation of Cadiz by the Moors, from which port it is distant about sixteen miles.

Genuine sherry is the product of the vineyards of the triangular district formed by Xeres de la Frontera, Santa Maria and Lucar de Barrameda, and watered by the rivers Guadalquivir and Gaudaleto.

The fine dry wines of the Xeres district were well known in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The poets and writers of that period made frequent mention of this generous wine. Shakespeare, who, no doubt, had partaken of some, which Lord Essex brought home from the sacking of Cadiz in 1596, says: "Your sherries warm the blood, which was before cold and settled, and left the liver white, which is the badge of pusillanimity, but the sherries makes its course from the inwards to the parts extreme." The controversy among antiquarians and Shakespearean annotators concerning this wine is thus disposed of by Mr. Ford, who in speaking of sherries sack, says: "The term used by Falstaff (no mean authority on this matter) is the precise 'Seco de Xeres,' the term by which the wine is known to this day in its own country. The epithet *seco*, or dry, the sack of old English authors, and the *sec* of French ones, being used in contradistinction to the sweet malmseys and muscels, which are also made of the same grape."

The finest and driest sort of Xeres wine is Amontillado, and the peculiarity of its flavor is a mystery of nature that has not been correctly solved. When the farmer intends making this wine the grapes are plucked about a fortnight before the general vintage and the produce kept apart; out of twenty butts, however, it generally happens not above two will have the quality so much desired. Sometimes, as if by caprice, a butt of wine from the general vintage will assume the Amontillado flavor. Brandy added to Amontillado would ruin it, hence, coupled with Montilla, a fine wine grown near Cordova and Manzanilla, so called from the Spanish word for camomile, the flavor of which it partakes of. This trio is unapproachable as presenting fine, dry, pure and healthy wines. All Xeres wines are, when unmingled with *arrope* (the Arabic word for boiled must), of a pale color.

The difference in the color of sherries is principally owing to the peculiar choice of palates to please which they are prepared. They are in general colored with *arrope*, which is thus made: A butt of ordinary sherry is boiled down to about one-fifth of its original bulk, acquiring a deep brown color, and according to the various tints or flavor desired *arrope* is added with brandy and sweet wine also if required. Sherries should be judged by their taste, not by

their color—a pure sherry will soon proclaim itself.

Sherry when pure contains less acid, and is not so stimulating as most wines, and agrees well with most constitutions. Dietetically speaking, it is the wine in most general use. It is also much used in pharmaceutical preparations, being used as an agent for the extraction of the medicinal properties of some drugs which require spirit for their solution. The wine merchants of Xeres never export their stock of the oldest and finest wines, and, in accordance with the price at which they are valued, so the wines are compounded. Thus a butt of wine, said to be thirty or forty years old, will contain a portion of the vintage of several seasons, for, as the wine is drawn from the butt, it is replenished by contribution from the next in point of age and fineness, and so on through the stock.

The Xeres grape has been planted in many places, but nowhere does it produce such fine wine as it does in its own native soil. Sherry is improved by being decanted not less than two hours before it is required for use.—*Confectioner's Journal*.

## WANTS FURTHER INFORMATION.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—In your last issue there was an article treating vine diseases, copied from the *Los Angeles Herald*, stating that one wiped out nearly all the German vineyards a few years ago.

Being a German and having been born and partly raised right in the heart of the most prominent wine growing section of the Rhine district, besides claiming to be fairly posted in matters connected with the wine industry abroad, it would be of the greatest interest to me, if your correspondent would be a little more distinct in his explanations and state the localities where that disease "wiped out nearly all the German vineyards a few years ago."

To my knowledge such a calamity never befell the old country. Yours truly,  
Chicago July 1, '90. H. JAEGER.

## DIRECTORY OF GRAPE GROWERS.

At the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Viticultural Commission, it was decided to compile a new directory of the grape growers and wine makers of the State. In order that the directory may be correct and complete, the work of collecting the desired information was placed in the hands of the various Commissioners, each to make returns for his particular district. The directory will include the name and address of the grower, total acreage of vineyard, number of acres in bearing in wine, table or raisin grapes, and where it is possible the varieties of grapes grown will be given. Those who are wine makers only, and those who are grape growers and wine makers will be properly designated. Such a directory has long been needed and it is to be hoped that the producers will lend all possible assistance to the Commission in order that the directory may be as nearly correct as it can be made.

## FOR SALE.

Two hundred and fifty German Puncheons (Rhein Wein Halbstueck), capacity 160 gallons each. All in first-class condition. Apply to Alfred Greenebaum & Co., 51 and 53 First street, San Francisco.

## PALM WINE.

## An Exhilarating Beverage Used in Many Countries.

Most trees of the palm tribe contain a sap which is rich in saccharine matter, and it is from this sweet juice that palm wine—or, as it is sometimes called, "toddy"—is prepared. At least two methods of obtaining this sap appear to be generally employed. In the islands of the Pacific the spathe or flowering head of the palm tree is bound up tightly with sennit, and is then cut. The sap exudes from the wound, and is caught in a cocoanut shell suspended underneath. When the juice ceases to drop, another piece is cut off the spathe, a fresh quantity of sap is obtained, and the process is repeated until the spathe is entirely removed. Soon, however, a new flowering head is formed above the old one, and this, when sufficiently grown, is treated in exactly the same manner.

On the west coast of Africa the sap is obtained by making an incision just below the crown of leaves with which a palm tree is surmounted. The incision slopes upwards and inwards, and the juice which exudes is conducted by a small piece of bamboo into a gourd or vessel placed underneath the wound.

The sugar which the sap contains is exactly the same kind as is yielded by the sugar-cane. In some countries, therefore, the palm juice is boiled down after proper treatment, and furnishes a sugar which, when refined, can not be distinguished from the best product of the West India Islands. In other countries the sap is allowed to ferment spontaneously—a change which occurs very quickly in hot countries—the sugar is thereby converted into alcohol, and the liquid acquires intoxicating properties.

As might be expected, the juice of the palm tree varies both in quality and quantity with the species of palm from which it is extracted. The place of growth also appears to exert considerable influence upon the readiness with which the sap ferments. Hence it is that different varieties of palms are employed in different parts of the world for the preparation of wine or toddy. On the western coast of Africa, for example, the beverage is obtained from the oil palms, a species which are said to yield wine of the best quality. The tree is tapped in the evening; and in the morning the gourd which receives the sap is found filled with a liquid somewhat resembling the milk of a cocoanut, but richer and sweeter. The juice soon ferments and becomes intoxicating, but the percentage of alcohol which it contains is comparatively small.

In the fertile oases with which the Sahara and the other deserts of Northern Africa are dotted, large groves of date palms are to be seen, from which the Arabs and other wandering tribes of the desert obtain an intoxicating beverage which they call *lagmi*. When drunk immediately the sap of this palm resembles rich milk; but when allowed to stand for a time it ferments and acquires the flavor and sparkling qualities of champagne.

The use of wine is strictly prohibited by the Koran, but the convivial Mohammedan excuses his apparent disregard of the injunctions of the Prophet by saying: "Lagmi is not wine, and the prohibition of the Koran refers to wine."

The same species of palm tree is very abundant in the hilly Indian province of Bahar. Here the annual tapping for toddy is made on alternate sides of the tree, and in this way the trunks become curiously

distorted, growing upwards in a zigzag direction. In other parts of India the beautiful fan-palm and the toddy-palm are the varieties chiefly employed in the manufacture of the wine. The toddy palm will frequently yield more than 100 pints of sap in the course of twenty-four hours.

In Ceylon, whole forests of the cocoa-palm are set apart for the preparations of fermented liquor; while in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the Moluccas and the Philippines, it is the sap of the gommutti palm which is allowed to ferment and furnish an exhilarating beverage known as *neva*. The natives of the beautiful islands of the Pacific obtain their toddy or *karaca* by wounding the flowering head of the cocoanut tree; and each tree yields from two to six pints of liquid in twenty-four hours. When drunk immediately, it closely resembles the milk of the young; but when allowed to stand for a few hours it ferments, acquires intoxicating properties, and becomes acid.

Nearly everywhere in Africa and in many parts of Asia the fermented sap is subjected to distillation, and thus yields a strong brandy or spirit, which, like palm wine itself, has received different names according to the district in which it is produced, or the variety of palm from which the wine has been procured.

## A BRITISH PAPER ON BRANDY.

Everybody knows what brandy should be, but nobody knows what it is. It should be the spirit distilled from wine. But whoever takes the trouble to follow the discussions now going on in the French Chamber on the Maize Duty Bill will get his eyes opened to the fact that the juices of Indian corn and of beet roots enter as largely, in many cases more largely, than the juice of the grape into the composition of brandy. It is bad. But there is what is worse, and it is a well-established fact that plain or German spirit plays now a far more universal and conspicuous part in the manufacture of brandy than before the advent of phylloxera. Still some difference in the quality can be legitimately explained by the fact that the circumstance of short supply has necessitated the purchases of wine at a far greater distance from the Cognac center than was formerly the case. The peculiar and prized characteristics of genuine brandy are the birthright of the Charente soil, which experience has proved impossible to imitate precisely elsewhere.

## WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND.

The overland shipments of wine by the Southern Pacific Company's lines during the month of June were as follows:

San Francisco.....	177,953 gallons.
Oakland.....	2,864 "
Sacramento.....	59,775 "
San Jose.....	7,068 "
Stockton.....	3,134 "
Los Angeles.....	5,758 "
Colton.....	22,453 "
Total.....	279,095 "

The brandy shipments were:

San Francisco.....	8,175 gallons.
Sacramento.....	197 "
San Jose.....	697 "
Stockton.....	2,927 "
Los Angeles.....	230 "
Colton.....	4,056 "
Total.....	16,282 "

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## WINES OF THE ANCIENTS.

BY M. R. DAVIES.

It is impossible to trace the history of wine back to its origin; for that drink is almost co-existent with man's knowledge of the vine. Men probably were not slow in discovering that the fruit of the vine constituted a pleasant and useful portion of their aliment, and the juice expressed from it a cooling and toothsome drink. From this stage it was but a single step to the adoption of vessels for preserving any superfluity. By being kept, a spontaneous fermentation ensued, which imparted to the liquor "a vinous quality" and a more excellent flavor—a process which may be illustrated by the methods in use among primitive nations at this day, who discovering by instinct or experience that the sap of the palm tree has a sweet taste, in the first place makes incisions in the bark, and drink the liquid exuded; but soon finding that by being kept in vessels the liquid acquires different and more agreeable qualities, they keep it for long or short periods, according to their fancy.

"It is impossible," says Mr. James Samuelson, in his "History of Drink," "to retrace the history of any of the nations of antiquity;" and the full force of this concession is only understood when we remember that Mr. Samuelson holds a brief for the teetotalers, and would fain, if he could, find such a golden age.

In ancient Egypt, in China, India, Persia, etc., we know indisputably, from literary and moral monuments, that wine was manufactured and highly appreciated; and the Old Testament affords us sufficient evidence of its estimation among the Hebrews.

Whence was the vine primarily derived? Where was its first home? That is a question impossible to answer at present, and one which has always caused dissension among botanists. It is not definitely settled, though it seems to be pretty generally acknowledged that "it is indigenous throughout the whole of that vast tract which stretches southward from the wooded mountains of Mazanderan on the Caspian to the shores of the Persian Gulf and the Indian ocean, and eastward through Khorassan and Cabul to the base of the Himalayas, the region to which history and philology alike point as the cradle of the human race." According to "the best and most ancient historians" (to use a phrase of Sir Edward Barry's), who are unanimous on the point, the rules for the culture and preparation of grapes and wine were delivered down to the Asiatics and the Greeks, who were the chief people to improve them and carry them to greater, perhaps to the greatest perfection by the Egyptians, who had in their turn probably acquired the art before the great emigration. Pliny and Columell set down the number of varieties of the vine known down to their respective days at about fifty, from which something above an equal number of wines were manufactured. But Virgil, who, besides being a great poet, was a zealous agriculturist, says in the "Georgics" that one might as easily attempt to enumerate the sands of the seashore as the different kinds of wine that were in use; and he was probably to a certain extent, right, for as some one else says: "From the difference of the soil, climate and culture, and the innumerable species of grapes, an almost infinite variety of wines was produced . . . and the difficulty of ranging them in any regular

order is increased by the transplanting of various vines, by which their natures and various qualities were either improved or degenerated, as the soil was more or less favorable than that from which they were removed."

In Greece the vintage was in September or October, according to the position of the vineyards. If they were situated in a warm low land, the grapes were the sooner ripe; if on the hillsides, the harvest was delayed about a month later, or towards the end of October; and as most of the vineyards were on hilly situations, the harvest cannot be said to have been in full operation until this latter date. The process of manufacture was almost in every respect the same in Italy as in Greece, and what is said of one will, with certain exceptions to be noted when they occur, apply equally to the other. After the grapes had been gathered, and the unripe or rotten bunches carefully removed, they were carried to the treading house and poured into a shallow vat, where they were immediately trodden by men who moved in time or danced to music played on the scabellum by a person engaged for the purpose. The treaders varied in numbers from two to eight or ten or even more, and after they had done their work, the grapes were subjected to the more powerful pressure of a thick heavy beam of black maple, called the *prelum*, which is either screwed or lowered down upon them in order to obtain the last remnant of juice. This when the vat was small, ran through the apertures into wide-mouthed jars, whence it was transferred to casks; but when the vineyard was extensive, and the vat correspondingly large, the must ran into another vat of equal size sunk below the level of the ground, all solid particles being arrested in flowing through the apertures by a colander attached thereto. The must—the sweet unfermented juice—was of several kinds, "according to the manner in which each was originally obtained." That which flowed from the fortuitous pressure of the grapes upon one another in the baskets before the treading was reserved for making a particular species of rich wine, to which the inhabitants of Mitylene gave the name *prodromos* or *protropos*, and which they kept preserved from contact with the air until the succeeding summer, when they exposed it during forty days to the strongest heat of the sun. When the quantity of juice obtained by this casual contact was either too small or not sufficiently saccharine to enable it to keep without further preparation, the must that collected in the vat, before the grapes had been fully trodden, was put into an amphora, properly coated and secured with a well-pitched cork and sunk into a pond or into the sea, where it remained a month, or until after the winter solstice. When it emerged it was commonly found to have lost all tendency to ferment, and was then something between a syrup and a wine, of delectable flavor but very strong.

After the grapes had been fully trodden and pressed, the edges of the husks were cut, and by further pressure an inferior wine was obtained, which was called *vinum tortivum* or *circumcisitum*. The pressed skins were next thrown into casks, and being fermented with a quantity of water, furnished the thinnest drink of all; the Greeks gave it the names *deutrios* and *thamna*, and the Romans that of *lara*; and they both left it to their slaves. Some portion of the must was used immediately after

it had been pressed, and was drunk fresh when clarified with vinegar.

Considering the number of ingredients that went into the various wines, it is not to be wondered at that a large quantity of dregs and sediment were contained in the liquor, and these it was necessary to separate before it was drunk. Several of the medicaments already enumerated answered the two-fold purposes of perfuming and clarifying the wine; but the thing expressly adopted for fining was white of egg (pigeons' eggs being preferred by the fastidious), or white of egg whipped with salt.

We have already seen that varieties of sweet wines were manufactured by checking the fermentation; others, again, were made by partially drying the grapes, or by converting them completely into raisins. The *glykos oinos* of the Grecian writers, and the *vinum dulce* of Columella, belong to the first class; the *vinum diachytum*, the grapes of which were exposed to the sun for seven days upon hurdles, belongs to the second, and the *passum*, or raisin wine, to the third. Professor Ramsey, in describing this last, says that the grapes were dried in the sun until they had lost half their weight, or they were plunged in boiling oil, which produced a similar effect, or the bunches after they were ripe were allowed to hang for some weeks upon the vine, the stalks being twisted or an incision made into the pith of the bearing shoot to put a stop to vegetation. The stalks and stones were removed; the raisins were steeped in good wine or must, and then trodden and subjected to the press. The quantity of juice that flowed was measured, and an equal quantity of water added to the pulpy residuum, which was again pressed, and the product employed for an inferior *passum* called *secundarium*.

The grapes accounted most suited for *passum* were those which ripened early, especially the varieties *Apiana* (Greek *Sticha*), *Seripula*, and *Psithia*. The *passum* or Crete, according to Martial, was most prized, and next in point of excellence came those of Italy, Cilicia, and Africa.—*Breweries and Distilleries*.

## AMONG THE "BRAINY" MEN.

A Washington correspondent writes that the Senate restaurant is now very well patronized by the members of the House. Its bill of fare includes all sorts of fancy drinks, and there is not much use of asking for cold tea. There is a rule against the sale of liquors, but there is no law which prevents a man from keeping a bottle in his committee-room. Senator Pendleton used to have a good brand of champagne in the library committee, and it is not uncommon for Don Cameron to give a lunch with wines to some of his Senatorial friends in one of the committee-rooms. Senator Walcott, of Colorado, is said to be an authority on fancy drinks. Voorhees, of Indiana, comes from so malarious a district that he had to learn to judge whisky. John Sherman is not averse to a little good wine, though it is said he never takes more than a thimbleful of whisky, and his brother, the General, is fond of old rye. Nearly all the army officers drink more or less, and the best wine cellars of the capital belong to the members of the navy.

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## A HEAVY SHORTAGE.

The London *Journal of the Society of Arts* says that "the production of wine in France last year was 23,223,600 hectoliters (26¼ gallons), being a diminution of 6,878,500 hectoliters on the previous year, and nearly that amount on the average production of the ten previous years. This decline is attributed not only to the phylloxera, but also to other parasitical attacks on the vine, such as mildew and black rot and the humid temperature of the spring. The deficiency in the production was made up by purchases from other countries of 6,372,000 hectoliters, of which 1,316,000 were from Algeria, 820,000 from Portugal and 92,000 from Italy. Made wines were also produced to the extent of 3,305,000 hectoliters from the marc, with sugar added, and 1,826,000 from raisins. The land under vines is returned at 1,817,787 hectares. The comparative total yield of wine was, for 1888, 30,102,151 hectoliters; for 1889, 23,223,572 hectoliters. The culture of the vine in Algeria continues to increase. There are 91,842 hectares under vines in the three provinces, and the yield of wine was 2,512,198 hectoliters, which is a few hundred hectoliters below the previous year's production, arising from the permanence of the sirocco in July and the intense dryness which resulted therefrom. The production of cider in France last year was but 3,701,342 hectoliters, a decline of 6,000,000 hectoliters compared with the previous year, and nearly 9,000,000 hectolitres below the average of the previous ten years. This decrease is attributed to the excessive rains and late frosts in the spring, which were more detrimental to the apple trees than they were to the vines.

## GILMORE'S PROPHECY.

T. M. Gilmore, the Louisville editor of *Bonjorts*, predicts that "the times and circumstances are hastening the day when Kentucky bourbons will be sold at prices fixed by the value of grain and the expenses of distillation. The well-advertised brands will command premiums, doubtless, but the general run of goods will be sold as spirits are to-day. The consumption will be large, it is true, but profits will be very slim. The jobber will suffer, too. By degrees he will be superseded by firms of small capital and slight expenses, who will supply the retail trade in bond at wholesale prices. Already the margin in handling straight goods is becoming so close that dealers declare there is nothing in them. Of course, such dealers are working hard to substitute single stamp goods, but such an undertaking is not apt to succeed. The double stamp is a sticker, and once it gets a hold it is hard to root it out. Of course, the small dealer will go first, and it will probably be a long time before the larger ones follow, but, unless something occurs to check the course of events, they too must go. In the mean time, we shall continue to do all in our power to urge distillers and dealers to a conservative course, and shall lose no opportunity to throw obstructions in the way of speculators, and of those who cater to the speculative element. There is big money in the Kentucky whisky business, with proper handling, for distillers and dealers, but if production is to be kept up without the least regard to demand, we think it wisdom to get from under."



B. Pyhr.

A. Book.

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## WINE PASTEURIZATION.

Professor Hilgard Makes Further Remarks on the Subject.

Professor Hilgard of the State University has again returned to the discussion of his pet theory on the pasteurization of wines for their conservation. While he offers no new ideas on the subject in the following extract, his remarks will be read with more or less interest by those engaged in the production of wine. In his last bulletin the Professor says:

In view of the irrational prejudices against the treatment of wines by purely physical means—adding nothing and taking nothing away—that have found expression in various ways during late years, while at the same time other operations involving much deeper changes in the wine such as fining, sulphuring, addition of tannin, spirits, addition or removal of acid, etc., are freely recommended and practiced (not to speak of less avowable additions) it seems timely to show how the subject of physical wine treatment is regarded in other countries, especially in those in which the prevalence of climatic conditions similar to ours renders the conservation of dry wines not fortified, a matter of well-recognized and acknowledged difficulty. Greece, Italy, Algeria and South Spain and Portugal have, from this cause, furnished almost none but fortified wines to commerce; only a very careful system of vinification enables Southern (i. e. Mediterranean) France to export some dry wines.

It is idle to pretend that California is or could be exempt from these difficulties, while the vine, olive and orange grow side by side. And so long as the wholesale mode of procedure prevails among our wine makers, but a few can or will bestow upon their product the care that, under the most trying climatic conditions, is alone capable of insuring conservation when perhaps it is to pass the equator twice before reaching the consumer.

While it is right and necessary to discountenance and denounce the use of antiseptics, whether salicylic, boracic, or sulphurous acids, which are objectionable on the score of health alone, it is puerile, at the very least to object to such means as in no way add to, or take anything from the wine, except the noxious organisms and ingredients that are the cause of its danger. The self-constituted guardians of wine-purity on this line simply push the wine maker and merchant to the utmost temptation to the use of antiseptics, by the ill-advised illogical and fanatical outcry against the treatment of wine by physical means for its conservation.

Of course, wines known to have been prepared with all due care, and sufficiently matured, will hereafter, as heretofore, be capable of safe-keeping and shipment without any preventive treatment.

The latest work on vinification published in Europe (1889), by Prof. Bersch of Vienna, contains the following paragraph on the subject of wine-heating:

"The pasteurizing of wines is thus far the only means known by which the wine can in a short time be carried over the period of dangerous changeableness in which it remains so long as it contains dissolved albuminoids or living organisms. It is also the only operation through which, without the aid of extraneous additions, wines can most quickly be brought to the point of maximum development; it is furthermore the most simple and from

every point of view unobjectionable method of imparting to wines such keeping qualities that they may be exposed with absolute safety to prolonged sea voyages under tropical climates. In view of these facts and of its trifling cost, pasteurizing must be considered as one of the most important operations in the treatment of wines; and the apparatus required for carrying it out properly must be considered indispensable in any winery or cellar working for commercial purposes."

Speaking of diseased wines, the same author says:

"With such wines one of two things must be done: Either to discard them as wines and send them to the vinegar factory or still, or to subject them to a treatment that at one blow puts an end to the disease. The only legitimate means of saving wines that have begun to sicken, is to subject them to the heating process, which kills the ferments and leaves the wine in the condition in which it was at the time of the operation."

The last statement may require modification in favor of the electro-magnetic process devised by Dr. Fraser of San Francisco, so far as the killing of the ferments or "sterilization" is concerned. That both processes, when properly carried out, produce a more or less marked effect in the direction of "aging" the wine, is also true. That these changes do not effect injuriously any but the most delicately flavored wines, under the judgment of experts; while among the public at large not one in a hundred will notice anything beyond the fact that the wine is sound and whole, and keeps wonderfully even in half-empty bottles, are points denied chiefly by those who have had no experience in the premises. So long, however, as only wines that have already "gone wrong" are subjected to the process, it will be easy to excite prejudice by finding in them the abnormal tastes they possessed before.

## THE GLASS WORKS.

Negotiations are now pending between the San Francisco Glass Works and the local brewery corporation for the transfer of the glass works to the brewery men. The proposition, it is understood, came from the glass works shortly after the announcement by the brewery corporation that it intended to establish a factory for the manufacture of beer bottles to be used in its business. The already established glass factory would be a nucleus for their proposed establishment, and as such it was offered by its present owners. If the brewery syndicate purchases the glass works and equips them so that good wine bottles can be made, it could easily secure the large trade that now goes to Germany and the east. It is asserted on good authority that there is plenty of the proper material in this State for making first-class bottles, and if the syndicate goes into this branch of business it will doubtless manufacture such goods.

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—Sole Agent For—  
**H. CUVILLIER & FRERE**  
OF PARIS, BORDEAUX, REIMS AND ST. PETERSBURG,  
(Purveyors by appointment to the Imperial Russian Court.)  
SPECIALTY OF FINE BORDEAUX, SAUTERNES AND OLD COGNACS.  
Importer of a few Expressly Selected Brands of  
Barton & Guestier's Clarets, Bouchard pere & fils Burgundies & Sandeman, Buck & Co's (Pemartin) Sherries.



Pure California Wines and Grape Brandies.

# THE SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,

Of San Gabriel, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Are now prepared with a large stock of wines and brandies of their own growth to supply the trade and the market generally. This Company owns the largest vineyard in the world, covering over 2,500 acres. They have held their wines and brandies for several years in their own cellars, and do not offer any of their product until it has become properly matured. Their large stock of matured wines and brandies thus accumulated is now open to the purchaser. All goods under their trade mark are warranted pure and unadulterated. Being the successors to B. D. WILSON & Co., and to J. DE BARTH SHORB, they have become possessors of the "SHORB" BRAND OF BRANDY, and "MOUND VINEYARD" WINE. Correspondence solicited.

MARSHALL, SPELLMAN & CO.,  
No. 5 New York and Brooklyn Bridge Vault.  
Frankfort Street, N. Y.

J. DE BARTH SHORB,  
President San Gabriel Wine Co.  
San Gabriel, Cal.

J. Gundlach Chas. Bundschu.



VINEYARD, PROPRIETORS, SONOMA.

MARKET & SECOND ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.  
NEW YORK OFFICE:  
52 WARREN STREET.

# A. WERNER & CO., New York.



SPARKLING WINE

# ONLY.

# CALIFORNIA WINE GROWER'S UNION,

—PURE—

# California Wines and Brandies

116 Battery Street and Cor. Sutter and Grant Ave,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

H. H. HARRIS, M. L. REYNOLDS, THOS. KINGSTON.

# HARRIS, KINGSTON & REYNOLDS,

WINE GROWERS, DISTILLERS AND  
Dealers in PURE CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES,



VINEYARDS & CELLARS:  
Rutherford,  
Napa Co., Cal.

VAULTS:  
Nos. 123-127 Eddy Street,  
UNDER HACKMEIER'S HOTEL,  
San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN H. WISE, Pres. H. T. SCOTT, Vice-Pres. CHAS. H. FROST, Gen'l Mgr. C. S. FRENLE, Sec'y.

# Union Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Co.

Manufacture the finest quality of plain, moulded or ornamented Pressed Brick, Architectural Terra Cotta, Fire Proofing, Paving Tile; also, Red, Brown and Black Mortar.

WORKS,  
Vallejo, California.

GENERAL OFFICE,  
Room 31, Flood Building, San Francisco.



## TRADE NOTES.

A. Lachman of Lachman & Jacobi, is expected back from his European trip before many months.

Franklin Walden, of Walden & Co., left New York on the 12th ult for Europe where he expects to remain two months.

Chinese merchants imported 336 packages of Chinese wines on the steamer China from Hongkong on the 20th inst.

Sanders & Co., have completed a distilling plant for a distiller of Champerico. It is to be used in the distillation of rum and other spirits.

E. Marum, formerly connected with Alfred Greenebaum & Co., is now traveling for S. Lachman & Co., and looking after the trade in New York and Boston.

Charles Baudsch, Viticultural Commissioner for the San Francisco district and of the firm of J. Gundlach & Co., is spending his vacation at Rhinefarm, Sonoma.

The spring '81 Mattingly rye is owned by a single firm in New York and is held at the golden price of \$12 per gallon. It is said to be a veritable nectar and ought to be at this price.

The Pacific Copper Works have just finished a fine still for Walden & Co., of Geyserville, who are doubling the capacity of their distilleries this season in order to meet the increased demand for "Walden Cognac."

A. G. Chauche recently shipped twenty cases of his Mont Rogue gold medal wines to "California on Wheels," for sampling, and has since received large numbers of letters from the east praising the quality of the wine.

John H. O'Brien, who was formerly engaged in the wholesale liquor trade in Stockton, Cal., has purchased a half interest in the wholesale liquor house of M. W. Watson & Co., 474 11th street, Oakland.

Herman Bohman of Kohler & Frohling, returned to New York on the 21st inst after a short business trip to this coast. Mr. Bohman is one of the firmest believers in the future of California wines in the eastern market.

Kuhls, Schwarke & Co., are gaining an enviable reputation by reason of the high quality of the goods they handle. They cater to the best class of trade and deal in the finest goods that can be obtained. In these facts is the secret of their success.

The J. G. Mattingly Company have sued out an injunction against B. D. Mattingly to prevent his using the name Mattingly on whisky. The name and brand were bought by the company and they will offer every possible legal objection to their use by any other distiller.

Isaac De Turk is a frequent visitor to San Francisco since his election as President of the Viticultural Commissioners. His local agency under the direction of C. M. Mann is doing remarkably well and equally favorable reports come from his New York agent, F. W. Hayne.

Lachman & Jacobi have recently considerably extended their already large trade in New Orleans and the south generally. They are convinced that the New Orleans market offers unusual inducements to the native wine trade and have not been slow in taking advantage of the situation.

I. De Turk, who is one of the best posted men in the State on the situation,

states that from his personal observation he finds that the interior wine cellars contain less wine than at any time during the past four years. This being the case, he says the wine producers will be in a much better situation to handle their wine than they have been for some time past.

Geo. West & Son report that they have increased the capacity of their distillery one-third and will be able to distill the wine from 3000 tons or more, of grapes. Mr. Geo. West thinks that by reason of the improved methods and increased experience of the distillers, the brandy to be produced this year will be of better quality than in any previous year.

Kolb & Denhard are introducing their own brand of straight Kentucky sour mash whisky, which is known as "Nonpareil." It is a fine quality of goods and is produced by one of the largest and most famous distilling companies in the Blue Grass region. It is certain to meet with a popular reception. Messrs. Kolb & Denhard report business as highly satisfactory for this season of the year.

Mr. Albert Lachman, of S. Lachman & Co., returned last week from a trip to California. While there he visited some of the principal vineyards of the State, and made several selections of choice old wines, besides going through their home stock of over 2,500,000 gallons. Mr. Lachman says that their patrons may be assured of receiving finer wines than have been hitherto shipped from California.—*Bonforts.*

The *Spirit Journal* of Cincinnati, pays the following compliment to R. Raphael, who represents the REVIEW in Pennsylvania and northwestern New York:

Among the distinguished looking men on 'change one day last week was Mr. R. Raphael, of Pittsburgh, who represents in the Smoky city the enterprising Queen city firm of Hoffheimer Bros. Mr. Raphael is a genial enterprising gentleman, thorough in his methods, and popular with the trade. These qualities entitle him to the sobriquet of the "A 1 salesman" that his acquaintances have honored him with.

Shafter Howard, who was one of the leading spirits in the American Concentrated Must Company, the corporation which built the must-condensing establishment at Geyserville, has noted an opportunity for again operating the factory. In view of the almost total failure of the eastern grape crop, the must should be in demand at all the wineries of New York, Ohio, Missouri and Virginia. If sufficient inducements are offered by eastern wine makers the concentrator will be run.

P. A. Lamping has bought the interest of his former partner Geo. H. Corbin, in the agency for the Los Gatos and Saratoga Wine Company, conducted under the firm name of Lamping & Corbin. Mr. Lamping will conduct the business at the same place, No. 478 10th street, Oakland, under the firm name of P. A. Lamping & Co. The business of the firm is improving steadily and Mr. Lamping is satisfied that he will succeed in building up a fine trade for the wines and brandies of the Los Gatos Wine Company.

Wm. Melzer, of Joseph Melzer & Co., returned last month from a three months' business trip through the East and West. He reports the trade in California wines on the increase in all the Eastern cities. While absent he established agencies for his house in all the large centers of trade. He says he was surprised at the extent of the circulation of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT

REVIEW in the East, as he found it in the counting-rooms of wholesalers wherever he went. We might add to Mr. Melzer's remarks the statement that the REVIEW's already large circulation is growing at a fast rate.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Mount Howell Wine Vaults, Dunlevy & Molony proprietors, this city. The firm handles the excellent wines of the Mount Howell Vineyards in Napa county, for which, during the past four years, they have created a fine market. The demand for these wines is growing steadily, as their merits recommend them to all who desire a good, sound, well-made wine. The Mount Howell Wine Vaults are among the best equipped in the city, and Messrs. Dunlevy & Molony will be pleased to have the trade and public call and examine their goods. They are young and energetic business men, and we predict for them their full share of success.

Col. E. H. Taylor Jr., proprietor of "Old Taylor," and Mayor of Frankfort, has been elected Vice-President of the Kentucky and Cumberland Railroad Company. It is safe to say, however, that these honors do not afford him one-half the satisfaction he has experienced as a result of the recent controversy over the question of the over-production of Kentucky whiskies. Colonel Taylor armed with an official indorsement of his position, is said to be dancing a blue-grass scalp dance over the remains of his late disputants. At any rate their over-production scalp-locks are now ornamenting Colonel Taylor's lodge-pole at Frankfort, and the former owners thereof are wondering how it all happened.

Fred W. Hayne, commission merchant and New York agent for I. De Turk, has issued a circular announcing that he is making arrangements for "a trade auction sale of California wines and brandies to take place in New York city about the middle of October," at which the names of the growers, the vintage and the type of wine will be given. Mr. Hayne's references are R. G. Dunn & Co., and Bradstreet & Co. We do not think the time has come when successful auction sales of California wines can be held in New York or any other city of this country. The principal result of such a sale will doubtless be a further demoralization of the wine market.

There is no better posted man in the San Francisco trade, on sumptuary laws than Charles W. Fore of the firm of Spruance, Stanley & Co. Those who see in him only the quiet, reserved gentleman, will be surprised to know that he is an encyclopedia of facts relating to such laws and is equipped with a host of unanswerable arguments to show the fallacy of measures of this kind. Like all other thinking men in the trade he believes in the reasonable regulation of the liquor traffic, and in line with all sensible people he thinks that the law-makers, Municipal, State or National, have no right to restrict the privileges of citizens as to what they shall drink or eat, and he has a wealth of arguments to back up his opinions.

It is high time that the courts took a hand in stopping the infringement of trade marks of wines and liquors in this city. The imposition of spurious goods on the public and the injury to legitimate trade thereby, is becoming altogether too common in San Francisco. In fact it would be hard

to find a popular brand of whisky or imported wine that has not a counterfeit on the market. As will be seen in our advertising columns A. P. Hotaling & Co., Pacific coast agents for the celebrated "J. H. Cutter" whisky are the latest sufferers in this respect and have been compelled to notify the public that irresponsible parties are tampering with the "Cutter" trade mark and selling a spurious article. The guilty parties will be discovered and when they are Messrs. Hotaling & Co., promise to punish them to the full extent of the law.

The attention of the Pacific coast and Eastern trade is called to the advertisement of the Natoma Vineyard Company, which appears in this issue. The company, of which Charles Webb Howard of the Spring Valley Water Company is President, owns one of the largest vineyards in the State—1500 acres—at Natoma, near Sacramento. The vineyard is a young one, planted with the finest varieties of foreign vines, and yielded its first crop last season, when 500,000 gallons of wine were produced. Considerable attention is paid by the company to the distillation of brandy, and as only pure wine is used in the production of the distillate, a good clean brandy of even excellence is made, for which there is a ready market. The wine making is under the supervision of H. A. Pellet, a gentleman whose methods as a cellar master have given him a high reputation. Recently the vineyard business became so important that it was found necessary to separate it from the Natoma Water and Mining Company, and was re-organized with D. Henshaw Ward as General Manager. Mr. Ward is a popular gentleman and an able man of business, and we predict a bright and prosperous future for the Natoma Vineyard Company under his management. The company produces red and white wines and brandies, and their products are certain to meet with a favorable reception.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the trade and producers of wine and brandy, to the advertisement of the Overland Freight Transfer Company, which appears elsewhere. It is the largest institution of the kind on the coast and one of the principal branches of the company's business is the storage of wine and brandy. The company are owners of Special Bonded Warehouse No. 6, situated in the center of the wine cellar district and offer numerous and substantial inducements to those desiring wine or brandy storage. Among these are free cartage from the depot to the warehouse; the keeping of cooperage in good order at cost; brandy or wine stored there is in the market and may be sold at any time. The establishment is always dry and clean, is kept well ventilated and at an even temperature. The insurance on grape brandy is nine-tenths of one per cent and storage charges are moderate. This is the largest bonded warehouse in the United States for the storage of domestic brandies and wines, a fact that will be well understood when it is known that it contained on July 1st, 273,627 gallons of brandy which is nearly one-half of the total quantity of brandy in bond in the entire first district. The institution is under the personal supervision of Superintendent Collins, a circumstance which insures the best possible service to patrons of the company. Wine and brandy for shipment or storage consigned care of O. F. T. Co. will receive proper attention.



## PITTSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

## Items of Interest From The Land of Fine Ryes.

PITTSBURGH July 15, 1890.

The usual midsummer dullness affects all trade and the Pennsylvania rye whisky market is no exception to the rule. It is at a standstill and no doubt will so remain until the fall trade sets in. There will be not only a revival of activity but prospects point to an advance in prices also. The distilleries are not running, but a shut-down during the heated months is quite customary. The opening month of September will witness a resumption of operations to fill orders received from the trade for fall of '90 and spring of '91 goods. All indications are that trade will be good and healthy with an important increase in the rye trade.

It is announced that the firm of Hoffheimer Bros., Cincinnati, have secured full control of the "W. B. Samuels & Co." sour mash whisky. There has always been a good demand for these goods since they were introduced to the trade. Under the control of such active, pushing and reliable people they will grow in popularity. Their circular appeared in the last REVIEW.

R. Raphael has just returned from a business trip and reports trade good with an active demand for the "White Mills" bourbon and rye whiskies. The firm have nothing except a few '90s for sale, but he says they have a large stock of Pennsylvania ryes which they are carrying for age.

Mr. South of the Vandegrift Distilling Co., says they are sold up for this year. Though young in the trade they are pushers.

A. J. Sunstein is surely making his management of the "Thompson" whisky tell. It is advancing in popularity under his efficient guidance.

A. Hanour, of the Hamburger Co., has crossed the pond and will spend considerable time in Europe. We wish him a pleasant journey, and a safe return home where he has hosts of friends.

E. Weiler of Weiler Bros has been in Philadelphia placing Moore's celebrated brand in the hands of first-class distributors. They are first-class goods and the trade recognize the "Moore" brand as a leader.

H. H. Livingston says the "Dillinger" of '87 and '88 are not to be purchased as holders refuse to sell except to the strictly consumptive trade. We can vouch for this.

A. W. Mauk of the "Overholt" has returned from an extended trip through Kentucky. It was a tour of investigation, having in view a study of recent improvements in whiskies. You can bet if there is any chance to improve whisky he will be among the first to take it and make the rifle. No flies on him.

R. Raphael has started to Philadelphia and other eastern points in the interest of Hoffheimer Bros of Cincinnati.

The "Finch" brands seem to be holding their own.

Gnokenheimers are all sold up to July '91. Why not?

The rebate from the Cattle and Distilling Company makes the dealers howl. Can you blame them?

E. Spellman of Marshall, Spellman & Co., was in the city a few days ago. He is a hustler.

The Sonoma Wine and Brandy Co., are doing a nice trade in this section. They have one of the best salesmen in the business though.

T. Barrett, of Barrett & Co., prune juice, was here recently and met with marked success. He is selling lots of it.

Sol. Block, of Elias Block & Sons has been here looking up his trade.

Mr. Gates of W. W. Johnson & Co., called around looking after the interests of the firm in general and we presume for orders in particular.

W. H. Hoppe of the Union Distilling Co., seems to keep in the swim, but thinks the hot weather is hard on the whisky trade. Hoppe, we agree with you, without a rebate.

Mr. Adler, of Adler, Roedelheim & Co., is spending his vacation at Atlantic city.

Bennett Jr. of Bennett Bros, has returned from Saratoga Springs and reports having had a splendid time.

The trade are waking up to the fact that the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the paper for their use. It will beyond doubt, secure a good patronage in this section from both subscribers and and advertisers. It speaks for itself on its merits—a live paper not afraid to tell the truth in the interests of the trade, without deviation for either friend or foe. We will soon have a love-feast. There will be a shaking up of dry bones in the whiskies of this section.

There is a big demand for rye malt gin made by the Hoffheimer Bros. Those who are using them declare them to be as good as any imported.

Meadville Distilling Company are increasing their capacity, a good indication of public appreciation. 'Rah for Meadville.

E. T. Cooper, Alleghany, Pa., is making the best bitters produced in this country. They are the Boss Boonekamp Maag Bitters. The doctor has made them as nearly perfect as anything can be hoped for among mankind.

Abe Weiler of Weiler Bros, has gone to Cleveland, O. The people will no doubt be anxious to buy the celebrated "Moore" pure rye. This is the same "Tom Moore" pure rye that the Government of the United States bought in preference to any other brand inspected. Abe is a very "slick" salesman.

Max Kaufman, representing Weiler Bros, in Philadelphia reports trade there good.

A. J. Sunstein of the Thompson Distilling Co., has returned from an extensive trip through New York State where he was successful in selling his production. We know he will get to the home-plate.

BORAX.

## THE GRAPE GROWERS AND WINE MAKERS.

The Directors of the Grape Growers and Wine Makers' Association met on July 17th at Platts Hall. The resignation of G. H. Maxwell as Secretary was accepted and Clarence J. Wetmore was appointed in his place. J. B. J. Portal of San Jose and George Hussman of Napa county were appointed delegates to the World's Fair Convention to be held in this city in September. No date was set for a future meeting and the Directors adjourned to the call of the chair.

DON'T BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY other Musical Instrument without first writing to or visiting Kohler & Chase, 1041 Market Street, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers in this line on the coast. They have all grades of instruments and sell very close for cash or on installments. This is an old reliable firm that has a gilt edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always guaranteeing satisfaction.



**C. HOLTUM & CO.**  
GROWERS AND DEALERS  
IN  
CALIFORNIA  
**WINES & BRANDIES**  
409 SANSOME STREET.  
San Francisco, Cal.  
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of: PEDRO VALDEZ: PINEAPPLE WINE - ACAPULCO, MEXICO

## Frederick Hollender &amp; Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1865.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Imported Kaiser, Culmbach, Erlanger, Pilsen,  
Muncheu Augustiner and Tivoli Beer.

115 and 119 Elm Street, New York, and  
179 and 181 Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill.

P. S.—If desired, our goods can be ordered in small lots from Chicago and shipped together with carload shipments of beer by Milwaukee and St. Louis breweries.

Chas. A. Zinkand, Sole Agent for San Francisco.

JOHN LUTGEN.

## WICHMAN &amp; LUTGEN,

H. P. WICHMAN.

Importers of

Wines and

Liquors.

Manufacturers and Proprietors of

Dr. Foerster's  
ALPINE STOMACH BITTERS



318-20 Clay St,

Bet. Front &amp; Battery.

SAN FRANCISCO.

D. V. B. HENARIE.

## E. MARTIN &amp; CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

Liquor Merchants,

408 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.,

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

J. F. Cutter and Argonaut Old Bourbons.

## HIRSCHLER &amp; CO.

Wine and Liquor Merchants,

PROPRIETORS SUMMIT VINEYARD, Napa Co., Cal.,

212 214-216 Sansome Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



New York Office, 181 Hudson Street.

Established in New York City 1858.

**RICHARD GRANT,****COOPERAGE STOCK**

Of Every Description

For Slack and Tight Barrel Work.

Coopers' Hardware, Nails, Staples, Hoop Iron, Etc.; also  
Coopers' Tools, Tress Hoops.

ALL ORDERS FOR READY MADE WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

**JOHN A. KOSTER,**  
Manager.**YARD, COR. 7th and KING STS.**  
San Francisco, Cal.**JESSE MOORE WHISKIES,**

— DIRECT FROM —

**Louisville, Kentucky.**

We have fully established the reputation of these whiskies on the Pacific Coast, and we guarantee them as represented—

**STRICTLY PURE.**

— When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit at —

LOUISVILLE OR SAN FRANCISCO BY

**MOORE, HUNT & CO.,**

SOLE AGENTS PACIFIC COAST,

404 Front Street, - - San Francisco, Cal.

Largest Distillers  
of Pure Brandy  
in the World.**WALDEN**

Trade

**COGNAC**

Mark.

Distilleries:  
Geyserville and  
St. Helena, Cal.**WALDEN.**

This Brandy, made after the French formula, from selected fresh grapes, has been successfully introduced, and is now regularly sold in the principal markets of Europe, in competition with French Cognac. Official German and English chemists have pronounced it the purest Brandy which comes to their markets.

It is especially suited for the drug trade and others, where purity is demanded. While abroad these goods successfully compete, paying same duties as the French, the American buyer has the advantage in price, between the Internal Revenue tax assessed here and the custom duties on foreign brandies. Samples will be sent on application.

**WALDEN & CO.,**

EASTERN OFFICE: 41 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.

Geyserville, Sonoma Co., Cal.

ESTABLISHED

1864.

**A. FINKE'S****WIDOW,**Manufacturers of  
**CALIFORNIA****FIRST PREMIUM  
CHAMPAGNES**

Absolutely Pure.

Gold Seal,  
Carte Blanche,  
Imperial.OFFICE:  
809 MONTGOMERY ST.,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
Telephone 5024.First Premium for Gold Seal Best  
California Champagnes Awarded by the  
State Fair, 1889, and wherever ex-  
hibited.

Still Making Boxes At The Old Stand,

314 SPEAR ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

**HOBBS, WALL & CO.,**

—Manufacturers of Every Variety of—

**BOXES**All kinds of Boxes on hand and made to order with  
promptness. Wine and Liquor Cases a Specialty.

REDWOOD CARGOES SAWED TO ORDER.



## NOTES.

During the three weeks ending July 3rd 86,125 gallons of wine were shipped from Mountain View, Santa Clara county.

In Chicago the fight is on between the English brewery syndicate and the individual brewers. Prices have been cut from \$6 to \$3.50 per barrel and will doubtless go lower.

The Town Trustees of Berkeley have raised the quarterly liquor license from \$25 to \$100 per quarter. Drinking places must remain closed from 11 P.M. to 7 A.M., and not open on Sunday.

It is reported that in the Pomona valley the wine yield will be less than last year owing to the fact that many vineyards have been uprooted to make way for orange and lemon trees. Bye and bye wine will be up and oranges down and then the latter will give way to vines.

Is liquid hell a fit article of commerce or not? That seems to be the question that is confronting the American people.—*The Voice*.

From the anxious manner in which the editor of the *Voice* makes the inquiry we judge that he got hold of the wrong bottle.

The wine and brandy men of California should lend their assistance in securing the nomination of W. W. Morrow or E. B. Pond for Governor. Either of these gentlemen would be acceptable in the Chair of State, and could be depended upon as friends to the viticultural and vinicultural industries.

The Los Angeles papers and the friends of J. De Barth Shorb, of the San Gabriel Wine Company, are talking of that gentleman as a possible candidate for Congress from the Sixth District. Mr. Shorb would make a strong candidate and an able Congressman and we would like to see him elected.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of *Wine, Spirit and Beer*, London, and find it a most excellent journal. It is one of the best edited trade papers in the world, and therefore contains a large amount of original matter, technical and otherwise, of great value to the trade and those engaged in the production of wine, spirit or beer.

The prospects are good for the re-nomination of McKenna for Congress. We hope the convention from his district will have the good sense to nominate him for the office. He has made a record as an industrious worker in the interest of the State, and is now in a position to do far more service for California than any other man that could be named in his district. McKenna has labored earnestly in the interest of the wine and brandy men of the State, and we feel safe in saying that they would like to see him returned to Congress. He has the best wishes of the *Review* for success.

The customs administrative bill recently signed by President Harrison is a measure of great importance to that branch of the trade which handles exported and re-imported whiskies and to importers of and dealers in foreign liquors. It provides for a full three-years' bonded period, without any penalty of any kind, on American whiskies sent abroad and returned, and extends the same conditions as to custody in bond to all foreign importations of liquors. It has been the custom to permit only goods sent abroad and re-imported, or imported from foreign countries, to have but one year to remain in customs warehouses, and if not tax-paid at the expiration of that time two additional years' bonded custody has been permitted, but a penalty of ten per cent for each year imposed. The new bill does away with that penalty. This concession will increase the value of goods stored abroad and will encourage the exportation of American whiskies.

## AMONG THE PRODUCERS.

I. and L. Ivancovich are building a large winery near Cedar Park, Santa Clara county.

The *Napa Register* reports that not one-third of the quantity of wine grapes gathered last year will be gathered this season in that county. This will be largely due to the hot wave of last spring.

The attention of wine makers is called to the advertisement of Paré Bros., manufacturers of "Le Merveilleux" wine press. In it they notify the public that they have been granted a perpetual injunction against parties who have been infringing their patent, and they warn all parties against purchasing and using a wine press in which such infringement is made, under penalty of a suit for damages. The particulars will be found in their advertisement.

The Los Angeles *Herold* says: "Mr. Chas. F. Oldham has just left Southern California for his home, after having made a thorough inspection of the vineyards and the vintages of the State. He found eight varieties of clarets made in California, which he without reserve pronounced to be superior to any of the chateaux vintages of France. He stated that California wines in England were growing in favor constantly, and it was the growing demand for them which caused his visit to this State. While here he bought largely of Southern California brandies and port, and made arrangements which will greatly increase the local wine makers' market."

The unusually cold weather which has prevailed during most of the present month is said to have retarded to a considerable extent the ripening of fruits, more especially so with grapes. One of our wide-awake men informs us, however, that the backwardness of the season is not fraught with any danger other than the possibility of the grapes not containing the requisite amount of sugar. None of our vineyardists appear to entertain any pessimistic views on the situation, but all say the yield will be large and there is no doubt of sufficient warm weather at the proper time to satisfactorily mature the crop. The only concern which worries them at present is as to whether they can or cannot command remunerative prices for their product.—*St. Helena Reflector*.

The July crop report from the Agricultural Department, Washington, contains the following regarding the California grape crop. "Grapes have stood the weather better than any other fruit, and, from the latest reports, it seems that the mysterious vine disease of the south has run its course. The vineyards seem to be reviving in the raisin growing districts. Large and new plantations have been made and they are preparing for a large crop. In the northern counties, where the best wines are produced, the phylloxera is making heavy inroads, and the only remedy is the planting of American trees; but, owing to negligence, and also to the low prices of grapes and wines the past few years, many of the vineyards are in a deplorable condition, being either destroyed by the phylloxera or abandoned by the owners. Wherever the vines are healthy and well cultivated they look better and more vigorous than they have for many years. The promise is a full average crop."

I. DE TURK,  
WINES AND BRANDIES,

BRANDY,  
ANGELICA,  
ZINFANDEL,  
HOCK,  
PORT,  
TOKAY,

CLARET,  
SAUTERNE,  
SHERRY,  
MUSCAT,  
RIESLING,  
CUTEDEL:

VINEYARDS AND CELLARS:

Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, Cal.

BRANCH:

212 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

C. M. MANN, Manager

New York Office. - - - 22-24 Monroe Street.

## C. CARPY &amp; CO.,

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Information has lately reached this agency to the effect that irresponsible parties, hailing from the Eastern States, and to us unknown, are in this city for the purpose of tampering with legitimate business in the above whiskies. They represent themselves, we are informed, agents-at-large of C. P. Moorman, Louisville, Kentucky, owner of the Cutter trade mark, and have received and swindled several persons, foisting upon them, in his name, a spurious and comparatively worthless article of whisky.

We, therefore, as sole agents of C. P. Moorman in California, and throughout the Pacific Coast, deem it proper, for the protection of the public generally, to issue this caution, and to put people on their guard against such mendacious and dishonest interlopers.

Regular dealers with this agency have not been deceived by the false representations made.

We also give notice that immediate steps will be taken to find out those who perpetrate this wrong, and, in every instance, prosecution under the law governing such cases will follow discovery.

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AND VITICULTURE.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class west of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States. In the territory lying west of the Rocky mountains it has no equal as an advertising medium for the wine and liquor trade.

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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 30, 1890

### PITTSBURGH AGENT,

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190 Wylie Ave, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Northwestern New York.

### AGENTS WANTED.

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**CHICAGO, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE.**

Parties engaged in the wine and spirit trade preferred. For particulars address, R. M. Wood & Co., publishers, San Francisco, California.

### THE REVIEW STILL GROWS.

Increased business has again made it necessary to enlarge the Review notwithstanding the dullness of the summer season. The pressure on the reading columns was great in the last issue, and with this number the Review appears with twenty-eight pages instead of twenty-four as heretofore.

The growth of the Review is steady and is due to the appreciation in which the journal is held by the trade, east and west, as well as by the producers in the interior of California. The Review is the only recognized authority on California wines and as such commands the support of the trade of the United States. In the last

ten months the REVIEW has grown from sixteen to twenty-eight pages. Its advance has been steady and sure, and the substantial support which is accorded it warrants the prediction that it is destined in the near future to be one of the great wine and spirit trade journals of the world.

### THE MARKET.

**CALIFORNIA WINES.**—The situation is unchanged, dullness being the chief feature of the market for both dry and sweet wines, with no prospect of a change for the better, until the cool weather comes. From present indications it is thought that prices for grapes will rule about the same as last year, except in districts where the weather permits of drying the product, and in such places prices will be much higher. The trade and some of the leading producers are somewhat worried over the fact that large quantities of grapes are being contracted for to be dried and forwarded to eastern wine makers to be used in the fabrication of wine. Should this wine go into consumption as eastern wine, no particular harm will be done, but if it is placed on the market as a California product, great injury will be done the wine industry of this State. It is therefore to be hoped that the brick vineyardists of New York and Chicago will market their vile product under any other name than that of California.

Exports by sea for the month to date were 338,920 gallons, of which 264,293 gallons went to New York and 74,637 gallons to foreign countries. Overland shipments were about the same. Receipts of wine from the interior cellars during the fortnight aggregated 549,110 gallons.

**CALIFORNIA BRANDY.**—The market is healthy, with a steady and growing demand and good prospects for the future. Considerable interest is being manifested in the proposition to provide for exporting a large quantity of brandy to Germany, particulars of which will be found in another column. The offer is considered a fair one, and with the prices that rule in the German markets, a good profit ought to be realized upon brandy exported upon such terms. Should the plan be successfully carried out there will have to be a largely increased brandy product to meet the demand. Exports of brandy for June were light aggregating but 7277 gallons. During the fortnight receipts of brandy from the interior were 17,940 gallons.

**KENTUCKY BOURBONS.**—The general whisky trade is quiet, as is usual at this time of the year, and many of the dealers as a consequence, are seeking recreation in the mountains and at the seaside. However, prices continue firm and the demand is fair, particularly for straight goods, which appear to be rapidly gaining a more prominent position in this market.

**YES.**—Both eastern and western are faring well for the season. Prices are stiff and an unusual demand of late has pretty well cleared out the stocks on hand in this city. The future for these goods looks well.

Imports of whisky and spirits for the first twenty-eight days of July were 3039 barrels.

### TANK-CARS FOR WINE.

At the suggestion of Commissioner John T. Doyle, the Viticultural Commission are now investigating the important question of the transportation of wine by rail in tank cars built for that special purpose. The object of such transportation is the great saving in cooerage and the freight on the same. Tank cars are now successfully used in Europe for the shipment of wine in bulk, and there appears to be no reason why they could not be profitably employed in this country. The question is certainly one worthy of thorough investigation.

### BIG OFFER TO BRANDY DISTILLERS

Herman Bendel, of the Natoma Wine Company, who is now in Germany, has authorized his agent, J. W. Nelson, to make, in behalf of Mr. Bendel, a very important proposition to the brandy distillers of this State. After careful investigation of the subject, Mr. Bendel has satisfied himself that there is an extensive market in Germany for California brandy, and is willing to back his judgment by the investment of a large sum of money. He believes that that market will easily take 500,000 gallons of our brandy, and on this basis he makes the following offer: To any distiller who will deliver his brandy free on ship-board in this city Mr. Bendel will make an advance of twenty-five cents per gallon and pay the freight to Bremen, which amounts to six cents per gallon. On its arrival at Bremen, the brandy will be stored in the bonded warehouse of Bremen, the storage being but one per cent per gallon a year. For his advances on brandy shipments Mr. Bendel will charge the moderate interest of seven per cent per annum, and will act as commission merchant by selling the brandy at any time upon the order of the consignor. Or, if desired, the brandy can be re-shipped from Bremen to New York, for sale in the latter market, at a cost of six cents a gallon, freight.

The price of brandy in Bremen and the principal markets of Germany is from seventy-five to eighty cents per gallon, in bond, a figure that with transportation and insurance charges deducted is much better than rules in the market on this coast. The duty on foreign brandy in Germany is about \$1.58 per gallon, and this would be paid by the purchaser in the Bremen or other German markets.

The offer looks like a very favorable one, and as Mr. Bendel is willing to advance on such brandy consignments an aggregate sum of \$150,000, including advances and freight, the distillers of this State may feel confident that he knows what he is about. The gentleman is a member of one of the largest commercial houses on the Pacific coast, is a thorough, careful business man, and has undoubtedly found that the demand in the German market for brandies of the quality of those produced on this coast, fully justifies him in making the offer outlined above.

The brandy distillers of California will certainly give this matter their careful consideration, and should they find that there is a reasonable profit in exporting their product to Europe they will be very willing to accept the terms of Mr. Bendel's offer.

If it is found that there is a reliable and profitable market in Germany for such a large amount of brandy, the distilling industry of this State will be given an impetus which will result in the distillation of a much larger quantity of brandy than has hitherto been produced in this State. At the same time the wine industry would enjoy a corresponding degree of increased prosperity.

### DRIED GRAPES BOOMING.

The experiment of drying wine grapes during the past two years has not been a failure although low prices were the rule. This statement is based on the fact that there is a sharp demand for dried grapes of this class at the present time. One of the largest firms in the United States, dealing in dried fruits, and having headquarters in San Francisco is making con-

tracts for dried wine grapes of this season's product at three and one-quarter cents per pound and there is good reason to believe that the figures will go to three and one-half cents before the vintage begins.

At the price quoted, the producer would receive on the average an equivalent of \$16 per ton for ordinary red grapes, a price which will return a fair profit on the production. At any rate a great many contracts are being made at these figures in all parts of the State and particularly in those districts where the climate permits of curing the grapes in good shape. A large quantity of grapes have been sold in this manner in Alameda county for delivery this fall and we are informed by a leading producer of Fresno that the bulk of the wine grapes of that district have been contracted for and will be dried.

If the present rate of contracting crops for drying purposes continues, there will be a shortage in the wine product this fall that will be a surprise to those who are figuring on a wine yield of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons. However, a shortage in the '90 vintage could hardly be regarded as a calamity, considering the present situation.

Considerable anxiety exists among members of the California wine trade, lest the large quantity of dried wine grapes now being contracted for be used in the East for the fabrication of wine. We have received assurances from the firm that is making the majority of the contracts, that the dried grapes are for the grocery trade of the East, and will go into consumption as a food product in the place of more costly raisins.

### TOTE FAIR NEIGHBOR.

The so-called Sweet Wine bill which had been made part of the McKinley Tariff bill, and as such had successfully passed the House was struck out by the Senate Finance Committee. The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW deplores the defeat of the bill and alleges as a cause "that the necessary money had not been forthcoming," and that the bill "had to take its chances." We fail to understand why money should have been required to pass this bill. The measure should stand or fall on its merits.

The above, which is from the *Wine and Spirit Gazette*, of New York, does not quote the Review properly. What we did say was that it was to be regretted that the necessary money had not been forthcoming to employ some able attorney in Washington to look after the interests of the Sweet Wine bill. Tote fair, neighbor *Gazette*. The only inference to be drawn from your article is that we regretted the lack of money to subsidize Congress, all of which is entirely incorrect. It is true that the measure should stand or fall on its merits, and it had plenty of merit to support it, but a bill that goes before a Congressional Committee without an able champion to bring up its good points for consideration, is doomed to defeat. This is because of the fact that such a committee is as blind to the merits of a strange bill as a clam is to the beauties of nature, unless the measure has some politics in it. The Sweet Wine bill was loaded with red-hot politics, a circumstance which will probably be discovered when the wine men of California vote at the next election.

We may be mistaken, but we suspect that the slaughter of the bill was encouraged by the Peoria institution, which is just now trying to "buck and gag" the wholesale wine and liquor trade of the United States.



**JUGGLING WITH FACTS.**

Mr. Gavin B. High, the young man who does the advance work for "California on Wheels," if correctly reported by the Chicago papers, has allowed his tongue to take to undue liberty with facts and his fertile fancy to run riot. Listen to what the young man is reported to have said to the *Mail* reporter:

Mr. High told an interesting story about these wines. Producers are not allowed to doctor their wines, inspectors coming around at unexpected moments and testing them. They have been known to empty whole hogsheds of wine found to be slightly adulterated. Many of the biggest producers have made efforts to secure from the legislature the required permission to adulterate their wines, but thus far they have been unsuccessful. "Hence," said Mr. High, "I can truthfully say that all the wines sent from California are absolutely pure. Fully one-half of our wines are sent to France, labeled, and re-shipped to New York and other cities, where they are sold as the best French wines. In France there is a law which gives the dealers permission to adulterate their wines, and when our wines get back here they are far from being pure."

For superiority as a sample of unadulterated rot and of idiotic mistatement of fact, the above is entitled to the first, second and third prizes. Mr. High has succeeded in avoiding a statement of fact in every instance. There is no operative law compelling the production of pure wine; there are no wine inspectors, and consequently no wine was ever damped because it was adulterated. There is no inducement to sophisticate wine in California, because the pure article is too low-priced. Furthermore the Legislature has never been asked to enact a law permitting wine adulteration. In short, the young man's assertions are all eminently incorrect, and what is worse they are calculated to injure the California wine industry. This, we believe, was not the object of the State Board of Trade when that body invited the producers and wine dealers of California to equip one of the cars with exhibits of the wines and brandies of this State.

In view of the above facts the State Board of Trade should confine Mr. High to statements of fact, which, in the case of California products, are strong enough, and if he cannot control his imagination in the interest of truth, he should be recalled and some one appointed in his place who is qualified to handle the important work of that position. As an "advance agent" he is evidently a failure; but as an advanced perverter of facts he is a success.

**WORKING IN THE DARK.**

The National Temperance Conference is endeavoring to unite the various antagonistic temperance elements of the country upon a common platform. This sounds strange as it would naturally be supposed that the friends of temperance would experience no difficulty in combining for concerted harmonious action. That such is not the fact is due largely to the radical and autocratic attitude of the prohibitionists, who demand total prohibition or nothing, and who look with disfavor upon any temperance work not strictly in line with their own theory of temperance reform. There is one form of effort about which no sincere friends of temperance ought to disagree. The personal appeal of individuals to their friends and neighbors, the earnest and kindly persuasion which seeks to win, has in its favor the brightest of all examples. If temperance men cannot

agree that this is the right and the duty of every one of them, whether they approve more or less compulsory methods or not, they surely care for something else more than for the cause of temperance.

When the advocates of temperance rely not at all upon this most direct, most natural and most truly Christ-like of all methods, but devote their whole time and energy to some device for compelling men to be temperate against their will, is there not something obviously wrong? Must it be that, whatever good thing they have done, they ought not to have left the other undone? If they do not care enough for the cause to exert personal influence and make personal efforts wherever they can, do they care enough for it to enforce any law whatever, whether mild or stringent? Not until men have done their best, in striving to arouse the consciences and the better impulses of others, can they expect a public sentiment to exist which will make legislation of practical value.

**STAND IN WITH JOHN D.**

The Review is not in politics, but we take an interest in seeing good men put in office and are pleased with the many evidences going to show that John D. Siebe, of the house of Siebe Bros. & Plageman, has a very strong backing for the nomination for Assessor. Mr. Siebe is a Republican and has been an earnest and hard worker in the interest of his party. Thus far his labors have not been rewarded, but the principal men in the party recognize the fact that Mr. Siebe holds a claim on the convention that demands recognition, and it is to be hoped that he will receive it in the shape of the nomination. Mr. Siebe is without doubt the strongest man that could be put on the ticket for the place and he is confident that if he be nominated he will hold down the big chair in the Assessor's office for four years, and his friends share his confidence. Mr. Siebe is an active and highly successful business man, and the trade of the city should give him a strong support and afford him an opportunity to gratify his worthy ambition.

**THE FRENCH '90 VINTAGE.**

Reports from Paris show that despite the unfavorable weather which prevailed during May and in the beginning of June, a good vintage is anticipated in the south of France. In the Bordeaux district, owing to the recent improvement in the state of the weather, the vines have made steady progress. In Charentes, however, and the country round matters are not sufficiently advanced to admit of the expression of a decided opinion; but in Lower Burgundy the outlook is not particularly reassuring. Many of the vines have been attacked by insects. In Burgundy proper, however, the crop, as regards both quality and quantity, is expected to be excellent. In Auvergne only a medium vintage is anticipated. Notwithstanding the violent thunder storms, accompanied by hail, which have broken over the champagne country, the condition of the vines is satisfactory, very little damage having been sustained by the plants. The reports from Algeria are also very favorable, and the accounts received from Spain show that the hail storms have been confined to only a few districts. Much wine is now being imported into France from Old and New Castile, in short, the vintage prospects are far more satisfactory than was the case some weeks ago.

**THE "REVIEW" AND THE TRUST.**

We were of the opinion that the position of the Review with regard to the Whisky Trust had been plainly stated in these columns, heretofore, but as we have received some inquiries from members of the trade in reference to the matter, we will answer the queries in such a manner that our attitude cannot be misunderstood. We know of no valid objection that can be made to a corporation which is constituted by the consolidation of business interests and for the purpose of regulating production and thereby making it possible to maintain a uniformity of prices. Against such a combination we have never found reasonable cause for complaint for the simple reason that while it worked a hardship on certain individual distillers it was not apparently an injury to the general trade. However, we find in the recent rebate ultimatum of the Trust an indication, and a plain one, of the ultimate object of the corporation, and this object is to compel the trade of the United States to surrender their independence and place themselves and their business welfare at the mercy of the corporation. We honestly think, notwithstanding its great power and resources, that, as a business proposition the corporation has overreached itself and taken a position which the spirit of manhood and independence in the trade of this country will compel it to finally abandon.

Looked at from a business standpoint, the rebate is entirely unfair because it deprives every dealer of the use of a certain sum of money for which he receives no benefit, except the privilege to buy goods from the Trust at whatever price that corporation may see fit to place upon its product.

The effort of the Trust is one in favor of which little can be said and against which there are unanswerable arguments.

**THE BONDING PERIOD.**

There is little prospect that the bill for the extension of the bonded period for fruit spirits will be acted upon at this session of Congress. It ought to be passed without hesitation by both houses for the simple reason that while it entails no particular loss to the Government, it confers a great benefit to the producer of brandy. The present law in relation to the bonding of brandy and whisky is unjust, for the reason that it licenses the production of these staples and then places an obstacle in the way of maturing them until they are fit for consumption. The United States can as well afford to be liberal in this matter as can France and England, in both of which countries the interests of the distiller are protected. There is no valid reason why Uncle Sam could not wait five or ten or fifteen years for this revenue tax as well as he now waits three years. Certainly an overflowing treasury does not require the money, and no other sound objection can be made to the proposition. If Congress is influenced against the measure when it comes up for final consideration it will be because that in-skinning aggregation of brains and buncombe fears the wrath of the retrograding Prohibitionists, who frown upon the bill.

Congress should pass a bill of this kind and make it apply to brandy and whisky. Such a measure would be beneficial not only to the manufacturer, but to the general public, all of whom have some rights that the Government ought to be bound to respect.

**OUR FRIEND THE ENEMY.**

Our friend of the *Prohibitionist*, is greatly disturbed over the proposition of H. W. Crabb, of Oakville, to keep a fountain of wine running at the Chicago Exposition. He sees in this an attempt to popularize California wines, which is naturally opposed by him heart and soul. But the Prohibitionists need have no fears regarding the conduct of the World Fair. Their efforts to prevent the sale of liquor on the grounds, and to bar out all exhibits of alcoholic liquors, whether vinous, distilled or malt, have proved futile. They should know that their counsel and protests are not wanted, and they should govern themselves accordingly. If Mr. Crabb wants to run his fountain of wine he will undoubtedly be permitted to do so, as a California exhibit without wine would indeed be a novelty.

In all fairness we must say that Editor Sheshan displays more tact in conducting the *Prohibitionist* than do most of his confederates of the cold-water press. It is only occasionally that he has such painful spasms as Mr. Crabb's scheme has induced in his system. Personally Sheshan is a very clever gentleman, whose one weakness is his unwillingness to admit that every man has a right to use liquor or not just as he pleases. We are expecting to announce his conversion to reason before many mouths elapse.

**WILL "BONFORTS" EXPLAIN?**

The table of imports at New York published by *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* on July 10th (page 144) furnish ample material for some explanations on the part of that large and ably conducted journal.

Will *Bonforts* have the kindness to explain why it is that next to no California wine true to label can be purchased in New York, in the face of the following figures of importations:

Bordeaux and Burgundy, 51,060 gallons; Cote wines, 4500 gallons; German and Hungarian wines, 86,320 gallons; Sherry, 53,361 gallons; Spanish red, none; Port, 9808 gallons; Madeira, 1216 gallons; Italian wines and Vermouth, 6000 gallons; California wines (by sea only) 304,626 gallons?

*Bonforts* knows that the rail shipments overland from San Francisco aggregated 350,000 gallons additional, and in the face of these figures we would like to have *Bonforts* explain. Our ably conducted New York contemporary is in a position to know and does know how the business is managed, and we would like to have some light on this subject from headquarters.

**A NEW RULING.**

Commissioner Mason has ruled that "fermented juice made from the juice of apples is cider and a fermented liquor made from the juice of pears is perry, and these beverages do not come under the head of 'distilled liquors' (the only liquors for the sale of which the internal revenue laws require special tax to be paid). Persons engaged in selling these beverages do not thereby subject themselves to special tax as liquor dealers. But the beverage called 'orange cider' is improperly called cider if it is made from the juice of oranges. If it is so made and is fermented it is held to be wine, within the meaning of the internal revenue laws, and dealers therein are required to pay special tax as liquor dealers. If it is not fermented and is not mixed with spirits or wine this special tax is not required to be paid for its sale."



## TRADE NOTES.

The imports of champagnes were unusually light during the past fortnight, the only considerable importation being a lot of 300 cases. The principal agents anticipate a fine fall trade.

Ed. Kolb, the senior partner of Kolb & Denhard, has decided to give up wrestling. He has no superior among the middle weight amateurs of the Pacific coast, either at Græco-Roman or Catch-as-can style, and his absence from the Olympic Club exhibitions will be severely felt. But then Kolb has his recompense in increased business.

Ronald G. McMillan has returned from Alma, in the Santa Cruz mountains, where he has been camping two weeks with his family. We heard him shout over the telephone wire that he had "gained twenty pounds of flesh by eating fricasseed water dogs." He is looking rosy and hearty, and continues to lead in the trade in liqueurs, cordials, etc.

The California Distilling Company state that they will have spirits on the market in about ten days. The distillery, which has been idle for a long time on account of Trust opposition, will be opened in response to the demands of local and coast trade for goods from an independent distiller, growing out of the recent rebate order of the Trust. The California Company is promised good substantial support by the trade.

Fred. A. Kuhls, senior member of the enterprising firm of Kuhls, Schwarke & Co., returned from his European trip last week looking as though the air of the Old Country had agreed with him. He reports an increasing demand for California wines all throughout Europe, so much so as to warrant the establishment of an agency for his firm in Hamburg, where Hugo Kunick & Co., will hereafter handle their wines.

The offices of the San Francisco Brewery Companies have been established in the Iachman building on Market street and the company is now thoroughly organized. The officers of the company are: Board of Managers—William Alvord, President of the Bank of California; Samuel C. Murphy, President of the First National Bank; Ernest A. Denicke of the Fredericksburg Brewery, John H. Wieland of the John Wieland Brewing Company and H. Dutard. Officers—Ernest A. Denicke, Manager; A. F. Schultz, Secretary; J. H. Kretschmar, Cashier; Charles Egbert, Head Accountant; Solicitors—Messrs. Schleginger, Charles Hoelzsig, Francis and Koehnch. Names of breweries in the company—Wieland's, Fredericksburg, United States, Chicago, Willows, South San Francisco, Pacific, Oakland, Brooklyn and Hofburg.

## DAILY RECEIPTS

## Of Wine and Brandy in San Francisco From the Interior.

		Wine Gals.	Brandy Gals.
July	1.....	40,460	4,100
"	2.....	50,150	....
"	3.....	21,220	240
"	5.....	24,290	....
"	7.....	9,520	....
"	8.....	20,600	200
"	9.....	16,400	1,080
"	10.....	28,180	100
"	11.....	25,570	1,400
"	12.....	34,760	100
"	14.....	35,460	....
"	15.....	41,560	200
"	16.....	22,450	1,720
"	17.....	53,000	200
"	18.....	33,620	100
"	19.....	53,230	5,400
"	21.....	61,470	840
"	22.....	40,240	2,560
"	23.....	18,980	40
"	24.....	40,790	....
"	25.....	47,580	1,840
"	26.....	64,670	640
"	28.....	36,060	4,400

## PRINCE BISMARCK.

## Anecdotes of His Capacity for Drinking and Smoking.

In the course of a dinner party at his house in Naples recently, Minister Crispi gave his guests a little sketch of the first evening of his last visit in Friedrichruhe, says the New York Sun. "At the beginning of our conversation," he said, "Bismarck had two immense mugs of beer brought to us. He took one of them and shoved the other over to me. I remarked that I drank only water. He looked at me in silence, curiously and almost suspiciously, for a minute, and then proceeded with the subject under discussion. The more interested he became in our conversation the more frequently and copiously he drank. After finishing his own mug he appropriated mine without a word and put down its contents in three or four tremendous draughts. Then he had a servant fetch and fill two enormous pipes. When he offered me one of them I explained that I never smoked. 'What!' he cried, neither drink nor smoke? What kind of a supernatural man are you, anyway?' It was a mercy to both of us, however, that I did not accept the pipe, for Bismarck smoked so incessantly that within fifteen minutes the room was dense. After he had finished his own pipe he helped himself to the one I had refused and smoked it out with astounding energy. When I rose at the end of the evening from the table at which I was sitting, the smoke was so thick that I could hardly see the Chancellor's face."

The publication of Crispi's story by the German dailies has caused the appearance of a new stock of anecdotes concerning Bismarck's proverbial ability to consume vast quantities of liquor and tobacco. Bismarck got his education in drinking and smoking when a corps student in Gottingen. "Gottingen fashion" has always been his favorite phrase in describing any particularly artistic feat at the punch bowl or beer keg. In relating how he once dedicated a new drinking cup for the cuirassiers at Braundenburg, he said:

"I was to drink out of it first and then send it around. It held about a quart. I held my breath, drank out to the very last drop and then set the cup out empty. They were greatly surprised, for they did not expect such feats from men of letters. But it was Gottingen fashion.

"I remember, too," said the Chancellor at another time, "how at the Letzlingen hunt with Frederick William IV. a puzzle bottle was emptied by me at a draught. The bottle was made so that the drinker could not put it to his mouth and yet was not allowed to spill a single drop. It contained almost a quart of very dry champagne. I emptied it without spilling a drop on my white waistcoat. Everyone stared when I said 'another.' The King said, 'No, you have had enough,' and so I got no more."

While Bismarck was representing Prussia at the Frankfort Diet his ability to drink great quantities of wine without losing his head, contributed not a little to his diplomatic successes. At the dinners of the German and Austrian Embassadors wine flowed like water, and every diplomat was obliged to swallow an enormous quantity of it for the sake of his reputation as a Teuton and a representative of a Teutonic sovereign. "They drank the weak-headed ones under the table," Bismarck subsequently wrote, "asked them all kinds of questions, and forced them to make all

sorts of concessions which they were not authorized to make. Then they made the poor fellows sign their names. The next day, when the weak-headed ones got sober again, they could not imagine how their signatures had got on paper."

Curiously enough Bismarck is a rather poor friend of the great German national drink. "The prevailing use of beer," he once said, "is deplorable. Beer drinking makes men stupid, lazy and worthless. It is the cause of all the democratic pot-house politics men talk over it. Good corn whisky would be better."

This saying of an old Prussian general is often quoted by Bismarck among his friends: "Red wine for children, champagne for men, schnapps for generals."

Bismarck's capacity for tobacco is fully as wonderful, though not so celebrated as his capacity for wine, beer and brandy. Ever since his university days he has been known as a "chain smoker" (kettenraucher); that is, a smoker who connects his breakfast and his dinner with an endless chain of cigars, each lighted from the stump of the last one. "Happy man!" Gambetta once said of him, "happy man! Beer and smoke agree with him."

## AUSTRALIAN WINE GROWERS.

## Their Last Vintage a Large One—Prosperous Producers.

The Rutherglen shire undoubtedly holds the premier position in Victoria (says a Melbourne journal) with regard to the viticultural industry. Vineyards have been established in every direction around the quiet little town, and their area is being increased every year, nearly the whole of the pretty rises in the district being now covered with vines, and presenting that appearance of intense culture which is so pleasing to the eye. A number of very large vineyards have been established in the district, one of them, the property of Messrs. G. F. Morris & Sons, known as Fairfield Vineyard, being 500 acres in extent, while several others are over 200 acres each. A pleasing feature is the number of small vineyards which have been planted, each of which supports a family in comfort. Like most other portions of the colony, wheat growing once engaged almost exclusive attention, but it is many years since the value of the vine was discovered, and now cereal growing forms but a small part of the annual work on each holding. A number of small cultivators were originally miners who were attracted by the discovery of gold in the district. As the hope of obtaining a competency from this source proved delusive, they turned their attention to the surface instead of the bowels of the earth, and they have now little reason to feel dissatisfied with having done so. Many of the vineyards are not more than ten acres in extent, yet they produce sufficient to enable their owners to live well and surround themselves with home comforts. Between 5000 and 6000 acres have been planted with vines in the district, and there is every prospect of the area being doubled in a few years. An enormous amount of capital has been invested in cellars, machinery capable of dealing with large quantities of grapes, and vats and casks for storing the wine. Several of the cellars are very large and well furnished, and are fitted up with the latest appliances for wine making and handling. Some of the large growers buy both grapes and wine from the small vignerons, and this practice has been influential in bringing about the establishment of many small vineyards, the proprietors of which cannot afford the outlay necessarily incurred in

storing wine for two or three seasons. With something like a certainty of being able to dispose of the season's wine when it is about three months' old, and receive cash for it, the small grower is placed in the position of being able to provide for household wants, as well as attend to the proper cultivation and gradual extension of his vineyard. When the wine has to be stored for some years before being sold it represents so much capital lying idle, that the small grower, who probably has not much cash to spend, is too heavily handicapped. The vintage this year has, on the whole, been a very good one. There are but few light yields, and several exceptionally heavy ones are spoken of. Taking the Rutherglen shire right through, it is probable that fully 100 gallons of wine per acre more than last season will be obtained.

No adverse weather was experienced during the vintage, and the whole of the crop was got in good condition. The quality of the must is considered to be above the average, and it is anticipated that this season's wine will be of exceptional quality. The average yield for the district will probably be about 250 gallons per acre. Owing to the richness of the grapes the wines in the Rutherglen district have acquired the reputation of being full-bodied and generous. It is more than probable that such will always be the characteristics of the product of these vineyards.

## USE AND ABUSE OF LIQUOR.

The following extracts taken from an article on "rum," by Dr. Valentine, published in a New York daily some time since, written in a temperate spirit, are well worthy of consideration by all fair-minded men engaged in the liquor traffic:

Martin Luther, certainly a typical Teuton, is credited with the authorship of the rhyme that describes his nationality to his countrymen's evident satisfaction, in

He who loves not wine, wife and song  
Remains a fool his whole life long.

These remarks recall that wine is an institution almost coeval with the human race. To some thinking minds they may suggest a suspicion that what has been a perpetual and strong feature in civilization's entire history has foundations too solid to be shaken by the pretty though paltry brook which flatters itself with frenetic asseveration that it will become an ocean.

The best impulses may be led astray, the noblest sentiments misdirected into disastrous courses. There is, perhaps, nothing in human nature, be it ever so legitimate, ever so innocent, ever so pure in itself, that may not be corrupted and poisoned, and become a source of suffering, disease and deformity.

If the instinct of love, the highest instinct, threatens in its imperiousness to trample upon honor and duty, it must be warned and taught, or opposed, as the case may demand. An endeavor to discountenance the feeling itself would soon lead to the discovery that scorn and anger, reproach and violence, are alike powerless against that which is founded in nature.

So vast a majority of men want a fermented stimulant, and the want is of such ancient record, that we are justified in calling it a natural desire. To condemn Bacchus as a Caliban because some abuse his gifts is narrow-minded injustice. As well say that courage, kindness, generosity, religion and economy are all vices because they so often degenerate into ferocity, weakness, prodigality, fanaticism, and avarice. Horace drank most decently, with the gentle and grateful enjoyment of that life the gods had granted him. He quaffed many a cyathus of weak Sabine or Alban or Falernian wine when at the tables of the great, and he sang about them in verses which will be read through all time with delight. Whole nations now unblushingly admit that they are fond of wine and beer; they are healthy, prosperous, brave and intelligent. True, in great cities the devil of drunkenness sits doggedly on his throne, but he sits there with the other powers and principalities of darkness. The facts seem to indicate that when a natural desire produces vice from which springs crime, remedial means should be directed against the mislead proclivities, and not toward the destruction of what is palpably indestructible.



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## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

## EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK July 12, 1890.

MAKES.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
F & Co.	C B Rods & Co.	10 barrels Wine.	491	\$ 209
A G Philadelphia.	City Transfer Co.	1 barrel Wine.	50	30
G B.	C Carpy & Co.	50 barrels Wine.	2,305	705
V W C.	"	25 barrels Wine.	1,155	354
S in diamond.	Lachman & Jacobi.	50 barrels Wine.	1,274	296
B B.	"	25 barrels Wine.	2,544	592
A in diamond.	"	25 barrels Wine.	1,269	345
B H P.	"	10 barrels Wine.	514	130
E & B.	"	45 barrels Wine.	2,283	677
F A.	"	25 barrels Wine.	1,276	297
E H.	"	12 barrels Wine.	612	258
"	Miscellaneous.	200 barrels Wine.	9,605	2,800
"	Brooklyn.	1 barrel Wine.	50	25
S L & Co.	S Lachman & Co.	200 barrels Wine.	9,778	4,000
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	255 barrels Wine.	10,904	3,000
F in diamond.	"	50 barrels Wine.	2,56	600
W F & Co.	Stetson Renner D Co.	20 barrels Wine.	981	294
W S.	"	1 barrel Wine.	50	15
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling.	150 barrels Wine.	7,612	4,186
"	"	6 puncheons Wine.	150	522
W F G & Co.	Julius P Smith.	16 barrels Wine.	504	252
D & C.	"	50 barrels Wine.	2,560	1,190
L & Co, Philadelphia.	Jos Meizer & Co.	65 cases Wine.	300	330
"	"	6 barrels Wine.	300	330
M B, Lewiston, Me.	Lenormand Bros.	2 barrels Wine.	102	42
H L.	W R A Johnson.	18 barrels Wine.	805	895
O S.	"	3 half-barrels Wine.	75	37
Total amount of Wine 65 cases and			57,339	\$ 22,972

## TO MEXICO.

F M, Mazatlan.	W Loalza.	1 barrel Wine.	51	\$ 26
T S M, Mazatlan.	"	4 cases Wine.	653	440
A B C, San Benito.	"	6 kegs Wine.	60	44
Double diamond, Tonala.	"	25 cases Wine.	80	80
M V, Tonala.	"	5 kegs Wine.	50	19
H I, San Benito.	Thannhauser & Co.	6 barrels Wine.	261	162
J C R, Salina Cruz.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	8 kegs Wine.	80	60
R B, San Benito.	"	10 kegs Wine.	100	115
T W, Salina Cruz.	"	10 cases Wine.	33	33
"	"	1 barrel Wine.	48	29
C, Acapulco.	I Gutta.	2 barrels Wine.	97	63
"	"	5 kegs Wine.	102	76
M d'Es, San Benito.	A K Coney.	1 barrel Wine.	48	48
J F, San Blas.	S Lachman & Co.	17 kegs Wine.	255	133
"	"	4 cases Wine.	15	15
K & V B, Mazatlan.	Ruther & Bendixon.	7 barrels Wine.	210	113
F A R.	J Gundlach & Co.	4 barrels Wine.	292	150
D B.	"	1 keg Wine.	20	10
M B S.	"	2 barrels Wine.	123	43
T E & C.	"	2 barrels Wine.	102	53
"	"	4 cases Wine.	16	16
A L, San Blas.	"	2 kegs 1 package Wine.	38	41
N & V R, San Blas.	"	2 kegs Wine.	39	31
D & C, San Blas.	"	25 cases Wine.	100	100
Total amount of Wine 78 cases and			2,620	\$ 1,900

## TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

F F, Anapala.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	34 kegs Wine.	408	\$ 360
"	"	2 cases Wine.	22	22
J A C, La Libertad.	John T Wright.	2 kegs Wine.	20	15
R M, Anapala.	"	4 kegs Wine.	80	76
M E & Co, La Libertad.	Stetson Renner D Co.	4 kegs Wine.	80	69
J G in star, Champerico.	"	3 packages Wine.	108	24
H F P, Ocos.	"	3 packages 1 keg.	128	41
Total amount of Wine 2 cases and			830	\$ 607

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER SAN BLAS July 24, 1890.

J P & Co.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	40 barrels Wine.	2,029	\$ 609
W in diamond.	A Greenebaum & Co.	6 barrels Wine.	295	136
B & S.	"	15 barrels Wine.	753	286
M in diamond.	"	5 barrels Wine.	253	70
L in diamond.	"	10 barrels Wine.	503	181
C in diamond.	"	10 barrels Wine.	503	200
F II.	I De Turk & Co.	50 barrels Wine.	2,300	600
L in diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	75 barrels Wine.	3,656	900
D M & Co.	C O Shattuck & Co.	50 barrels Wine.	2,550	1,000
"	Miscellaneous.	125 barrels Wine.	5,913	1,800
D F.	C Carpy & Co.	24 barrels Wine.	1,168	358
L G.	Italian-Swiss Colony.	10 barrels Wine.	510	255
S L & Co.	S Lachman & Co.	150 barrels Wine.	7,338	3,000
S T S, Waterloo, N J.	Geo D Beach.	5 cases Wine.	50	50
K & T.	Kohler & Frohling.	20 barrels 3 puncheons.	1,578	739
D L, Falls River, Mass.	Lenormand Bros.	3 barrels Wine.	153	62
E W S.	E W Scott.	145 barrels Wine.	7,178	1,704
B & S.	A Greenebaum & Co.	10 barrels Wine.	493	183
G & Co.	Overland F & T Co.	15 barrels Wine.	750	375
E B & J.	Lachman & Jacobi.	100 barrels Wine.	4,938	2,033
J P.	Berges & Domeniconi.	25 barrels Wine.	1,211	380
D H J, Hillsboro, N J.	"	4 half-barrels Wine.	220	80
L V H.	W R A Johnson.	22 cases Wine.	132	3
"	"	1 keg Wine.	5	3
B W L.	Gretsch & Beerman.	9 cases Wine.	37	37
N C.	A Carboul.	200 barrels Wine.	10,000	3,000
Total amount of Wine 36 cases and			61,287	\$ 18,203

## TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

A Z & Co, Champerico.	Kullman Salz & Co.	5 kegs Wine.	50	\$ 46
G L & Co, Acapulco.	Geldtree Bros.	3 barrels Wine.	153	80
A G, La Libertad.	John T Wright.	1 half-barrel Wine.	20	14
R J S.	Sperry & Co.	1 keg Wine.	10	10
C E B.	E de Saba & Co.	18 cases Wine.	68	68
Total amount of Wine 18 cases			233	\$ 218

TO HONOLULU—PER STEAMER AUSTRALIA July 18, 1890.

H C & Co.	Arpad Haraszthy & Co.	5 barrels Wine.	252	\$ 178
"	"	20 kegs Wine.	100	60
"	"	28 kegs Wine.	1,850	1,620
W S & L in diamond.	S Lachman & Co.	12 barrels Wine.	605	431
L & Co.	Lachman & Jacobi.	8 cases Wine.	479	350
"	"	20 kegs Wine.	100	85
L G T.	D W Gedge.	148 packages Wine.	985	817
Total amount of Wine			4,361	\$ 3,456

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP SAMARIA July 25, 1890.

E B & J.	Lachman & Jacobi.	750 barrels Wine.	36,746	\$ 18,273
F Bres in diamond.	M J Netter.	100 barrels Wine.	4,980	2,493
W S, Boston.	Louis T Snow.	1 half-barrel Wine.	27	14
"	Miscellaneous.	50 barrels Wine.	2,384	1,192
G.	J Gundlach & Co.	250 barrels Wine.	12,593	6,196
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling.	450 barrels Wine.	22,842	11,421
C in diamond.	C Carpy & Co.	490 barrels Wine.	23,193	11,597
"	"	20 cases Wine.	60	25
A & Co Baltimore.	Scotchler & Gibbs.	1 barrel Wine.	50	25
A V.	B Dreyfus & Co.	25 barrels Wine.	37,850	18,928
B D & Co.	"	755 barrels Wine.	5,600	2,500
FW.	Natoma Vineyard Co.	100 barrels Wine.	14,567	72,018
Total amount Wine 20 cases and			145,677	72,018

TO GUAYMAS—PER STEAMER NEWBERN July 25, 1890.

A G Guaymas.	B T Rountree.	1 keg Wine.	10	\$ 7
P D & Co, Guaymas.	W Loalza.	3 cases Wine.	180	70
O O, Guaymas.	J Gundlach & Co.	4 barrels 4 kegs Wine.	326	194
R R, Guaymas.	"	1 barrel Wine.	60	51
M in diamond, Guaymas.	James Linforth.	8 kegs Wine.	83	48
D B, Guaymas.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	6 cases Wine.	27	27
A M, San Juan del Cabo.	W Loalza.	1 half-barrel Wine.	28	15
C M P, Mazatlan.	"	1 package Wine.	20	14
J M.	"	1 barrel Wine.	63	32
G W, Guaymas.	"	1 package Wine.	16	11
A L.	"	10 kegs Wine.	100	58
T C L.	"	2 half-barrels Wine.	62	29
FAAS.	"	15 kegs Wine.	150	87
A R, La Paz.	Thannhauser & Co.	8 kegs Wine.	40	34
Total amount of Wine 6 cases and			1,138	\$ 078

TO VICTORIA—PER STEAMER CITY OF PUEBLA July 12, 1890.

W C.	I De Turk.	22 cases Wine.	97	\$ 97
H & McA.	"	1 barrel Wine.	48	38
H B Co.	A Haraszthy & Co.	3 cases Wine.	190	123
"	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels Wine.	96	23
M & C.	G Migliauacca.	1 barrel 1 keg.	65	25
S & Co, Westminster.	A Greenebaum & Co.	3 barrels Wine.	145	121
Total amount of Wine 22 cases and			544	\$ 427

## MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	GALLONS	VALUE.
S S City of N Y....	J F, Nice, France...	W R A Johnaen....	2 barrels.....	100	\$ 70
Brig C. Suelo.....	A H, Kahului.....	J D Spreckels & Bros	1 keg.....	10	5
Bkne Irngard.....	Honolulu.....	Miscellaneous.....	55 octaves.....	1,056	1,075
S S Umatilla.....	H N, Victoria.....	Bach Meese & Co...	2 kegs.....	15	13
"	W S, ".....	"	1 keg.....	10	12
"	P in di'd, Victoria ..	"	1 keg.....	10	15
"	U in di'd, Van'cour ..	"	3 barrels.....	145	132
"	D in dia'd, ".....	"	1 half-barrel.....	28	42
"	G in dia'd, ".....	"	2 barrels.....	95	72
S S Gaelic.....	Hraeshoe Shanghai	S Foster & Co.....	9 packages.....	280	169
"	Tokio.....	Miscellaneous.....	3 barrels.....	141	40
"	L Co in di'd, Yokema ..	Hermann & Co.....	3 barrels.....	155	53
Bk Alden Bease....	H W & Co, Honolulu..	Teng We & Co.....	35 kegs.....	346	317
S S Walla Walla....	F J D, Victoria....	Braunschweiger & Co	1 half-barrel.....	27	25
"	W & M, ".....	"	1 half-barrel... ..	28	15
Total amount Wine.....				2,446	\$ 2,055

## EXPORTS OF WHISKY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
S S City of N Y.	Double di'd, Tonala.	W Loalza	4 cases		\$ 56
"	BB&Co, La Libertad.	Wilmerding & Co.	1 barrel	42	84
"	G Z, Ocoa.	Dieckman & Co.	21 cases		170
S S Australia	W S L, Honolulu.	Fenkhausen & Co.	15 cases		103
"	GWM&Co.	Lillenthal & Co.	40 cases		290
"	"	"	15 case a in flasks		25
"	L & Co, "	SpruanceStanly&Co	5 barrels	231	462
"	GWM&Co, "	"	45 cases		373
"	L O T, "	D W Gedge	10 cases		62
S S Umatilla.	H N, Victoria.	Bach Meese & Co.	5 cases		35
"	F in di'd, Victoria.	"	10 cases		73
"	P in di'd.	"	10 cases		70
"	M & B, Victoria.	"	5 cases		45
S S Gaelic.	L Co in di'd, Yokema	L T Haas.	5 barrels		220
S S San Blas.	A O La Libertad.	John T Wright.	2 half-barrels	54	176
"	ORS, San J de Guat.	Wilmerding & Co.	1 barrel	48	144
S S Walla Walla.	R J F, Victoria.	Braunschweiger & Co.	3 cases		36
"	J H G.	"	2 cases		24
S S Newbern.	E R, Encenada.	Thanhauser & Co.	1 barrel	40	65
Total amount of Whiskey, etc. 185 cases and.				635	\$ 2,427

## EXPORTS OF BRANDY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
S S City of N Y....	M B S, Mazatlan....	J Gundlach & Co....	2 half-barrels.....	52	\$ 79
"	WFG&Co, New York....	Julius P Smith.....	1 half-barrel.....	26	78
"	H L, New York.....	W R A Johnson.....	2 barrels.....	125	375
"	"	"	1 half-barrel.....		
S S San Blas.....	L in shield, Acapulco....	Lillenthal & Co....	10 octaves.....	20	38
"	M in di'd, Brooklyn....	A Greepebaum & Co....	1 barrel.....	40	98
"	L G, New York.....	Italian-Swiss Colony....	5 barrels.....	245	428
"	"	"	10 half-barrels.....	265	401
"	DH J, Hillsboro N J....	Berges&Domeniconi....	1 keg.....	10	20
"	K&VB in di'd,N York....	Kohler & VanBergen....	5 barrels.....	228	400
"	"	"	5 half barrels.....	251	440
"	LVH, New York.....	W R A Johnson.....	1 keg.....	10	15
Ship Samaria.....	Walden, New York....	Walden & Co.....	50 barrels.....	2,408	4,816
S S Newbern.....	O O, Guaymas.....	J Gundlach & Co....	1 package.....	99	148
Total amount of Brandy .....				3,088	\$ 7,398

## BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNERS.	Cases.	Barrels	1/2 Barrels	1/4 barrel	Bottled lbs.	Bulk lbs.
Collector of the Port.	120	40			22,000	
Sherwood & Sherwood.		320			18,255	
Jones Mundy & Co.		205			51,250	
C A Zinkand.		60-1/2 bble			25,000	
John T Cutting & Co.		100				24,000
Total.					106,505	64,780



## EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	VALUE
S S City of Puebla...	S & Co, Victoria...	J Gundlach & Co.....	5 cases Champagne .....	\$ 50
S S City of N Y.....	G Z, Gees.....	Dieckman & Co.....	10 cases Vermouth.....	41
S S Australia.....	Honolulu.....	Macondray & Co.....	15 cases Champagne.....	188
"	"	Jones Mundy & Co.....	10 " " ".....	432
"	"	H C & Co.....	10 " " ".....	110
"	"	Wm Wolf & Co.....	10 " " ".....	240
"	"	WCP & Co.....	2 cases Cordials.....	15
"	"	HS & Co.....	10 cases Ale.....	68
"	"	Redington & Co.....	5 cases Porter.....	33
"	"	Sherwood & Sherwood...	1 case Alcohol.....	12
S S Gaelic.....	W W, Kobe.....	Langley & Michaels.....	4 cases Liquors.....	48
S S Walla Walla.....	C & J, Victoria.....	Braunschweiger & Co.....	20 cases Champagne.....	200
"	G in d'd, Victoria.....	W R A Johnson.....		
Total amount amount 132 cases.....				\$ 1,437

## SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL S. P. CO.

Brandy, Whiskey and Spirits to San Francisco, from July 9, to July 24, 1890.

CONSIGNEES.	Barrels.	1/2 Barrels	Brandy, Etc. Gallons.	Whiskey, Gallons	ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS, GALLONS.
C W Craig.....	190			7,889	
Lillenthal & Co.....	425				16,840
Jones, Mundy & Co.....	480				18,500
C Jost & Co.....	244				9,880
N A Johnson.....	70			3,820	2,320
Siebe Bros & Plageman.....	60			2,995	
E H Taylor Jr & Son.....	70			2,695	
F Mandelbaum & Sons.....	5	1		245	
Sherwood & Sherwood.....				144	
H Stein.....		1		29	
C Coakley.....	1			47	
F H Headley.....	1			46	
Overland F T Co.....	7	1		376	
Total.....	1,543	3		10,397	47,040

## IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM LONDON—PER BR. SHIP CAWDOR July 22, 1890.

SHIPPERS	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
Apollinaris Co.....	200 cases Mineral Water.....	Charles Graef.....
Jackson Claypool.....	200 cases Geneva.....	Mendelson Bros.....
Silva & Cosens.....	20 octaves Wine.....	Donaldson & Co.....
Boord & Sons.....	150 cases Spirits.....	C Meinecke & Co.....
R Heatley & Sons.....	20 cases Wine.....	Dixon De Wolf & Co.....
Wheatley & Co.....	170 cases Beer.....	Order (Marked H M N).....
Read Bros.....	60 cases bottled Beer.....	Order.....
Wilson Meyer & Co.....	10 cases Whisky.....	C W Craig & Co.....

FROM NEW YORK VIA. PANAMA—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO July 20, 1890.

	1 barrel Whisky.....	G M Comstock.....
	1 " ".....	W T Wilson.....
	6 " ".....	Mullon & White.....

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STEAMER SAN BLAS July 19, 1890.

	1 barrel Rye Whisky.....	Wm Keane.....
	1 " ".....	Mrs I Ash.....
	1 " ".....	Mrs L Wermohl.....
	1 " ".....	J Heiber.....
	2 barrels Liqueur.....	A Fekhausen & Co.....
	1 half-barrel Wine.....	Meyerfield Mitchell & S.....
	3 barrels Liqueur.....	M Ward & Co.....
	3 " ".....	Wolf James & Co.....
	1 " ".....	Henry Postel & Co.....

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

A & L Lefevre.....	20 cases Champagne.....	A B Gray & Co.....
B Grete.....	1 barrel Wine.....	C P Ferry.....
Racodoni & Co.....	6 cases Liquors.....	Gramucca Bros.....
	10 cases Wine.....	"
Sandemann Buck & Co.....	16 barrels Wine.....	Goldberg Bowen & Co.....
	16 " ".....	James De Fremery & Co.....

## IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

H A Batjer & Co.....	2 eighth-pipes Arrack.....	Sherwood & Sherwood.....
Southero Pacific Co.....	5 cases Madeira.....	Goldberg Bowen & Co.....
"	22 cases Port.....	James De Fremery & Co.....
"	200 barrels Ale.....	Sherwood & Sherwood.....
"	24 cases Liquors.....	"
"	300 cases Champagne.....	Carroll & Carroll.....

## NATIONAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

IMPORTS.	May, 1890.		May, 1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.....	94,974	\$ 102,722	100,555	\$ 106,212
Malt liquors bottled, etc., gallons.....	108,048	92,930	85,142	68,942
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.....	81,107	10,775	90,171	23,115
Brandy, proof gallons.....	30,771	79,562	40,483	114,835
All other spirits, proof gallons.....	88,793	72,649	80,972	68,139
Champagne, dozen.....	33,387	454,044	31,903	431,512
Still wines, bulk, gallons.....	476,951	341,638	383,718	289,514
Still wines, dozen.....	31,971	181,120	41,404	210,251

EXPORTS.	May, 1890.		May, 1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Malt liquors, dozen.....	33,539	\$ 47,127	30,386	\$ 44,083
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.....	29,485	7,514	29,078	7,617
Alcohol, proof gallons.....	27,080	28,280	83,401	15,818
Neutral spirits, etc., proof gallons.....	50	20		
Rum.....	112,333	138,963	31,402	37,239
Bourbon whiskey.....	105,382	101,080	379,550	322,921
Rye whiskey.....	2,049	3,963	39,026	39,588
All other spirits.....	11,293	8,529	49,439	31,107
Wine bottled, dozen.....	834	3,668	705	3,215
Wine, bulk, gallons.....	31,673	20,770	27,663	10,951

## EXPORTS FOREIGN LIQUORS.

	May, 1890.		May, 1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.....		\$ 134		\$ 149
Malt Liquors, bottled, gallons.....	471	265	544	276
Malt Liquors, bulk.....		60		23
Brandy, proof gallons.....	918	1,642	604	1,318
All other spirits, proof gallons.....	5,962	3,725	3,618	2,765
Champagnes.....	51	920	178	2,405
Still wines, gallons.....	1,228	690	10,385	6,260
Still wines, dozen.....	359	892	613	2,288

## THE VINTAGE.

## Further Reports Concerning the Condition of the Crop.

The following additional replies regarding the coming vintage have been received in response to the circular letters of inquiry sent out by the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:

W. H. Galbraith, Santa Cruz.—Crop prospects were never better. The probable yield will be from 300,000 to 400,000 gallons in this county. Somewhat more wine remains unsold in this county than at the same time last year.

Felix Gillet, Nevada city.—Prospects for the grape crop are splendid. Not much damage to vines. The acreage in wine grapes is small. Probable yield of wine 10,000 gallons.

Buckner Bros. & Requa, Santa Rosa.—Vines have made a large growth and are looking healthy. Vinehoppers have done considerable harm in places, and coulure has cut the crop short by about one-fifth. Probable yield in the county, 2,000,000 gallons if favorable weather continues. Many old vineyards are decreasing in yield, the low price of grapes for several years has discouraged planting, and a considerable number of vineyards have been neglected and will therefore yield but little. The quantity of wine remaining unsold is only

about one-fourth to one-third as much as at this time last year.

The Eisen Vineyard Company of Fresno county report the crop outlook in their section favorable, but say that the yield will not be as heavy in their old vineyard as last year.

Dresel & Co., Sonoma.—A good crop is promised; damage from mildew and coulure has been inconsiderable. As to probable yield we are unable to answer, may be more than last year before the storm; would require very particular inquiries as all former statistics have to be altered in consequence of phylloxera ravaging. Comparatively few of the older vineyard have been replanted.

The process known as *plavage*, which consists of adding sulphate of potassium to a thin wine in order to give it body was thoroughly debated by the French Chamber. Two grammes of this substance may now, by the law of France, be added to a litre of wine. It was moved to make it legal to add two and one-half grammes or more to a litre, but the motion was rejected by 170 votes to 53. Germany forbids *plavage*, but Italy and Switzerland permit the same quantity as France.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

# Wm. WOLFF and Co.,

## Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market street,

San Francisco, Cal.

### Pacific Coast Agents for

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,  
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,  
MORGAN BROS., PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES,  
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,  
DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Santernes,  
HOCK WINES, from Messrs. Henkell & Co., Mayence,  
FRANCESCO CINZANO, Torino, Italian Vermouth,

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,  
GILKA KUMMEL,  
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),  
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon  
THE "BEST" TONIC,  
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,  
"DOG'S-HEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,  
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,  
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogsheads  
GREENLEES BROS' Lorne Highland (Scotch) Whisky  
JAMESON & CO., IRISH WHISKY,  
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,  
Mineral Waters,

Re-imported American Whiskies — '81 Anderson; '82 Chickencock; '83 Bluegrass; '85 Ripy, and other staple brands  
Lowest market quotations furnished on application.



# PRICES CURRENT.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

## California Wines & Brandies

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,  
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

VARIETY.	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Eclipse Champagne, ex. dry.	\$14.50	\$17.00
Eclipse Champagne, brut.	14.50	17.00
Riesling.	6.00	7.00
Gutedel.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel.	5.00	6.00

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,  
Cor. Second & Market Sts., San Francisco.

Traminer, 82.	\$5.00	\$3.00
Gutedel, 83.	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83.	5.00	6.00

I. DE TURK,  
212 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Port, 1884.	\$6.00
Port, 1886.	4.00
Dry Sherry, 1884.	6.00
Dry Sherry, 1886.	4.00
Angelica, 1884.	4.50
Tokay, 1884.	8.00
Zinfandel Claret, 1884.	3.50
Burgundy, 1884.	4.00
Riesling, 1885.	4.00
Gutedel, 1884.	4.50
Hoek, 1885.	3.50
Brandy, 1882.	12.00

GEORGE WEST & SON,  
Stockton, Cal., and 252 Market St., S. F.

Brandy, 1879.	\$20.00
Brandy, 1883.	15.00
Brandy, 1885.	15.00
Frontignan.	9.00
Sherry.	9.00
Port (old).	12.00
Port.	6.00

SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,  
Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.	\$4.75	\$5.75
Gutedel.	4.75	5.75
Port.	5.50	
Angelica.	5.50	
Muscadel.	5.50	
Sherry.	6.00	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,  
478 Tenth street, Oakland, Cal.

Zinfandel.	\$3.50	\$4.50
Sauterne.	4.00	5.00
Brandy.	9.00	
Port.	5.00	6.00
Sweet Muscadel.	5.00	6.00
Grape Cordial.	6.50	7.50

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,  
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

In cases, per doz. qts.		
Claret, 1886.	\$3.00	
Zinfandel, 1885.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1885.	4.00	
Hoek, 1885.	3.50	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	5.00	
Somlai Hungarian Type, 1885.	3.50	
Szatmari	3.50	
Szegszardi Fehér Hun' Type	4.00	
" 1885	5.00	
Port, 1884.	6.00	
Sherry, 1885.	5.00	
" 1884.	6.00	
Angelica and Sweet Mout'n, 84	4.50	
Mad'a, Malaga & Sw't To'y '85	5.00	

INGLENOOK WINES,  
F. A. Haber, agent, 122 Sansome St., S. F.  
Table Claret blended from Per doz. qts.  
choiee foreign grapes,  
vintage 1885. \$3.50  
Zinfandel. 4.50  
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type  
red label, 1885. 5.50  
Burgundy type " 5.50  
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '85 5.50  
Gutedel, Chassela Vert, 1885. 4.50  
Hoek, Rhenish type " 6.00  
Burger, Chablis type " 5.00  
Riesling, Johannisberg type " 6.50  
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.

Special discounts to the trade.  
None genuine except bearing seal or cork  
brand of the proprietor—each bottle bears  
the legal pure wine stamp.

C. HOLIUM & CO.,  
409 Sansome street, San Francisco.

In cases per doz. qts.		
Zinfandel, 1884.	\$3.00	
Burgundy, " "	3.25	
Riesling, " "	3.25	
Riesling, Mareobrunner, 1883.	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.00	
Sauterne, " "	4.00	
Port, Old (Fresno Co.), 1882.	6.00	
" 1885.	4.00	
Sherry, Dry, 1884.	4.00	
Sherry, Old, (Fresno Co.), '82	6.00	
Angelica, 1885, (Los Ang's Co.)	4.50	
Muscadel (Fresno Co.), 1885.	5.00	
Tokay, 1884.	5.00	
Mt. Vineyard, 1885.	4.50	
Madeira and Malaga, 1885.	5.00	
Pineapple wines.	4.00	
Brandies, 1882.	11.00	
Brandies, 1885.	9.00	
Strawberry Brandy.	9.00	

KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,  
123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	\$3.25	\$4.25
Zinfandel.	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.	4.00	5.00
Sauterne.	4.50	5.50
Port, Old.	6.00	
Old Sherry.	6.00	

S. LACHMAN & CO.,  
453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port.	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel.	3.50	4.00
Riesling.	4.50	5.00
Madeiras.	8.00	
Malaga.	8.00	
Cognac.	14.00	

MONT ROUGE WINES.  
A. G. CHAUCHE, Livermore, Ala. Co., Cal.  
Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., San Francisco.

Quarts. Pints.		
Sauterne.	\$6.00	\$7.00
Haut Sauterne.	7.00	8.00
Claret, Table.	4.00	5.00
A Claret, F.	9.00	
AA Claret, V.	9.00	

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,  
404 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Brandies, 1883.	\$12.00
" 1885.	10.00

## Domestic Champagnes,

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,  
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

Eclipse.	\$14.50	\$17.00
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S. LACHMAN & CO.,  
453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Imperial.	7.50	8.50
Carte Blanche.	7.00	8.00
Choice Cuvee.	11.00	12.00

A. FINKE'S WIDOW,  
809 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Gold Seal.	11.50	12.00
Gold Seal, Extra Dry.	12.00	13.00
Nonpareil.	12.00	13.00
Private Cuvee, Dry.	11.50	12.00
" Extra Dry.	12.00	13.00

A. WERNER & CO.,  
52 Warren street, New York.  
(Carbonating Process.)

Extra Dry.	7.00	8.00
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## Imported Champagnes.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.

QUARTS. PINTS.		
Pommery Sec.	\$31.00	\$33.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.

Gold Laek Sec., per case.	\$31.00	\$33.00
Gold Laek Sec. 6 Magnums		
per case.	30.00	
Cachet Blanc per case.	30.50	32.50
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt	24.00	25.50
DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.		
Carte Blanche, per case.	20.00	21.00
Carte Blanche, extra dry, per		
case.	21.00	22.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,  
123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jouet & Co. ("Special")		
Extra Dry.	31.00	33.00
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brnt.	31.50	33.50

MACONDRAY & CO.,  
First and Market streets, San Francisco.

Louis Roederer Carte Blanche.	31.00	33.00
" Grand Vin Sec.	31.00	33.00

## Imported Wines.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux		
Clarets, per case.	\$8.00	\$28.00
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux		
Sauternes per case.	12.00	26.00
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits		
Burgundies, white and		
red per case.	15.00	21.75
D. M. Feuerheerd, Jr., & Co.,		
Oporto, Port wines		
per case.	15.00	20.00
D. M. Feuerheerd, Jr., & Co.,		
Oporto, Port Wines,		
in wood per gal.	2.00	4.50
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries		
in wood per gal.	2.00	5.50
Boord & Son, London Dock		
Sherry, per case.	12.00	15.00
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz		
Rhine Wines per case.	8.50	28.00
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt		
o M Rhine Wines per		
case.	11.00	14.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dubos freres, Bordeaux.)		
Chateau de l'Ysle, in casks.	\$95.00	
(Journu freres, Bordeaux.)		
Clarets and Sauternes, per		
case from.	\$7.50	\$30.00
Mignotte-Pieard & Co., Chassagne, Côte de'or		
Burgundy wines from.	\$12.00	\$25.00
(Henkell & Co., Mayence.)		
Hoek wines from.	\$7.50	\$36.00
(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)		
Port and Sherries in wood, per		
gallon.	\$1.75	\$4.50
Port and Sherries in cases, per		
case.	\$8.00	\$15.00
(Meckenzie & Co., Jerez.)		
Port and Sherries in wood		
from.	\$1.75	\$4.50

W. B. CHAPMAN,  
123 California street, San Francisco.

RED WINES.  
(H. Cuvillier and Frere of Bordeaux.)

Pauillac, 1881.	Quarts.	\$10.50
Ducasse Grand Puy, 1878.		14.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.		17.50
Chat. Beychevelle, 1874.		19.50
Pontet Canet, 1874.		19.50
Cos d'Estournel, 1878.		22.00
Chat. Léoville, 1878.		22.00
" Larose, 1870.		22.50
" Latour, 1868.		29.50
" Margaux, 1881.		32.00
" Lafite, 1878.		35.00
" Mouton Rothschild, '80		35.00

WHITE WINES.  
Sauternes, 11.50  
Chateau Guiraud, 1884. 27.00  
" La Tour Blanche, '84 27.00

RED WINES.		
(Barton & Gnestier, Bordeaux.)		
Chateau Lacroix, 1878.	10.00	
" Le Pian, 1878.	11.50	
Dueru Beaucaillou, 1881.	16.00	

Chateau Langoa, 1874. 22.50  
" Latour, 1870. 31.50

WHITE WINES.  
Barsac, 1878. 11.00  
Chateau Yquem, 1874. 30.00

SHERRIES.  
(Sandeman, Buek & Co's Jerez.)  
Pemartin Brut. 19.00  
" Umbrella. 20.00  
" Amontillado. 22.00

## American Whiskies.

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,  
323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1.	\$2.75
" " Old Stock.	3.00
" " A1, 90 pf.	2.50
" " OK, 100 pf.	3.50
" Pony, Private Stock.	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old.	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf.	2.50
Union Club " "	2.25
Superior Whisky.	1.75
BB Whisky.	1.50

LIQUORS—In cases. Per Case.

Phoenix Bourbon, OK, in 5a.	\$10.50
" " A1, " "	7.50
" " A1, 24 pts.	8.00
" " A1, 48 1/2 pts.	9.00
Union Club Bourbon, 24 pts.	7.50
" " 48 1/2 pts.	8.50
Rock and Rye Whisky, in 5s.	7.50
Rum Punch Extract	8.00
Blackberry Brandy	7.50

MOORE, HUNT & CO.,  
404 Front street, San Francisco.

Per gal.		
Extra Pony in bbls. or 1/2-bbls.	\$6.00	\$8.00
A A " " " pf.	4.00	
B " " " "	3.50	
C " " " "	3.00	
No. 1 " " " "	2.50	
Rye in bbls. and 1/2-bbls. from.	3.50	5.00
A A in cases, 1 dozen to case,		
5 to gallon.	\$11.00	
A A in 5 case lots, 1 dozen to		
case, 5 to gallon.	10.50	
A A in 10 to 25 lots, 1 dozen to		
case, 5 to gallon.	10.00	
A A in pint flint flasks, 2 doz.		
to case.	12.00	
C in cases 1 doz. 5 to gal.	8.50	
C in 5 case lots, 1 dozen, 5 to		
gallon.	8.25	
C in 10 to 25 case lots, 1 doz.		
5 to gallon.	8.00	
No. 1 in case, 1 dozen to case,		
5 to gallon.	8.00	
Bedford, Belmont and Astor in bond or		
duty paid in our warehouse in Louis-		
ville or in San Francisco.		

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN,  
322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

PER GALLON.		
O K Extra.	\$3.50	\$6.00
O K Rosedale.	2.50	3.00
Hvain.	2.75	
Golden Pearl.	2.25	
Marshall.	2.25	
Old Family Bourbon.	1.75	
Old Bourbon.	1.50	

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,  
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco

Native Pride, Old Bourbon,		
(per bbl.) per gal.	\$2.50	
Native Pride, Old Bourbon		
(per 1/2-bbl.) per gal.	2.75	
Old Rip Van Winkle, hand		
made Sour Mash, per gal.	2.50	
Nevilles Old Bourbon	1.50	

HENCKEN & SCHRODER,  
210 Front street, San Francisco, Cal.

Our Favorite O K.	\$2.75	\$3.50
Our Choice.	2.50	3.00
Paul Jones.	2.25	2.50
Star of '76.	2.00	
Old Crown.	1.75	2.00
Old Bourbon.	1.50	

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & CO.,  
410 Front street, San Francisco.

Kentucky Favorite.	\$3.00
Extra Kentucky Favorite.	3.50
O. P. T.	2.50
O K. Old Stock.	5.00
Harries' Old Bourbon.	2.00



KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,  
123 Sotter street, San Francisco.  
O K Goldwater Ken. Bourbon \$4.00  
" " " pr cs 7.25

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
W. H. McBrayer, 1885..... \$2.75

DIXON, DeWOLF & CO.,  
326 Clay street, San Francisco.  
H. & H. W. CATHERWOOD'S  
Monogram..... barrels, \$5.50 per gallon.  
Old Stock..... 3.00 "  
A. A. A..... 2.75 "  
Cranston Cabinet..... 2.25 "  
Century..... 2.00 "  
No sales made of less quantity than  
five barrels.  
Brunswick Club, pure old rye \$8.50 pr case  
Upper Ten, very old and choice 12.00 "

CRANE HASTINGS & Co.  
316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
BOURBONS.  
Per Gallon.  
Pony Cabinet..... \$6.00  
Old Crown Cabinet..... 3.50  
Old Crown Cabinet, Old Stock..... 4.00  
Old Monarch A..... 2.75  
Old Monarch AA..... 3.00  
Premium Old Bourbon..... 2.75  
Premium Old Bourbon—O. K..... 3.00  
O. K. Kentucky Bourbon—A  
and AA..... \$2.75 & 3.00  
Cedar Valley..... 2.50  
Peerless..... 2.00  
Occidental..... 2.00  
Wheat..... 1.50  
Magnolia..... 1.50  
RYE WHISKIES.  
Old Hermitage..... 4.50  
Old Freeport..... 3.50  
Old Horsey..... 3.50

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.  
Peerless A A A..... \$4.00  
" A A..... 3.50  
" A..... 3.00  
" O K..... 2.50  
Peerless..... 2.25  
Imperial Cabinet..... 2.25  
Club House..... 1.75

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
John Gibson's Son & Co.,  
Philadelphia, Bourbon  
and Rye Whiskies.... \$1.90 to \$3.50

KOLB & DENHARD,  
422 Montgomery street, San Francisco.  
Nonpareil Rye and Bourbon. \$2.50 to 5.00

### Imported Whiskies.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
Lone Highland..... per case \$11.50  
Connaught, Irish..... 11.50  
Wm. Jameson & Co..... 11.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Boord & Son, London Finest  
Irish Malt Whisky..... \$10.50  
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky..... 10.50  
John Ramsay, Islay Malt  
Scotch Whisky..... 11.00

### Imported Brandies.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
Martell's Brandy, X per case \$15.00  
" " XX..... 17.50  
" " XXX..... 20.00  
" " VSO..... 28.00  
" " WSOP..... 50.00

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.  
Pioneer Brandy, XXX..... \$5.00  
" " XX..... 4.00  
" " X..... 3.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,  
Boutelleau & Co. man-  
agers Cognac, in Oc-  
taves, per gal..... \$5.00 to \$8.50  
The Vineyard Proprs Co.  
Boutelleau & Co. man-  
agers Reserve Vintages 10.50 to 14.00

CRANE, HASTINGS & CO.  
316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Sazerac de Forge & Sons..... 6.00 to 16.00  
Otard Dupuy..... 5.50 to 9.00  
Bisquit du Bouche & Co..... 4.50 to 6.00  
La Grand Marque..... 4.50 to 12.00  
E. Alusse..... 22.50  
Marett & Co..... 4.00  
Pellevoisin..... 4.00  
Pinet Castillon..... 5.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,  
123 California street, San Francisco.  
H. Cuvillier & Frère Cognac.  
Quarts.  
Fre Champagne, 1870..... \$32.00  
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860..... 36.00  
Grande Fine Champagne Ré-  
serve, 1858 (H. Cuvillier  
& Frère..... 40.00

### Malt Liquors.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Guinness' Extra Stout, pints,  
Ihlers and Bell bottling  
Red Bull Brand per doz..... \$1.75  
Bass & Co's Pale Ale, pints,  
Ihlers & Bell bottling  
Red Bull Brand, per doz..... 2.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
J. Shanks & Co's (D'blin) Banner  
Brand, Guinness Stout, per  
dozen pints..... 1.75  
Read Bros. Doghead Bottling  
Bass Ale..... 2.00  
Banner Bottling Bass Ale, per doz. pints 2.00  
Bass Ale (in wood) Hogsheds..... 50.00  
" " 1/2 " " 28.00  
" " Kilderkins..... 21.00  
" " Firkins..... 12.00

### Imported Goods, (Miscellaneous.)

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
A. Hontman's Gin, large bottles..... 20.00  
" " med. "..... 16.50  
" " small "..... 8.50  
Evan's Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel 13.50  
" " " per cs, 4 doz. 6.00  
Theo Lappe's Genuine Aromatique  
per case..... 13.50  
Gilka Kummel per case..... 13.50  
Vermouth Francesco Cinzani pr case 6.25

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
(BOORD & SON'S, LONDON.)  
Old Tom Gin, per case..... 9.50  
Pale Orange Bitters, per case 10.00  
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur " 12.00  
Jamaica Rum, Old " \$12.00 to 14.00  
IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in  
cases of 15 large black  
bottles per case..... 20.00  
in cases of 15 large  
white bottles per case 21.00  
Kirschwasser, Macholl Freres  
Bavarian Highland, per case.. 19.00  
Cherry Cordial, J. J. W. Peters' per  
case..... 12.00  
Gilka Kummel, per case..... 13.50

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.  
Eagle Gin..... \$2.50

SAN FRANCISCO BEER.  
Lager in barrels, local delivery,.... \$ 9 00  
" " export..... 10 50  
Steam beer in barrels..... 6 00  
Patent Stopper, per case, local..... 1 25  
Export, per case, 1 doz. bottles..... 1 75

### TO WINE - MAKERS !

The undersigned beg to call the attention of Wine Makers, Dealers, etc., to Mr.  
Chevallier-Appert's

## " OENOTANNIN "

As a corrective and a purifier to all light Table Wines, White and Red.

— AND —

## PULVERINE

FOR CLARIFYING WHITE AND RED WINES.

— And to —

## A. Boake Roberts & Co's LIQUID ALBUMENS.

For clarifying, preserving, restoring and correcting both White and Red Wines.

Directions for Use on Application.

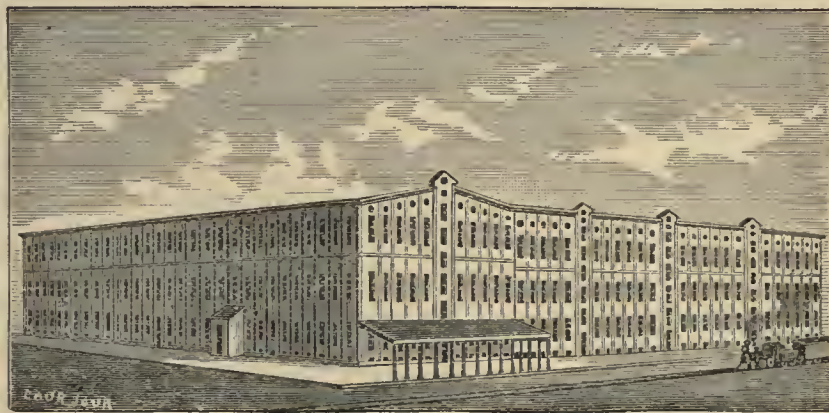
For sale by

Charles Meinecke & Co., Sole Agents,  
314 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

## Louisville Public Warehouse Co.

For the Storage of Fruit Brandy.

Special U. S. Bonded Warehouse for Kentucky and Indiana



This Company offers the peculiar advantage of distribution, being located at the present center of population of the United States, complete railroad facilities, proper climate for ageing brandies, etc., a rate of ten cents per barrel, per month, with no extras of any kind, negotiable receipts and perfect responsibility. Eighteen of the Louisville banks are stockholders, and loans can be readily secured. Write for circular and rates.

OFFICE: COR. BROOK AND MAIN STREETS. LOUISVILLE, KY.

## Howe Standard Scales

ONLY SCALE WITH PROTECTED BEARINGS.

Packing Scales, Raisin Scales, Dormant and Portable  
Scales, Trucks, Etc.

HOWE SCALE CO.,

411 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

O. E. MOORE, President.

CLARENCE F. DAY, Secretary.

## State Dime Savings Bank,

634 Market St., San Francisco.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, ONE DIME AND UPWARDS.

Interest on all deposits; accounts can be drawn at any time.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.

Oakland Branch,

952 Broadway



**BUSINESS RECORD.****Changes and Dissolutions in Partnerships.**

Lustic & Lewin, saloon, Colorado city, Colo., dissolved.  
 Durr & Co., saloon, Ogden, Utah, dissolved.  
 M. Dewiscourt, brewer, Ellensburg, Wash., partner admitted.  
 Near & Jackson, saloon, Genesee, Idaho, dissolved; R. Near, continues.  
 G. W. Gardner & Co., saloon, Denver, Colo., dissolved.  
 McMoroney & Flatley, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., dissolved.  
 John Tweedie, saloon, and D. P. Callaghan, hotel, Ballard, Wash., consolidated.  
 B. Mehl & Bro., hotel, Marysville, Cal., dissolved.  
 C. Mack & Co., saloon, Leadville, Colo., dissolved.  
 Eggers & Gould, carbonators, San Francisco, Cal., J. B. Muller admitted.  
 Green & Hornbein, saloon, Denver, Colo., dissolved.  
 McDonald & Co., saloon, Great Falls, Mont., succeeded by A. McDonald.  
 Alledino & Garofolo, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., dissolved; L. Garofolo continues.  
 Fox & Dawley, hotel, Victoria, B. C., dissolved; F. J. Dawley continues.  
 Severe & Webb, saloon, Portland, Or., dissolved; J. S. Severe and F. Webb continue separately.  
 Blank & McPherson, hotel, Almiria, Or., dissolved; Eli McPherson continues.  
 F. Montenfel & Co., saloon, Modesto, Cal., dissolved.

**Failures Attachments, Etc.**

Daniel Rubel, saloon, Stockton, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 A. Schussel, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 E. S. Robinson, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 J. A. Otto, restaurant, Eureka, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 C. S. Christensen, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 J. G. Russell, saloon, Portland, Or., attached.  
 G. Leprath, hotel, Oakland, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 C. Bengson, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 M. L. Milovich, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 G. Simoneth, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached and petitioned insolvency.  
 A. M. Rubio, saloon, Florence, Cal., attached.  
 A. Olivier, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.  
 H. Weidman, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.  
 J. S. Schwarke, saloon, Pomona, Cal., attached.  
 Handley Bros., hotel, Albion, Cal., attached.  
 J. A. Dalnde, hotel, Arcadia, Cal., attached.  
 Frank Smith, saloon, San Bernardino, Cal., attached.  
 R. Bucknell, saloon, Upper Lake, Cal., attached.  
 J. Molley, restaurant, Tacoma, Wash., attached and left town.  
 Iversen & Carlsen, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 George Gimlinger, saloon, Santa Monica, Cal., attached and petitioned insolvency.  
 A. H. Dunn, restaurant, Santa Monica, Cal., attached.

Joe Poe, saloon etc, Plano, Cal., attached.  
 H. Gauline, hotel, Modesto, Cal., attached.  
 Coffe & Escallier, saloon, Ross Station, Cal., attached.  
 W. M. Cary, hotel, Napa, Cal., attached.  
 J. J. Sasido, saloon, San Buenaventura, Cal., attached.  
 J. Looney, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 Ed Brink, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 George La Blanche, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., closed by sheriff.  
 A. Lindenfeld, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., creditors petitioned for him to be declared insolvent.  
 William Scharinghausen, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 C. J. Cosgrove, hotel, Angels Camp, Cal., attached.  
 M. E. Frances, restaurant, Los Angeles, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 H. H. Avery, wholesale liquors, Spokane Falls, Wash., attached.  
 H. F. Sloan, hotel etc, Grays Harbor, Wash., attached.

**Sold Out.**

H. Miller, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 George Simmons, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.  
 J. G. Meagher, saloon, Seattle, Wash.  
 A. Parker, saloon, Portland, Or., sold two-thirds interest.  
 C. Krempel, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to Henry Althouse.  
 McConnell, Parker & Co., hotel, Seattle, Wash., to K. L. Wilson.  
 C. Gnillo, restaurant, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 L. B. Berry, restaurant, East Portland, Or., to C. Berry.  
 C. Kohn & Co., wholesale liquors, Portland, Or., sold saloon to J. T. Wilson.  
 J. Evans, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 Wm. Mader, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., to M. Mader.  
 J. N. Halligan, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 Charles Kreuckel, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.  
 F. A. Munz, saloon and brewery, Middletown, Cal., to Wm. Turner.  
 Crystal Palace saloon, Tombstone, Ariz., to J. Bignon.  
 H. Foster, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to R. Kern.  
 Gorman Bros., saloon, Seattle, Wash., to Root & Powers.  
 Charles Williams, saloon, Seattle, Wash., to J. Peters.  
 J. S. Josephson, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.  
 F. Schoenstedt, saloon, Livermore, Cal.  
 J. S. Josephson, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.  
 McMoroney & Flatley, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to M. Rowan.  
 C. Habermehl, saloon, Napa, Cal.  
 G. Zimmerle, saloon, Seattle, Wash., to Wm. Efer.  
 Max Kringle, saloon, Seattle, Wash., to Claussen-Sweeney Brewing Co.  
 Phillips & Fraser, hotel, Nanaimo, B. C., to John Fraser.  
 W. H. Mayne, hotel, Eureka, Cal., to Mrs. Nevins.  
 Daniel Colonia, wholesale liquors, Denver, Colo.  
 E. Kuasman, restaurant, Denver, Colo.  
 E. M. Burns, saloon, Crescent city, Cal.  
 Mrs. Bridges, restaurant, San Bernardino, Cal., to F. W. Curtis.  
 G. W. F. Johnson, hotel, Santa Paula, Cal.  
 C. M. Willits, hotel, Willits, Cal., to Wills & Crossley.

James Partin, saloon, Willits, Cal., to Lambert & Son.  
 Leo & Sexton, saloon, Helena, Mont.  
 A. H. Parry, saloon, Lincoln, Cal.  
 J. P. Cluie, saloon, Albina, Or., to Hollowell & Pugh.  
 H. Jones, restaurant, Albany, Or.  
 F. S. Barzee, restaurant, Monmouth, Or.  
 H. Koehler, hotel, San Francisco, Cal.  
 J. L. Potts, carbonator, Selma, Wash.  
 Leiger & Campbell, saloon, Seattle, Wash., to A. A. Seagrave.

**Out of Business.**

A. C. Montgomery, hotel, Greenville, Wash.  
 M. Lee, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 D. F. Simmons, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 W. H. Bartlett, hotel, Folsom, N. M.  
 E. W. Parker, saloon etc, Santa Fe, N. M.  
 F. Huase, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash.

**Burned Out.**

C. F. Johnson, hotel, Carbon, Wash.  
 John Milliken, saloon, Carbon, Wash.  
 G. Gobleman, saloon, Carbon, Wash.  
 O. H. Arthur, hotel, Carbon, Wash.  
 E. Chanvin, hotel, Delano, Cal.  
 I. S. Valencia, saloon, Delano, Cal.  
 A. Orcier & Co., saloon, Delano, Cal.  
 L. Escallier, saloon, Delano, Cal., and insurance garnisheed.  
 W. Olney, saloon, Redding, Cal.  
 F. R. Thompson, saloon, etc, Redding, Cal.  
 F. Schmidt, saloon, Lamar, Colo.  
 A. Masterman, hotel, Tekoa, Wash.  
 P. R. Kestner, restaurant, Red Bluff, Cal.  
 Wm. Edwards, saloon, Red Bluff, Cal.  
 J. Bortano, hotel, Portland, Or., damaged.  
 Elliot & Moretti, saloon, Portland, Or.  
 Holland & Ford, saloon, Roy, Wash.  
 A. Drayner, restaurant, Tacoma, Wash.  
 Herman Zweig, maltster, San Francisco, Cal., damaged.  
 Gandolfo & McIntyre, hotel, Tacoma, Wash.  
 Hull & Beck, saloon, Gold Hill, Or.  
 B. P. Callaghan, hotel, Ballard, Wash.  
 James Jones, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash.

**Deceased.**

John H. Gray & Co., brewers, Juneau, Alaska, George Buchner deceased.  
 Owen McMahon, saloon, McMahon's Station, Cal.

**Special Inquiries Advisable.**

E. Eggert & Co., wholesale liquors, Spokane Falls, Wash.  
 March & McClure, saloon, Tekoa, Wash.  
 G. M. Humphrey, saloon, Reno, Nev.  
 F. L. Hart, saloon, Leadville, Colo.  
 E. E. Perkins, hotel, Petaluma, Cal.

**Deeds and Transfers.**

Wm. Guenther, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., received deed \$500.  
 L. Juri & Son, wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., L. Juri conveyed realty \$10.  
 John Hermann, saloon, Stockton, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 J. S. Severe, saloon, Portland, Or., received deed \$375.  
 Lankin & Wildi, saloon, Portland, Or., J. V. Lankin conveyed realty \$1500.  
 B. Cordes, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 G. K. Neher, saloon, Albuquerque, N. M., received deed \$475.

B. Brown, saloon, Gallup, N. M., quit claim deeds \$2500 and \$1.  
 Philip Kolb, saloon, Pleasanton, Cal., received deed \$50.  
 Reinecke & Maass, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., A. Maass received deed \$10.  
 J. B. Weathers, saloon, etc., Visalia, Cal., conveyed realty \$4500.  
 Cauty Bros., hotel, Visalia, Cal., D. J. Cauty received deed \$350.  
 Minturn Vineyard Co., Fresno, Cal., received deed \$1.  
 M. A. Marron, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 W. H. Moxon, hotel, Santa Rosa, Cal., received deed \$5250.  
 A. W. Graham, saloon, Guerneville, Cal., conveyed realty \$1.  
 E. Nelson, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 Buck & Co., saloon, Portland, Or., C. Buck received deed \$1500.  
 Samuel Hancock, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 A. Schonfeld, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 Page & Falch, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., G. L. Page conveyed realty to Otto Falch \$5.  
 W. H. Neuman, saloon, Leadville, Colo., received deed \$400.  
 R. Hughes, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$57,500.  
 Buck & Co., saloon, Portland, Or., C. Buck received deed \$1500.  
 H. Trapeur, restaurant, Port Townsend, Wash., conveyed realty \$500.  
 Young & Co., brewers, Vancouver, Wash., A. Young conveyed realty \$1600, received deed \$2900.  
 R. T. Marks, saloon, Kingsburg, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 Madeira Vineyard Co., Fresno, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 Geo. Belz, winery, Ramona, Cal., conveyed realty \$12,000.  
 H. J. Hellman, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 John Bulotti, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 F. Huber, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 J. Denton, hotel, Adams, Or., conveyed realty \$675.  
 Robert Smurthwaite, saloon, Mountain View, Cal., conveyed realty gift.  
 R. Stack, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.

**Realty Mortgages.**

John Staude, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$16000 and \$1500.  
 L. Pallas, saloon, Colusa, Cal., \$3000.  
 B. Cordes, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$1200.  
 J. Broeske, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$11290.  
 Matthew Murphy, saloon, Willows, Cal., \$500.  
 Fernan & Penny, saloon, East Portland, Or., C. Fernan \$1500.  
 Batschi Bros., restaurant, Tacoma, Wash., J. Batschi \$9625.  
 Fernan & Penny, saloon, East Portland, Or., Charles Fernan \$1500.  
 C. Castera & Co., wholesale liquors, Los Angeles, Cal., C. Castera \$4126.  
 R. Hughes, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., \$20,000.  
 F. Precechtel, saloon, Fulton, Or., \$200.  
 James Barton, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$300.

Sole Agent For and Depot Of



FINE OLD TABLE RED AND WHITE WINES,

— AND —

OLD GRAPE BRANDIES.

(SOLD ONLY IN GLASS).

PRODUCED AT THE CELEBRATED INGLENOOK VINEYARD, RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO., CAL.

# F. A. HABER,

## WINE :: AND :: SPIRIT :: COMMISSION :: MERCHANT,

122 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE INGLENOOK VINEYARD, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest  
 Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines  
 Produced in California

Correspondence Solicited from Producers, as well as Dealers throughout the United States



R. Staek, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$1000 and \$2000.  
F. O. Butler, saloon, San Jose, Cal., \$125.

**Chattel Mortgages.**

De Lue & Stockton, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$179.  
R. Cohen, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1000.  
A. Drumm, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$3400.  
W. J. Oakleaf & Co., saloon, Pueblo, Colo., \$225.  
J. S. Jones, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$2500.  
M. Dexter, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$4000.  
E. Straub, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$3000.  
A. Parker, saloon, Portland, Or., \$900.  
C. Hohmeier, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., \$825.  
Hewell & Pugh, saloon, Albina, Or., \$325.  
Thorp & Grey, saloon, Portland, Or., \$116.  
F. A. Lebaux, restaurant, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$150.  
Trentman & Sargent, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$2239.  
Thia & Noonan, wholesale liquors, Denver, Colo., \$2300, \$1858 and \$426.  
J. Hollowell, saloon, Albina, Or., \$625.  
B. Tanguchi, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$150.  
Rynerson & Carpenter, restaurant, Tacoma, Wash., \$800.  
W. M. Maloney, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1750.  
W. Millard, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$275.  
J. Cameron, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$500.  
C. Ross, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$100.  
John Clark, saloon, Pendleton, Or., \$150.  
J. J. Rutledge, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., \$1000.  
Pastene & Co., saloon, Denver, Colo., \$433.  
M. E. Fetta, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$201.  
T. N. Thompson, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$450.  
G. W. Gardiner, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$7750.  
J. H. Longhead, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$8200.  
James Hamilton, saloon, Portland, Or., \$1500.  
M. L. Borel, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., \$4376.  
M. Lewis, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1800.  
D. M. McKee, bottlers, Denver, Colo., \$300.  
A. E. De Lue, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$4750.  
A. G. Fontaine, restaurant, Albuquerque, N. M., \$150.  
Sapp & Lewis, saloon, Seattle, Wash., H. M. Lewis \$1000.  
J. Duerr, saloon, Portland, Or., \$200.  
H. Pfister, saloon, Portland, Or., \$64.  
T. Bryan, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$100.  
L. M. Skinner, hotel, Denver, Colo., \$325.  
W. Richardson, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$250.  
D. Monaghan, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$250.  
C. W. Donnett, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$300.  
Ed Mahoney, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1800.  
N. Carlson, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$800.

**Mortgages Released.**

F. Bogert, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$—.  
L. Pallas, saloon, Colusa, Cal., \$2000.  
A. W. Graham, saloon, Guerneville, Cal., \$400.  
J. Tomicich, saloon, San Bernardino, Cal., \$1500.  
A. Krutzmeyer, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., \$1000.  
Madera Vineyard Co., Fresno, Cal., \$15,000.  
D. R. Matherson, saloon, Williams, Cal., \$482.

**Judgments, Suits, Etc.**

Kuhu & Culver, hotel, Slaughter, Wash., judgment \$3000.  
Main and Tenth Street Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., judgment \$20,750.  
W. K. Brown, hotel, San Diego, Cal., judgment \$130.  
R. Strahorn & Co. hotel, etc., Hailey, Idaho, suit to dis-solve.  
H. J. Larsen, saloon, Portland, Or. sued \$500.  
G. A. Goodsell, hotel, Seattle, Wash., sued \$392.

**Miscellaneous.**

H. Bomke, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., Sheriff's sale.  
W. Magner, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., insurance garnished.  
Frank M. Collins, saloon, Marysville, Mont., wife a sole trader.

Central Hotel Co., Salt Lake, Utah, incorporated.  
J. La Fortune, hotel, El Cajon, Cal., filed homestead.  
Owens & Sells, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., Sheriff's sale.  
F. Schoenstedt, saloon, Livermore, Cal., wife filed homestead.  
W. J. McCollum, hotel, Napa, Cal., lease purchased by L. L. James.  
J. C. Machado, saloon, San Leandro, Cal., filed homestead.  
C. P. Frost, saloon, Salubria, Idaho, moved to Meadows.  
Richard Matthews, saloon, Cerrillos, N. M., will resume.  
S. Heine, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., filed homestead.  
Patrick Comerford, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., wife filed homestead.  
G. Bourgougnon, saloon, Albuquerque, N. M., advertised to sell.  
Harry Scanton, saloon, Cerrillos, N. M., insurance garnished.  
Greenwood Hotel, Blue Lakes, Cal., advertised to sell.  
F. H. Schroder, saloon, Albina, Or., advertised to sell half interest.  
F. R. Gatt, hotel, Denver, Colo., about to sell out.  
W. C. Smith, hotel, Angels Camp, Cal., meeting of creditors called.  
L. Mayrhoft, saloon, San Diego, Cal., lix pendens against him.  
J. M. Gregory, hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., leased to G. H. Grayson.  
M. E. Shaw, hotel, The Dalles, Or., leased to Davis & Wann.  
A. Schnessel, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., sheriff's sale.

**MORE ENGLISH CRITICISM.**

*California Wines as Viewed by Another Brittan.*

At the recent meeting of the Santa Clara county Viticultural Society, Mr. Henderson a gentleman from England, not only well versed in a knowledge of the qualities that make up good wine, but also in the trade, particularly in Europe, was present, and by invitation of the President gave his views of the California wine business from his standpoint.

In the first place, he said, the English wine drinkers, were, he believed, more critical as to wines than Californians, and the general taste was for a better article, not perhaps better than California wines would be with sufficient age, for all the wines he had been permitted to sample in California were with few exceptions too young to be at their best.

He said the best remedy for the depression in the wine business was to look out for a better ageing of the wines and a more systematic marketing. Here the only market for the wine maker seemed to be San Francisco. Those who had sent wines abroad had sent small lots to dealers with orders to sell, and as a consequence poor prices had been obtained. There should be a combination of individuals and capital in the shape of a corporation strong enough to keep the wines longer and then put them on the market systematically. A powerful company could gradually call the attention of consumers to the merits of California wine and it would find a ready sale. French wine of no better quality than California wine was never furnished free on board in Bordeaux for less than about forty cents per gallon and from that up to more than double that price. He thought the average price of wine equaling our common California clarets was about fifty cents per gallon. Such prices could be obtained for California wine if it were managed and put on the market properly.

Speaking of sweet wines, he said he had never seen a good port wine here. Genuine port has a certain thickness, which all California imitations, though pure and clean, lacked. He said he was favorably impressed with the cleanness of California wines. California sherries, he said, were of the sherry flavor, but there was a tendency to prepare it too sweet. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Henderson for his instructive remarks.

**For Dyspepsia and Indigestion**

**SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.**

**DIRECTORY**

— OF —

**Prominent California Vineyards.**

[These cards inserted for \$5 per year in advance.]

**El Pinal Vineyard** — Established 1852. Wines and brandies. Geo. West & Son, Stockton, Cal.

**Sierra Vista Vineyard** — Wines and brandies. Sierra Vista Vineyard Company, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**I. De Turk Vineyards** — Established 1862. Wines and brandies. I. De Turk, Santa Rosa, Cal.

**Gresta Blanca** — Exclusively fine high grade wines in bottle; fine Sauternes and Medoc types. Only cash orders solicited. Charles A. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Inglennook Vineyard** — Established 1880. Wines and brandies. Gustave Niebaum, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

**Sunset Vineyard** — Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Webster & Sargent, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**Mont Rouge Vineyard** — Established 1885. Dry wines. A. G. Chauche, Livermore, Cal. Office 615-617 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

**Electra Vineyard** — Established 1881. Dry wines. Clarence J. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

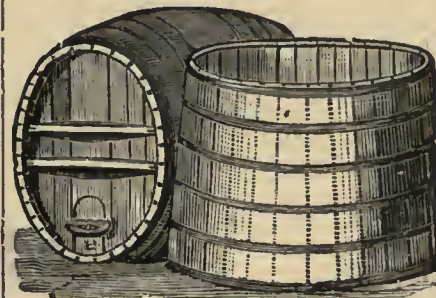
**Olivina Vineyard** — Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Julia P. Smith, Livermore, Cal.

**Linda Vista Vineyard** — Established 1858. Dry and sweet wines. C. C. McIver, Mission San Jose, Alameda Co., Cal.

**Fresno Vineyard** — Established 1830. Sweet and dry wines and brandies. Fresno, Cal. L. P. Drexler, 409 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

**FULDA BROS.,**

— Manufacturers of —

**Wine and Water Tanks**

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**C. A. HOOPER & CO.**

— Agents for —

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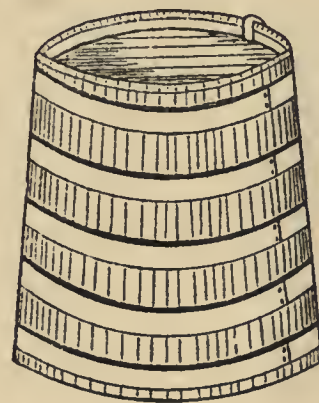
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# Kentucky Bourbons and Ryes.

[Quotations in Warehouse and Distillery.]

E. G. B.—Export Gauge Bremen; N. Y.—New York; N. Y. C. H.—New York Custom House; L. P. W. H.—Louisville Public Warehouse; Lou. Louisville; Cin.—Cincinnati; Dist'y—Distillery; C. C. H.—Cincinnati Custom House; St. L. C. H.—St. Louis Custom House.

IN BOND.

TAX PAID.

BRANDS.	Spring '87.	Spring '88.	Fall '88.	Spring '89.	Fall '89.	Spring '90.	Fall '90.	Spring '91.	Fall '91.	Spring '92.	Fall '92.	Spring '93.	Fall '93.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks.
Aiken.....				60	52½	50		190		210				82 265	NY
Anderson.....				52½		35		180				225		81 275	Lou CH
Anderson Co., Sonr Mash.				50		35									
Ashland.....															
Astor.....															
Atherton.....	70		52½	50						190				81 260	Lou CH
Aurora.....														81 200	
Ballard & Lancaster.....						35		175							
Beam, J. H.....															
Beargrasa.....				50	37½	35								81 260	Lou CH
Bel-Air.....		70		60		10								81 275	Lou
Belle of Anderson.....			62½	60	45	42½									
" " Co.....				60								235			
Belle of Marion.....				60						205				81 270	NYCH
Belle of Nelson.....	95		75	70											
Belle of Louisville.....															
Beechwood.....															
Bowen, H. C.....															
Belmont.....															
Berkele, Wm.....	75			57½											
Berry, W. L.....															
Berry, E. C.....				52½		37½									
Big Springs.....	75			50		35				192½				81 260	Lou CH
Blakemore.....				65		55								81 140	E G
Blue Grasa.....			52½	50	40	37½								81 235	
Bond & Lillard.....	120	100	90	85	62½	60				250	255	260		84 275	
Bond, M. S.....	70		52½	47½	35	31½		175							
Boon's Knoll.....	100			70						235		265			
Bowen, J. A.....				45		35									
Brownfield, W. W.....															
Buchanan.....				60	52½	50								81 275	Lou CH
Buffalo Spring.....				50		40									
Callaghan.....				60										81 275	
Carlisle.....				65		50								81 175	Bremen
" Ky. Dis. Co.....				55		45									
Cedar Run.....		85		65		50									
Chase, E. H.....				50										81 265	Louisville
Chickencock.....	75	65		50		37½								82 255	
Clay, Samuel, Jr.....		57½		45	32	30									
Clifton.....										220					
Commonwealth.....	70	62½		55		40									
Cook, C. B.....				47½		32½				175					
Coon Hollow.....	80			62½		47½									
Craig F. J.....				50		32½									
Crab Orchard.....															
Criterion.....				47½		30									
Crystal Springs.....		70		50	40	37½	35	190						80 300	
Cumberland.....	72½			60		42½									
Cummins, R & Co.....				57½		42½									
Cream of Anderson.....		70		60		45									
Cliff Falls.....				50		42½									
Deadman, C. M.....															
Dix River Rock Bass.....		65		50		40				225					
Dant, J W.....		75		55											
Darling.....		57½	52½	50	40	35									
Davies County Club.....		65		60											
Double Spring.....															
Durham.....		65		55		40									
Dundee.....			55	52½		37½									
Early Times.....		75		60		50		200							
Edge Cliff.....		70		60		50									
Edgewater.....	72½			55	47½	42½		180						81 250	NYCH
Elkhorn.....	70	60		45										81 260	NYCH
Excelsior.....				50		35		175		190		220			
Elk Run.....				37½		27½									
Ferncliff.....															
Freeland.....															
Fible & Crabb.....						40									
Fields, J. W. M.....				57½	42½	40									
Frazier, J. W.....				65	57½	55									
Garland.....					35	32½	30	207½							
Glenarrie.....	70	62½		52½	35	32½		180							
Glencoe.....														81 275	Lou CH
Glenmore.....				60	47½	42½								81 275	Lou CH
Glen Springs.....						40									
Greystone.....				55											
Greenbriar.....		65		52½		40				220					
G. W. S.....		70		60										80 300	
Howard.....															
Hackley, S O.....			57½	55	42½	40				210				82 275	
Hanning, Jno.....				50	40	37½		190							
Harris, N.....				50	40			180							
Hawkins.....		80						200		225					
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....				50		35		190							
Head, F. M.....				45		35									
Head, W. H.....				47½		35									
Hermitage.....	130		95	90						260		260		84 275	Dist'y
Hill & Hill.....		72½	57½		45	40				210					
Honey Dew.....		52½		47½		35									
Hume.....	75		52½	50	40					210				81 275	NYCH

These prices are for lots of not less than twenty-five barrels and upwards, cash, and if in bond, original gauge, accrued charges paid.



BRANDS.	Spring '87	Spring '88	Fall '88	Spring '89.	Fall, '89.	Spring, '90	Fall, '90	Spring, '87.	Fall '86.	Spring '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks.
Imperial														
Jessamine					35	32½								
Jockey Club	85		60	60					210		250			
Kellar, A.	70			52½		35		185						
Kentucky belle				70	60	52½			250				81 350	
Kentucky Club				50										
Kentucky Dew		65		50										
Kentucky Comfort		72½		50	35	32½								
“ Poteen														
“ Pride				52½										
“ Standard														
“ Tip			55	55	42½	40		185		225	250			
Lancaster, R. B.														
“ S. P.	70			50	40	35							81 260	
Limestone		70												
McBrayer, J. A.				55				190		220				
“ J. H.				57½				190					81 145	EGB
“ W.H.				100	72½	70		240	245	255		275	84 280	
McKenna														
Marion Co. Dis. Co.			52½	52½	37½	35				190			81 250	NY
Mattingly				50	38½	36½				210				
Mattingly & Moore				55						220				
Mayfield				60		45		200		195			81 275	
Mellwood	72½	65	55	52½	42½	40				195			81 260	NYCH
Miles, E. L.				50		35							80 300	
Milldale														
Millett														
Monarch, M. V.			67½	65	52½	50			225	240	250			
Monarch, R.				75		55			255				81 280	NYCH
Monarch, T. J.	90			60	45	40						235	81 275	
Moore, D. L.										210			81 265	Lou
Moore & Grigsby														
Murphy, Barber & Co.			57½	55		40		182½		210			81 275	Lou CH
Nall, A. G.				55		40								
New Castle														
Nelson			52½	50		35		172½		187½		220	81 250	NYCH
New Hope				60	55	52½				235			82 275	
Nutwood			55	52½										
O. F. C.	125			80	67½	60				255			81 335	
Old Charter				50		32½		180						
Old Crow	145		105	100				260		275		300	82 375	
Old Jordan				55		36½				210				
Old Johnson Miller														
Old Lexington Club				72½		65				250		290		
Old Pepper J. E.	110			57½		45		225		200			81 275	
Old Tarr				47½		37½							80 300	Nev Exp
Old Time (Pogue's)				50		35							81 265	Lou CH
Old Times	72½					27½								
Parkland					35	32½								
Peacock					67½	65								
Pepper, Oscar	115	100		80						250		265	84 285	
Pepper, R. P.				55										
Redmon														
Rich Grain				50	37½	35								
Rich Hill														
Richwood			60	52½	42½	37½								
Ripy, T. B.	80		62½	60	47½	45				215		240	82 300	Nev Ex
Rohrer, D.	60	52½		40										
Rolling Fork				50	37½	35								
Rose Bud														
Samuels, T. W.	85			60		45				240				
Samuels, W. B. & Co.				55									81 270	
Searcy, J. S.		70		55						210				
Short Horn						50							81 250	E G Bremen
Silk Velvet														
Small Grain						35								
Snyder						35								
Southall				55										
Sovereign	85		60	55	45	42½		190	210	225	250		80 300	
Spring Hill				65		50				225		265	82 300	
Springwater														
Smith & Smith														
Stone, W. S., New														
“ Old			67½	60	47½	45		190		225		245		
Sugar Valley														
Sutherland & Murphy														
Sweetwood				42½		30								
Sharp				50		35								
Taylor, G. W.													81 250	St Louis
Taylor, Old	143	100		80		60							81 400	
Tea Kettle	67½		60	50	40	37½		175		185				
Thomas, W. H.				50				185					81 275	
Tip Top		72½	57½	57½	42½	40								
Tenbroeck														
Van Arsdell													81 275	Lou
Van Hook				47½	37½	35								
Walker, F. G.				55		40								
Walker, J. M.				52½										
Warwick				52½	40	37½								
Waterfall & Frazier		90	80	72½	57½	55		175		200		225		
“ Dowling & Co.														
Wathen	70	65		50	37½	32½				187½				
Welch, T. J.				65		57½								
White Mills		52½	45	42½	35	32½								
Willis, S. T.														
Windsor														
Woodland					42½	40						250		
Yellowstone														
Zeno														



## KENTUCKY RYES.

BRANDS.	Spring, '87.	Spring, '88.	Fall, '88.	Spring, '89.	Fall, '89.	Spring, '90.	Fall, '90.	Spring, '87.	Fall, '86.	Spring, '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks.
Anderson.....														
Ashland.....				62½		42½								
Atherton.....														
Beargrass.....														
Belle of Nelson.....														
Blue Grass.....						45			210					
Buchanan.....														
Criterion.....														
Crystal Springs.....					45			200						
Doherty Short Horn.....						50								
Edge Cliff.....				60		50								
Edgewater.....				55										
Greystone.....				65						200				
Hermitage.....	140		100	95				250		275	285	300	Spr 83 375	
Highland.....		75		62½										
Hume.....														
Lancaster, E. P.....														
Lynchburg.....		53		45		37½								
McBrayer, W. H.....				70	50									
Marion County.....	85													
Maryland.....														
Mattingly.....				55						200				
Mellwood.....		75	65											
Miles.....				70	52½									
Monarch, M. V.....					55					240				
Monarch, R.....														
Nelson.....			80		50									
Normandy.....				60	50									
O. F. C.....														
Old Peper.....				85		70						300		
Old Taylor.....														
Old Tarr.....														
Oscar Pepper.....														
Peacock.....				65						185				
Pepper, R. P.....										200				
Ripy.....														
Rohrer, D.....														
Rolling Fork.....	80				45									
Sovereign.....					50					225				
Sunny Side.....														
White Mills.....				50	40	35								
Wathen.....					45									
Y llowstone.....		115		100										

## EASTERN RYES.

	Spr. 87.	Fall 87.	Spr. 88.	Fall 88.	Spr. 89.	Fall 89.	Spr. 90.	Fall 90.	Spr. 87.	Fall 86.	Spr. 86.	Fall 85.	Spr. 85.	
Bridgeport.....	105	95	90	80	70	60	55							
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....	120	107½	105	95	85		65							
Dougherty.....														
Finch's Golden Wed'g.....														
Foust, W.....														
Frontier.....					53½									
Gibson.....	142½	130	125	100	85	70	62½		280		350			
Guckenheimer.....	110	97½	92½	82½	77½	65	60		222½	235	275	290	Spr 81 450	
Hannsville.....	135	115	107½	92½	82½	72½	70		265	290	315	325		
Horsey.....														
Jones, G. W.....														
Meadville.....			82½	75	67½	55	52½							
Melvale.....	120	105	100	90	75	65	55				280			
Monticello.....	115	105	100	90	75	62½	57½				260			
Montrose.....			67½	57½	52½		40				210			
Moore, Tom.....	105		90											
Mt. Vernon.....	140	125	117½	100	90	77½	65		280	300	325	350	400	Spr 83 350
Orient.....														
Overholt.....	120		105	85	75	60	55							Spr.80 600
Readock.....														
Sherwood.....	112½		95	82½	77½	62½	60			240	265			
Lippencott.....														
Vandergrift.....														



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## Directory of Distillers.

### Their Brands and Business Addresses.

[These cards inserted for \$10 per year, including subscription to PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW and quotations in prices current. Distillers and controllers are requested to notify the editor whenever changes occur in the prices of their goods.]

**Astor, Belmont, Nutwood,**  
[Bourbons]—Moore & Selliger, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle of Marion,** [Bourbon]—Bald-  
rick & Callaghan, Lebanon, Ky.

**Belle of Anderson,** [Bourbon]—  
S. J. Greenbaum, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle-Air, Old Log Cabin,**  
[Bourbons]—John G. Roach & Co.,  
Louisville, Ky.

**Beargrass, Kentucky Pride,**  
**Carlisle.** [Bourbons]—Kentucky  
Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky.

**The Belle of Anderson Co.**—  
Hand-made sour mash—Pure Spring-  
water. Ed. Murphy & Co., Lawrence-  
burg, Ky.

**Hume,** [Bourbon]—W. S. Hume & Co.,  
Silver Creek, Ky.

**J. C. Mattingly & Sons**—Pure  
Rye and Bourbon. Made only by J.  
G. Mattingly Co., Louisville, Ky.

**Old Taylor,** [Bourbon] E. H. Taylor,  
Jr. & Sons, Frankfort, Ky.

**Old W. S. Stone, Daviess Co.**  
**Club**—Sour mash whiskies. M. P.  
Mattingly, Owensboro, Ky.

**R. Monarch, Kentucky Club,**  
**Glenmore,** [Bourbons], R. Mon-  
arch, Owensboro, Ky.

**Zeno,** [Bourbon]—Union Distilling Co.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Dougherty,** [Rye]—J. A. Dougherty  
& Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.

**Gibson, Mount Vernon,** [Ryes]  
—Hannis Distilling Co., Philadelphia,  
Penn.

**Monticello,** [Rye]—M. Crichton &  
Co., Baltimore, Md.

**Melvale,** [Rye]—Cummings & Co.,  
Baltimore, Md.

**Overholt,** [Rye]—A. Overholt & Co.,  
Pittsburg, Penn.

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The Rheims Chamber of Commerce recently estimated the value of the champagne annually sold at the average of 75,000,000 francs to 80,000,000 francs, the medium product of the district—the chief towns of which are Rheims, Chalons-sur-Marne, Epernay, Ay and Avize—is 450,000 hectoliters, more than 17,000,000 bottles of the sparkling wine being yearly exported. Including the bottles for home consumption, the total is estimated at 20,000,000 though in 1888 this figure was exceeded considerably, the number turned out being over 22,500,000.

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Lille's patent 299,815, known as "La Merveilleux."  
All parties are hereby notified not to purchase any  
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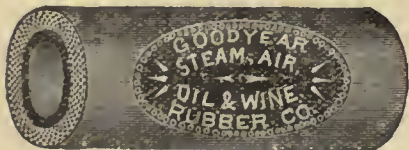
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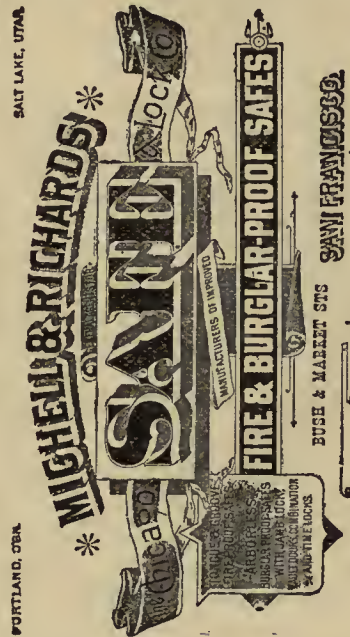
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# PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

## JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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### VINTAGE PROSPECTS.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED ESTIMATE OF THE COMING CROP.

The Dried Grape Question Becoming Seriously Important—Probable Brandy Distillation—Some Instructive Figures.

Several estimates of the vintage of 1890 have been recently given to the public through the medium of the daily press, the figures ranging anywhere from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons. While the former estimate may look reasonable to those who are not conversant with the situation, we are at a loss to see where the wine is to be produced that is to swell the total product to that figure. However, it is but just to say that at the time these estimates were made, dried wine grapes had not appeared as a factor in the computation, and were the same gentlemen to make guesses on the wine yield at this time, they would, no doubt, reduce their totals very materially. The fact of the matter is that the drying of wine grapes is to cut a very important figure in shortening the California wine product. This branch of the viticultural industry attracted some attention last year, but the prices offered for the dried product were so low that there was not enough margin to induce the grape growers to dispose of their crops in this way. Still, a goodly number of carloads of dried grapes were shipped to the eastern market on a speculation and as a result the returns were so satisfactory that brokers and commission merchants discovered that there was a large and growing field in which to introduce the article as a food product. The consequence is that at the present time they are making contracts for dried grapes f. o. b. at shipping points at figures from 50 to 75 per cent higher than those obtained last year—namely three and one-half to four cents per pound, or at the rate of \$16 to \$22 per ton for green grapes. The natural consequence is that growers who have not realized a profit on the prices paid for grapes for wine making purposes, have gladly contracted to dry their crops, and at the present time the commission

merchants of this city have made contracts that aggregate 350 carloads of dried grapes and there is a good prospect that before the vintage is well on, the total will reach 450 to 500 carloads of ten tons each. This represents, say 18,000 tons of green grapes or an equivalent of 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 gallons of wine to be deducted from the average annual product. The bulk of these dried grapes, it is understood, is for the grocery trade of the east, and it is to go into consumption as a food product, but an important part of the total output is intended for the wineries of Ohio and New York, to be converted into alleged wine to supply the regular demand for the wines of those States.

The brick vineyards of New York and Chicago will also draw on the dried grape product, and it will be the misfortune of the legitimate wine trade to have to compete with "wines" made from these "raisins sec," in the eastern market. While this feature of the situation is in no wise gratifying, there is a compensation in the fact that the wine product will be considerably reduced thereby and that pure sound wines will command much more remunerative prices than would have otherwise prevailed. However, the outlook is not encouraging to either the grower or the dealer, notwithstanding the temporary relief to both. This opinion is based upon the experience of France in this connection during the past few years. In that country after the vineyards had been devastated by the phylloxera, the government encouraged the fabrication of wines from dried grapes, but having tried the experiment the government is now using every possible effort to suppress this branch of the industry, as it has been found to be highly detrimental to legitimate wine growing. It is to be sincerely hoped that the fabrication of wine from California dried grapes will not become sufficiently important to add another hardship to those that have been experienced by the wine men of this State. So much for the dried grape question.

In speculating upon the coming vintage, the probable increase in the brandy output must be considered. Last year the State produced over a million gallons of brandy, and the lively demand and increased prices for California distillates, plainly warrant a largely augmented production this season. In fact, preparations have been made for so doing, particularly in the case of Walden & Co., and Geo. West & Son, the former having doubled their distilling capacity and the latter added

one-third to their distilling facilities. In addition to this there are to be three new new distilleries in the Livermore district, and many other distillers in the State are preparing to largely increase their output. Had the dried grape people not appeared in the market in such strong force, it is safe to say that the brandy product would have been one-third greater this year than ever before, but they are among us and the prices they are offering for grapes may in some districts push the price to such a figure as to seriously handicap the distillers. There are those who think that this will be the case, while others express the opinion that although grapes will be higher than they were last year, they will not be too costly to prevent distillers from securing all they need at fair prices. It is, therefore, reasonable to estimate the quantity of wine to be converted into brandy at 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 gallons, equal to 1,000,000 to 1,100,000 gallons of brandy, and with a fair price for grapes the figure will be much higher.

Coming to the question of the '90 wine product, we have to consider the effects of culture, the destruction of the blossoms by the north winds in the early spring, sunburn the ravages of phylloxera and the individual neglect of vineyards in many districts. Taking these facts into consideration we think the following figures will approximate the yield as closely as can be done at this time:

	Gallons.
Alameda .....	1,200,000
Los Angeles and the South .....	2,000,000
Fresno .....	1,500,000
Sonoma .....	2,000,000
Santa Clara .....	3,000,000
Napa .....	3,400,000
Santa Cruz .....	500,000
Contra Costa .....	400,000
San Joaquin and Merced .....	700,000
Sacramento and the North .....	1,750,000
Other counties .....	1,750,000
Total .....	18,200,000

These figures are less the dried grape product, but do not indicate the total less all the wine that should go into the still. In some districts it is possible to fairly estimate the brandy product, but in others it is out of the question to do so, and we can only offer the opinion based on careful inquiry, that brandy distillation will reduce the above figures approximating the total product, in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 gallons and thus bring the total marketable product down to about 17,000,000 gallons or less, and the result is more likely to be under these figures than above them.

### BUT IT WAS GOOD WINE.

"Vile stuff they keep on these boats" said Sir Henry Heyman, holding his violin case in one hand while he wiped his mouth with the other—and a handkerchief. "Still, I don't know; I suppose if we had paid twenty cents for it (with the odd nickel to the waiter) at the Hoffman House bar we'd think it was fine, smooth liquor. I'll never forget Tom Nast and the Burgundy when it comes to the influence of mind over matter. It was just after Nast came out here to do cartoons for the *Examiner*, and he was given a card at the Bohemian Club. One night at dinner the talk fell upon wines, and Nast expatiated at great length upon the delicacy of his taste in such matters and his experiences with all the vintages of the known world. After a time I said:

"By the way, there are a few bottles of Burgundy here which are something unusual. The club obtained them at the breaking up of the cellar of a millionaire who had gone to pot. I think it would tickle your taste and remind you of the best you have ever tasted.

Turning to the waiter I asked him to bring in a bottle of that Burgundy in my private basket. And by the way, I said, just wipe the dust off it, but do not shake the bottle. Have the chill taken off it, too.

In a short time the waiter brought in the bottle treading softly, but with a stately mein, as if full of the importance of the occasion. The treasure reposed in my private basket, and I turned out the rich fluid with all possible care. Nast tasted, cast up his eyes, smacked his lips solemnly breathed hard, and after an impressive pause said:

By George, Heyman, that is a wine! I never tasted anything better. What a bouquet it has! And such body.

Well I was very generous with the wine, and Nast's eyes blazed when I nonchalantly ordered in another bottle. His praises never ceased. He seemed enraptured. Finally he wanted to know where to obtain some of the brand. I told him no; that there was very little left, and that the club prized it very highly. But he would not be put off. He importuned me again and again. He was after me the next day—and the next. At last, to still his persistent demands, I told him the truth.

Yes, Nast, I said; you can get some of that wine. We sell it at the club at thirty-five cents a quart.

It was John Beard's Marciana."—S. F. *Examiner*.



### THE BRICK VINEYARDS.

#### Their Ruinous Effect on the Legitimate Wine Business.

H. A. Cross, a prominent wine dealer of Boston, writing under date of July 21th, in reply to a question as to the effect of the introduction of artificial wines and brandies upon the natural and pure wines and brandies of the country, has the following sensible and instructive remarks to offer:

"I am, and have for many years been engaged in the sale of California wines and brandies, representing Messrs. Chas. Stern & Sons, who have wineries at Los Angeles and stores for distribution at Chicago, New York and Boston. Having been in almost daily contact with the trade for more than twenty-five years, I have had a good opportunity to observe its changes, whether for better or worse.

I have no hesitation in saying that the appearance of artificial and imitation wines some years ago had an immediate damaging effect on the business of the producer and dealer in the pure product. Its first effect was to compel a reduction in price to a figure so low as to deprive both of their profit.

Another effect of this influx of falsified wines is to throw somewhat of discredit on our trade as a whole. It is a most common remark that our goods are all profit; that we can afford this, that and other extravagance in business. This idea has developed in many localities into a demand for most heavy and exorbitant fees for a license, higher rents for stores and presents and perquisites in every direction.

Still, again, it has become exceedingly difficult to dispose of an old wine which has received the care and nurture of years, at a fair and remunerative price. The consumer, whether buying for medicinal purposes or not, demands so much for so little, that he is often accommodated, as he thinks, and deludes himself with the belief that he has got a really fine wine for less than its value. But those who are engaged in producing and furnishing pure goods, when offering them for sale against these baser products, hear nothing so frequently as the reply: "Yes, we know what they are, but our customers don't know the difference. We can sell the cheap just as well."

So much for the wine situation, which might be greatly enlarged upon, if space permitted.

The manipulation of cheap spirits so as to simulate California brandy is carried on to a most alarming extent. And, strange to say, the concocted article is protected, and its manufacture is encouraged by the government itself. The legitimate distiller of California brandy conducts his business under the supervision of the United States revenue department, paying ninety cents per gallon tax to the government. The compounder and manufacturer of imitations of liquors receives his permit from the revenue department to follow his vocation for a year simply on the payment of the sum of \$200. No limit is placed on his business, and he may expand it as much as he likes. Let us see how this works in practice. The legitimate distiller, owning works of only moderate capacity, will turn out a product of 25,000 gallons. At a tax of ninety cents per gallon he pays the government the sum of \$22,500 and releases this pure product to go upon the market. The compounder who buys it has a license for a year for the lump sum of \$200. He mixes his purchase with cheap

spirits, manipulates it, stretches it and reduces it in quality and cost to the last degree. He can then brand it in casks or bottle it as choicest California brandy, or any other brandy, and he is responsible to no one for his operations, as he has satisfied the authorities by his payment of \$200. The honest producer as seen by the above, is in no way protected by the government, even after his payment of thousands of dollars, but he meets in every way discouragement at its hands.

The general effect of all this compounding and falsifying of liquors, upon the legitimate producer is one of discouragement. It has forced some into a ruinous competition, and has compelled others to endeavor to produce wine at a low cost thereby lowering the standard of their productions, and bringing upon the market large quantities of an inferior quality of wine, in place of the high standard of a few years ago.

If you ask what is to remedy this, you ask something beyond my power to answer. It seems to me that individual effort, as each man can use it in his circle of acquaintances, is our only resource. So long as the government continues its present policy of licensing, and practically encouraging the adulteration and cheapening of liquors, so long will the markets of the country be glutted with cheap and deleterious compounds. When its general policy towards our trade is changed, and its protection is extended towards the honest producer rather than the falsifier of liquors, the standard will again be raised, and the pure wines of our country receive the encouragement they deserve."

#### IMPORTANT ORIGINAL PACKAGE DECISION.

Judges Phillips and Foster, sitting in the United States Circuit Court at Topeka, Kansas, have rendered interesting decisions in several original package cases. It appeared that the agents of certain non-resident brewing companies were prosecuted in the State courts for selling beer in the original packages; the State officials had them arrested, and procured injunctions restraining them from further using their places of business. They secured their release from arrest upon application to the United States Circuit Court, on the ground that under the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Iowa case the brewing companies had a right to so import beer into the State, and the agents had the right to sell the same in the original packages in which it came, and the agents had not otherwise sold beer. The State officials threatened to continue to prosecute them for their resumption of business, and they therefore applied to the United States Circuit Court for an injunction restraining the State officials from interfering with them. The Attorney-General of the State asked that the State officers be left unmolested in the prosecution of dealers in liquors, and that the controversy between dealers and the officers be allowed to proceed through the ordinary channels of the State courts, leaving the party charged with violating the prohibitory law the usual remedy of appeal to the State Supreme Court, and thence to the United States Supreme Court, without immediate interference by the United States Circuit Court. The Circuit Court judges declined to take this course. They granted the injunction asked for, on the ground that the threat of continued prosecution after the discharge of the agents by the United States Circuit Court was an open disregard of the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the United States Circuit Court.

### WINE EXPERTS.

#### How One of Them Was Very Cleverly Trapped.

It was one of the hot days last week that I dropped in at the To-Kalon on Wabash avenue, Captain Shillaber greeted me in that hearty manner characteristic of Californians, and gave me the impressions Chicago had made on him during his one month's stay here. He is an interesting talker, full of anecdote, a keen observer, and never fails to see the humorous side of an incident. He has, perhaps, come naturally by this faculty, being a nephew of B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington). Seated at a table surrounded by casks and barrels of the famous wines of California he told this story:

A gentleman the other day came in here and ordered a bottle of the best Zinfandel wine. I called to John, our porter, to wrap up a bottle.

How much do you charge a bottle?

Forty cents, I replied.

Forty cents a bottle for Zinfandel? That is an outrageous price. You have not a bottle of wine in your entire establishment that is worth forty cents. I know all about wines, their manufacture, their cost and what they are worth, and I do not intend to pay any such price.

I called to John in the back part of the store, "Don't wrap up that bottle; it is not wanted." Then turning to my knowing gentleman invited him to test a glass of Zinfandel. He accepted, and then, entering into conversation, explained that pure California wine could not be sold for less. Although I have been in the wine business for twenty-eight years my new friend told me he had made it a study for over three years and knew all about it. I as frankly told him I knew very little and was learning more about wine every day. So I asked him if he would not kindly pass judgment on two wines and tell me which Zinfandel was the best. I took a bottle out of the ice-chest and filled an ordinary wine glass. Then I set beside that a small fine cut glass, took the same bottle out of the ice chest and filled the small glass.

Then my smart wine expert fell into my trap. He tasted the wine in both glasses, smacked his lips and said he should judge that the age of both wines was the same.

You surprise me, I said, as I know that to be true, but I did not believe you would be able to determine that. Encouraged, he held up both glasses to the light. I knew he would do that, and had for that reason taken two different sized glasses to produce a difference in color in the wine.

Tasting of the wine again critically he set down the small glass and pronounced that of infinitely better quality than that in the larger glass.

You surprise me again, I said, for the reason that I poured the wine in both glasses out of the same bottle.

Do you mean to insult me, sir, he said, getting up mad with having been caught in a trap.

No, I replied, only I wished to teach you a lesson, and satisfy myself that you still had something to learn about wines. " " "

The captain shook with laughter, saying that his wine expert, who he understands is in some way connected with the wine trade, bounced out of the door muttering "that he would hear from him."

Then continued Captain Shillaber: In California I was on the committee of wine experts, who examine wines at stated

periods; but bless you, I would not think of going into a wine house and making a break like my friend. I could be fooled on wines they gave me to pass judgment on. There are only two men in this country that I have sufficient confidence in who could not be fooled. One is H. W. Crabb, whose wines I am introducing here, and the other is in Boston, who is manager of a branch house there. His name is Robinson.

While in Boston some time ago a heavy customer told me he believed the last shipment of Burgundy was not the same quality as he had received before. Wishing to satisfy myself, I drew a glass of the Burgundy shipped previous to him. I called Robinson to pass judgment. He pronounced both the same. I was satisfied. To satisfy our customer I tested Robinson's marvelous judgment of wines by the following experiment: I filled three glasses, one with Zinfandel, one with Burgundy and one with Bouquet. We then called Robinson to the table. As quickly as he smelt of each glass he set it down, and without hesitation pronounced each in turn Zinfandel, Burgundy and Bouquet. I then poured some Zinfandel into the glass holding Burgundy, some Burgundy into the glass holding Bouquet, and some Bouquet into the Zinfandel glass. Then we called Robinson to the table. He took up the first glass, smelt of it, hesitated, tasted the wine, set it down, and said you have in this glass Zinfandel and Bouquet—the next glass Zinfandel and Burgundy, and the last Burgundy and Bouquet. Then our customer mixed the wine in the three glasses, pouring it from one glass into the other, and again we called Robinson to the table. He smelt of the glasses, tasted the wine, looked puzzled and said he did not know what it was. "I guess," he continued, "you have mixed all the three wines up; I can't tell anything about them." Now that man cannot be fooled on wines, but neither would he attempt to judge of a wine taken cold out of an ice chest.

Shillaber is the embodiment of good nature, and just aches all over to have fun with the man who knows it all. If you want a pleasant chat and a good glass of wine, call on Shillaber and tell him you are a wine expert. " " " — *Chicago Herald.*

#### BRANDY NOTES.

Frank Sciaroni, of St. Helena, shipped 150 barrels of brandy to the East during the fortnight.

Walden & Co., of the Geyser Peak vineyard, have erected another still, making four to be put in operation this season.

Korbel Bros. are erecting another large distillery on their property at Guerneville. The building will be of brick and surmounted by a tower.

At the Santa Rosa special bonded warehouse there has been an entry or withdrawal nearly every day, but during the last three months the withdrawals have exceeded the entries by some 20,000 gallons of brandy.

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**THE ANAHEIM DISEASE.****Every Indication That It is at Last Dying Out.**

The latest report from Prof. Dowlen regarding the vine disease in Southern California is highly encouraging, and indicates that the disease that has devastated the vineyards in that section during the past six years, has about run its course. The full text of the report follows:

Since the last report a considerable amount of time has been given to the careful inspection of vineyards in order to detect the first indications of increase of disease amongst vines which were not affected last year, but happily, no such increase has been found, though there has been some development of disease in those vines which were badly affected last year.

From the vineyards in the immediate neighborhood of San Gabriel, two may be taken as fair samples of the rest; their condition is as follows: In one the varieties are Burger, Folle Blanche, Zinfandel, Black Burgundy, Grenache, Carignan, Grosseau Blauer and Sultana. All these are in good condition, the vines have made a good growth, the foliage is healthy in color, the fruit is well set, and there is every prospect of a good crop. The Zinfandel, Folle Blanche and Carignan are especially good. In this vineyard, the Burger and Sultana vines were somewhat badly affected last year. These vines are now in good condition, and all the cuttings put in this year have made good progress, and up to date are quite healthy. The whole vineyard is in much better condition than it has been for the last two years.

In the second vineyard the varieties are Trousseau, Carignan, Grenache, Zinfandel, Burger, Black Malvoisie, Folle Blanche, Muscat and Blanc Elba. The Burger and Muscat vines were much diseased last year. Now the Burger vines only show disease where the plants were badly affected last year, and in the Muscats also, only those vines show disease which were affected last year, and many which were affected last year do not show any sign this year. This is also the case with the Burger vines. These show less disease than the Muscats. In this vineyard, also, there is promise of a good crop.

At Lamanda Park the vineyards are in very good order. Some of these have been noticed in earlier reports this year, when their healthy appearance was commented upon. Taking the entire district, the following are the varieties mostly grown: Mission, Zinfandel, Blanc Elba, Muscat, Golden Chasselas, Lenoir, Sweetwater, Petit Pinot, Trousseau, Mataro, Malbec and Grenache. All of these are in very good condition, only those vines which were badly affected last year show any sign of sickness now, and even in these vines the sick condition is shown rather in the weakly growth than in discolored foliage.

The Mission vines are in very good condition, offering a great contrast with the few Mission vines remaining around San Gabriel.

The Mataro vines, which, in other districts, have been so completely wiped out, are also in capital condition. The Trousseau and Blanc Elba vines were also in fine order, and all varieties promise a good crop.

At Pomona the principal vineyards have been seen, and there, also, the same hopeful state of things was found.

The varieties mostly grown were the Mission, Zinfandel, Mataro, Burger, Trousseau

and Blanc Elba, all of which were in splendid condition. It should be remembered that the disease is reported as having appeared at Pomona in 1884. At the present time only here and there a small group of vines, or a single plant, could be found, showing in their stunted growth, or by a few discolored leaves, the effects of disease from last year. Not a single case of fresh attack was found.

In one vineyard, the vines, Mataro, Zinfandel and Burger, were all grafted upon V. Californica; they were all in first rate order, with but a very few cases of disease, and these were all from last year.

In another vineyard, the vines, Mission, Zinfandel, Trousseau, Burger and Mataro, were loaded down with fruit, and had also a very large growth of wood and foliage, promising an enormous crop. In none of the vineyards would the number of sick vines amount to more than 1 per 1000, and in some places there would not be so many as that. A similar state of things was found to obtain at Lordsburg, Spadra and all through the neighborhood of Pomona.

From El Cajon and Sweetwater valley, reports have come to hand of decrease in the amount of disease, and of the healthy and promising condition of the vineyards, a very large crop having set on the vines. Similar reports as to the improved condition of the vines have come from parts of the Santa Ana valley.

In previous reports this year it was stated as probable that vines which did not show disease, except in their weakly growth, might succumb under the influence of exceptional heat. This has been the case. In the first week in June there was a very hot period, but vines generally did not suffer. A few showed a little burnt foliage, and those plants which were badly diseased last year showed disease more plainly, in fact, many of these very sick vines did not show any discolored foliage until after the hot spell. No new cases have been observed. From El Cajon a temperature of 115°F. in the shade was reported, but no harm was done to the vines.

In the hot-house the vines still continue to keep in good condition, though one vine in the hottest corner was injured in its foliage, being somewhat badly burnt during the hot spell.

During the month some diseased vines have been experimented upon by introducing substances in solution directly into the sap by means of glass tubes attached to the roots. The tubes were about three feet in length, and one and one-half inches in diameter, attachment being made by short pieces of rubber tube, all the vines treated were Muscats. The solutions were as follows:

1. Copper sulphate, two ounces, water three gallons.
2. Hydro Naphthol, saturated aqueous solution.
3. Potassium sulphide one-half ounce, water one gallon.
4. Copper sulphate four ounces, water three gallons.

The tubes were filled with solution and loosely corked. Ten days after, the condition was as follows:

In No. 1 the liquid had been lowered eleven and one-half inches; many of the leaves were burnt at their margins. There was no increase in the amount of disease.

In No. 2 the liquid was lowered three and one-half inches, and there was no apparent change in the condition of the vine.

In No. 3 the liquid was lowered seven inches. The foliage all over was greener, and some new growth was made.

In No. 4 the liquid was lowered twenty-four inches. The foliage was much burnt but there was no increase in the amount of disease.

A number of vines were also well sprinkled with the saturated solution of Hydro Naphthol. This burnt the very young leaves, but did not seem to otherwise affect the plant.

On the whole the condition of the vines throughout this section is still encouraging. The hot weather has, as yet, made no serious impression upon the vines; as was expected those vines which were very weak are not in such good condition. The effect of the extra heat has been rather stimulating than otherwise. In some instances this effect has been very noticeable, where an entire block of several acres had taken on a sickly yellow look. Now these vines are full in color, and show no sign of sickness. Altogether, though, the critical period has not yet been passed through, and though there has been some increase in the amount of disease visible, the indications are still in favor of the vines being able to stand the trying conditions successfully.

August 1, 1890. ETHELBERT DOWLEN.

**THE GERMAN MARKET.****Our Wines and Brandies in Demand in the Fatherland.**

Fred. A. Kuhls, of the well-known house of Kuhls, Schwarke & Co., returned from a trip to Europe a few days ago. Mr. Kuhls went abroad for the purpose, principally, of investigating the European wine markets, but on account of the illness of his partner was compelled to return without having visited England, France or Spain as he had originally intended to. However, he had time to look into the situation in the German market, and as a result of his investigations he returns very much enthused over the prospects for a market in that country. In speaking of the matter to a representative of the Review the other day, Mr. Kuhls said:

"I have not been in Germany for a quarter of a century, and I found many things in the wine business that surprised me. For instance discovered that our wines are better than the ordinary German wines, in fact they cannot be compared with ours for the reason that they are very much adulterated. As to our ports and other sweet wines they are liked very much there, and our white wines are undoubtedly superior to the cheaper grades of German white wines. Then again, the prices that we ask for such wines is much lower as will be seen by the fact that over there wine drinkers have to pay seventy-five cents and one dollar for a bottle of wine that we sell here for twenty-five cents. In some of the hotels there they have California wines on their wine lists, and they charge \$1.25 per bottle for dry wines. The price of ports is the same.

Our brandies are very well liked in Germany, and sell for \$1.10 and more in bond, that is for an average quality. My high regard for the Old Country led me to the belief that everything produced there was good, and I was much surprised to find that the distilled liquors there, particularly brandies, were very poor, and there is no doubt that California brandy will sell well in the German markets, perhaps better than anything else we could send there. There is nothing in Germany that will

compare with American whiskies, because the spirits used there is largely made from potatoes. Consequently the liquors there are of a very low grade and full of fusel oil.

My investigations have convinced me that if the proper effort is made there will be no trouble to place California brandy on the German markets successfully, for the simple reason, as I said before, that it is superior to the average article there.

The same remarks may be applied to wines. The moderate priced German wine I could not drink. It is stuff, and only for a fancy price can you obtain a nice class of wine.

German wine makers don't like the prospect of the advent of California wines in their market, and for this reason they declare that our product cannot be successfully shipped abroad without being heavily fortified; and fortified dry wines are not wanted there. This kind of talk is for the purpose of giving California wines a black eye, but it will not succeed for our wines can be shipped without fortification. I took with me 200 bottles of the best wines in our stock and had them sampled by the principal dealers in Hamburg and Bremen, and they pronounced them excellent wines and declared that there was a market there for such goods. I established an agency for our house in Hamburg, with Hugo Knick & Co., one of the leading wine firms of that city, and will ship a lot of goods to them on the first vessel leaving here for that port."

Mr. Kuhls had a very pleasant trip and returns in fine health, but regretting that his journey was cut short.

**WHISKY TRUST PROFIT.**

A correspondent of the *Wine and Spirit Gazette*, New York, in discussing the proposition of the New York Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association to operate a distillery in order to be independent of the Trust, gives some interesting figures showing the profits of that corporation. He says:

"Here are a few figures that I would like to present to the trade in connection with the project to purchase or build an independent spirits distillery. The Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, commonly known as the Whisky Trust, is operating to-day fifteen distilleries with a capacity of about 30,000 bushels a day. The capital invested in all the distilleries of the Trust is not more than \$3,000,000. The stock of the company represents a capital of \$35,000,000. If we start a distillery of a capacity of 5,000 bushels a day, it will cost us about \$200,000. For each dollar which the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company makes, our distillery would therefore make about \$8. According to the outstanding stock of the Trust on the present market value, it is evident that for every seven cents made on the face value of the stock of the Trust, our distillery would make about \$1.05. The Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co., do not own a foot of land on which its distilleries are located. It has only the lease of the land for a period of twenty years. The new facts here presented will suffice to show that the investment in a co-operative distillery must be a profitable one, taking the year round. Competition with the Trust need not be feared, for where the Trust loses one dollar we would lose only the seventeenth part of a dollar. The only view which ought to guide our action should be protection of our own interests. We desire to retain our liberty as merchants, without any intent on our part to infringe upon the rights of others."



## AN ANCIENT CELLAR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FAMOUS  
RATHHAUS, OF BREMEN.Legends on the Walls, and Fine  
Old Goods in the  
Casks and  
Bottles.

The REVIEW is indebted to Mr. Fred. A. Kuhls, of Kuhls, Schwarke & Co., who has just returned from Germany, for the following translated description of the oldest of the wine cellars at Bremen:

One of the most frequented and enjoyable places in Bremen is undisputably the world-renowned wine cellar of the noble and venerable town-hall; built in the years from 1404 to 1409. Everyone who visits this maritime and commercial city, either on matters of business, or to become acquainted with the places and objects of interest, will surely not fail to pay a visit to this place.

We will presume the stranger has seen and admired most of the localities and objects the city contains, and is now desirous to pass some time at a quiet pleasant spot where he can again enjoy, spiritually all that he has seen and admired; and truly a better and more gratifying endpoint to his perambulations than this subterranean region he cannot possibly find, where the ever youthful, jovial Wine-God Bacchus, the fountain-head of wine, sits on his throne, in the shape of a colossal wine cask, inviting every lover and friend of the precious juice of the grape to partake of the pure, genuine qualities of the Rhein and Mosel wines to his heart's content.

However, before making his more intimate acquaintance, we will first take a general view of the several localities of the cellar.

Well, after descending the broad stairs that lead into this region the objects which the visitor perceives to the left, are ponderous wine casks richly ornamented; and to the right there is a long row of small compartments for the convenience of private parties; but of course anyone can eat and drink here if he prefers to do it—*solo*, and by a good bottle of wine, let the world above roll on—or walk farther down the central passage till he arrives at the entrance of the so-called "whispering saloon" over the door of which the inscription is:

By drinking wine let caution be your guide,  
No sound is lost here below;  
From pillar to pillar the words do glide,  
The walls have ears, you know!

This appellation the place derives from the curious fact that, if a person whispers some words close to one of the pillars they are plainly understood by the person holding the ear close to the pillar opposite; the acoustic of the place produces that effect, and has already very frequently been the cause of great hilarity and laughter among friends.

Besides this peculiarity are three other objects to attract our attention. On the wall to the left, it is the picture of the "great Roland," on the right that of the "Virgin Rose," and between them a votive-tablet representing a profile bust of the poet, William Hauff, who, by special permission from the Senate, remained in the cellar alone a whole night, the night of the first of September; this being the calendar-day of the rose.

The legend goes that on that night the twelve apostles leave their wooden dwellings, to meet and enjoy in each others society the respective wines, of which they are the guardians, and that friend Bacchus leading in the "Virgin Rose," and even the "great Roland" himself join their nocturnal circle, and after having saluted one another, the revels commence, and before they part for another year, dance a merry round together and then retire again to their wooden abodes.

The talented young poet remained in the cellar, according to his wish till the next morning, well provided with divers bottles of old Rhein wine, subsequently bringing to paper the visions which his excited imagination created during that night. These dreamlike fancies have afterwards been published under the title "Fantasies in the town-hall wine cellar of Bremen." To do honor to the memory of him as poet and man—who, at the age of scarcely five and twenty years, had to bid the world farewell for ever—this tablet has been placed in the cellar.

After this digression we will pursue our way and enter a small passage, over the door of which is an inscription to that effect:

Listen O man! the juice of the grape,  
Gives vigor and life here below;  
But above you give way, in some queer shape  
So you better stay as long as you may,  
Or else you soon will know!

In this passage are deposited four ponderous casks of wine, the quantity contained is, in the

First to fill .....	18,000 bottles.
Second " .....	21,000 "
Third " .....	18,000 "
Fourth " .....	36,000 "

Total.....97,000 "

This quantity alone will, presumably, be sufficient to satisfy a great number of wine bibbers.

From this passage we enter the Apostle cellar. What a sight! There they are all twelve, lying close to one another in silence, with their inestimable contents. On each cask is the name of the respective Apostle inscribed. They all contain Rudesheimer and Hochheimer of the vintage of 1727—with the exception of Judas, that contains Rudesheimer of the year 1726. What an age! and as old age is to be honored, we uncover our heads in token of respect before these venerable disciples, who have already been to many thousands of mortals a quickener of life, and will be to many thousands more, in future. In pondering still over the riches this cellar contains, we find ourselves on the threshold of "Rose cellar." Who does not feel a sensation of rapture by the mention of the name "Rose," the queen of flowers; and how much more must it be by this "Rose," the non plus ultra of all wines. The inscription to be read here could not have been more opportunely chosen, which runs thus:

What to the stomach, body and heart,  
Can give sap, strength and life,  
The sad console, the half-dead revive,  
This rose will surely impart.  
She has from hundred years the award,  
A precious juice, most carefully to guard.

The exquisite Rudesheimer wines stored here are of the vintages of 1727, 1784, 1666 and last but not least that of the year 1653; of this latter quality every drop cost, according to calculation in the year 1884, 2346 marks.

Above on the ceiling we perceive the "Rose," which has been painted in the

year 1624, and under this rose the Senators held in former times their secret meetings; what was spoken here, was spoken under the seal of secrecy, that was just *subrosa* spoken. A spiral stair case lead in those times into the cellar, but was, in consequence of alterations, removed.

After having expressed our hope, that this incomparable rose may bloom for another century at least, and to distribute her precious drops, gratis, which she does, as all generous spirits are wout to do—to alleviate the bodily sufferings of man, and infuse new life and vigor to the down-hearted—we leave her reluctantly, considering her well-worthy to be borne in respectful remembrance, and enter now into the "Bacchus saloon."

How very different to what we have previously seen and admired; there inviting us to material enjoyment, here no sign of it; but instead of wine we see only the emblems of it, as the masterhand of the artist has created them. Before us the beautiful picture of the Bacchanals, over it the devise:

Hail Bacchus! Bacchus for ever!

Bacchus, the "fountain-head" of wine  
And underneath the well-known saying of Dr. Martin Luther:

Who does not love wine, women and song,  
Remains a fool his life along.

But there, on the right of this picture is another, reminding us that all mundane joys are soon fading as we look on the symbol of "transitoriness." Underneath is a time piece fixed in the wall, and beneath is the devise:

To the happy, no hour strikes.

In a glass case are to be admired some very beautiful tankards from the sixteenth century, which were found immured in a wall while alterations were made in the cellar.

On the opposite side of this saloon are two other frescos, that on the right representing the old poet of wine songs, Horace, drinking companionship with the modern poet of wine songs, Scheffel; and that on the left, the old poet of wine songs, Anacreon, and the modern poet of wine songs, Claudius, in the act of testing the first wine. Our wonder had not yet subsided as we stepped from this Bacchus saloon into the Senate room, in which those very honorable gentleman—contrary to the important and serious business as in the Rose cellar—assembled, to enjoy in conviviality of the abundance and purity of German wine. The devise states:

For centuries have revelled here  
In German wine, generations after generations;

So honor thou as well, this solemn place,  
And revel as the fathers did, apace.

The large picture on the wall represents the wine dispensing Breme, sitting upon a lion. On her right a group of merry, laughing children, symbolizing "hilarity," and on her left also a group of children, symbolizing "inebriety," for to all appearances have they imbibed too much of the juice of the grape.

Near the door there stands another ornament of the sixteenth century. It is a stove, and indeed a masterpiece in the Rococo style; it was a present from an old patrician family to this place, and has even now a great value as an antiquity.

This Senate room can also be used at the present time for private parties.

We are in duty bound to state, that all the pictures the visitor has seen and admired have been executed by the artist and author Mr. Arthur Fitger, in Bremen.

So far we had our round finished—it remains now but to pay a special visit to the wine-god Bacchus in his own dominion; we therefore take our steps to the largest part of the cellar and find him at the further end, sitting upon his throne, surrounded by his satellites, great and small. No wonder that he looks so jolly and well cared for, because whoever has such a multitude of spiritual subjects as he has, to him the dark side of life is, and remains, unknown. The Bacchus cask is the oldest in the cellar, it was constructed in the year 1624, and when full contains wine to fill 40,000 bottles. On each side of Bacchus is the figure of a satyr in a reclining position; on the frontage of the cask is the Bremer "Cont-o'-Arms," ornamented with beautifully executed wood cuts. Besides this are to be seen the three stages of revelry, in the evening, midnight and morning time, and the wine devil. All four also cleverly cut in wood. To the right and left of the Bacchus cask are stored two monstrous wine casks, that on the left of 1655 contains wine to fill 24,000 bottles, and that on the right of 1750, containing wine, when full, for 20,000 bottles. This latter cask the French, while playing the masters in Bremen under general devoust, did not stop in their debauch till they had drank every drop of wine this cask contained, and to signalize that vulgar act, the cask has never since been filled with wine again.

But althouh this one cask is empty, friend Bacchus supplies the visitors with such an abundance of the precious juice of the grape that we should consider ourselves very ungrateful indeed, if we did not, before taking leave of his wine majesty fill our Romer to the brim, and salute him with three hearty cheers, "hip, hip, hurrah!" and conclude with the words, "the wine, the wine, elates the human heart!"

The most note-worthy period of the wine cellar is from the 21st to the 30th of October, the time which the annual fair, called the "free fair," is held. This popular carnival has such a charm for all classes that thousands upon thousands throng—especially in the evenings—to this subterranean region to pass their time in jovial conversation enlived still more by excellent music, and enjoying the genuine wine of old Father Rhein, until a late hour at night.

It must be yet mentioned that, as long as the fair lasts, all parts of the cellar—with the exception of the Apostle and Rose cellar—are open to the public.

## THE VIRTUES OF ALCOHOL.

Alcohol is certainly very serviceable in the prostration arising from acute illness, when, in common with other functions, digestion is much depressed. Strength doubtless is best supported by food, but at the critical time of convalescence small doses of alcohol will increase the digestive power. In the diarrhoea and vomiting, with prostration, of children, small quantities of alcohol is often most beneficial. Then, after fatigue, persons are frequently unable to take the very necessary food, but a small dose of spirits will cause the appetite to return. Ringer says:—"Many dwellers in towns who lead a sedentary life, and suffer from weak digestion, find that only by the aid of alcohol in some form or other can they properly digest their food." Spirits or wine are the best remedies when the heart is suddenly enfeebled from fright, loss of blood, accidents, and other causes.—*The Hospital.*



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## MAKING HEADWAY.

## How California Wines are Growing in Popularity in Chicago.

The Chicago Herald of recent date contained a lengthy article on the present and future of California wines, which indicates that the vineyard products of the Golden State are rapidly growing in popularity and beginning to attract general attention. The article referred to opens with the remarks of A. G. Furney, the London wine merchant, who was interviewed in Chicago on the future of California, and whose remarks appeared in the Review of July 15th. Referring to this matter the Herald says: "The statements made here by Mr. Furney, and which are substantially quoted above, have been telegraphed all over the country, and, as a matter of fact, have appeared in almost all the daily newspapers of the Pacific slope. They have elicited very many expressions highly gratifying to the wine producing interests of the United States. This unsolicited and unprejudiced admission by a gentleman of Mr. Furney's broad experience and high standing as a business man, a foreigner, and one whose judgment is alive at all times to the weak points of the products of a rival nation, must be justly regarded as the very best and most convincing testimony. It certainly will not be without its encouraging influences on the young and growing feature of the wine producing belt of the great west.

A cursory tour made by a representative of the Herald among some of the leading wine handlers and experts of Chicago discloses the fact that the products of California are growing rapidly in popular favor. The information was given that for table and family sideboard use this class of wines had the preference. There is not a club house, hotel or fashionable café in Chicago that does not have on its wine card a complete list of the leading brands of the wines of California.

The curious fact was disclosed in the reporter's general research that, as in many other American products, the foreigners are the first to recognize and appreciate the superiority of the California wines. In fact, the high standing they have at home they owe to the endorsement of the French and English people.

Monsieur Montfort, of the Restaurant Parisien, of this city, commends the virtues of the California wines, and declares that they are the best, purest and most palatable wines produced. He, as a native of France, and with a residence of many years in California thoroughly knows the wines of both countries. He expresses with decided confidence the belief that when wine making has reached the same development in this country that it has in France, the wines of California will equal, if not excel, the products of the best vineyards of France. The advantage of the French vineyard was, in his opinion, one merely of longer skill in the making of wines. The American vine was not only more certain but more prolific. It produced a wine of greater body and strength, and was superior in these particulars. The sale of American wines was injured by disposing of the vintage while it was still green. It should be older before placing it on the market. He has found that where the vines of France have been planted in California and the latter in France, the product puzzled the expert to say if there was any difference. California wines have been exported to France and then sent to this

country under new labels, with the same puzzling result to the expert. Many Americans drink imported wine at the same price as American wine, simply for the name, and they not infrequently pay a higher price for an inferior wine, for no other reason than that it bears the magic foreign label.

Mr. John Seghers, the steward of the Chicago club house, declares that the California clarets, sauternes and burgundies are good wines when they can be obtained pure and of proper age. They have more body than the French wines, and for this reason are more popular than the latter wine with the Scotch-English people, who invariably demand a strong wine. Mr. Seghers operated at Coronado hotel, at San Diego, and has a wide knowledge of California and of the popular brands of imported wines. He received from Lucky Baldwin from his Santa Anita ranch some of the finest wine he ever used.

Mr. Hickox, of the Union Club, said "that while there was little native wine called for at the Union Club, he was satisfied that so far as the excellency and purity of the better grades of California wines were concerned there was no reason in his opinion why they should not stand on an equality with the ordinary grades of imported wines." He had on that day put up for the use of a member of the Union Club a hundred bottles of California wines. Yearly he had bottled for the personal use of members hundreds of bottles of California wines. His information led him to believe that for family use the wines of California were yearly growing in popularity, and he thought deservedly so.

They were to be especially recommended for their purity and reasonable price, making them a desirable wine for domestic use and for the sideboard of single gentlemen.

Mr. Wood, of the Iroquois, praised the California clarets. He considers the pure California wine, when properly aged and put up, equal to the imported French wines.

A. E. Glennis, of the Union League Club, said that when the California wines had the proper age their strength was greater and they had more body than the imported wines, and he found them very popular for table and general use. On the wine card of the Union League Club were to be found a list of all the leading brands of California wines. Among these were named the wines of H. W. Crabb, whose vineyards are located in the celebrated Napa valley.

Mr. Kinsley believed that when the condition and adaptability of the soil were better understood the products of the vineyards of California would give astonishing results and the wine of that country would excel or be on a par with the fine labeled imported wine.

Highly flattering testimony of the same character were given by Mr. Armour of the Calumet Club, and by others.

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Are now prepared with a large stock of wines and brandies of their own growth to supply the trade and the market generally. This Company owns the largest vineyard in the world, covering over 2,500 acres. They have held their wines and brandies for several years in their own cellars, and

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"GRAND VIN SEC,"

A Magnificent Rich Wine,

Perfection of a Dry Wine.

See that every Bottle bears the private label of  
**MACONDRAY & CO.,**

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.



## TRADE NOTES.

Viticultural Commissioner L. J. Rose was in the city during the fortnight.

W. C. Pencock, the leading wholesale liquor merchant of Honolulu, is in the city.

A. G. Chanche has had his Mont-Rouge gold medal wine label registered by the Secretary of State.

Charles Stern, the well-known wine maker and merchant of Los Angeles, and who has branches in Chicago, New York and Boston, is in the city.

Messrs. Elias Block & Sons, of Cincinnati, have purchased all the '86 "Blue-grass" that was exported, amounting to 1000 barrels. They also control the '86 "Carlisle."

Wm. H. Castner Jr., of the Napa Valley Wine Company reports that business is growing at a very satisfactory rate. He is confident that he will succeed in building up a substantial and lucrative trade.

The literary battles between Colonel E. H. Taylor and Bonfort's Louisville authority, are becoming engrossing. The Colonel holds his own in his ability to be heard, in a way that must prove astonishing to the accomplished rhymester Gilmore.

If anyone notices a proud and haughty air about Ed. Kolb, of Kolb & Denhard, it should not be attributed to Kolb's well-known powers as an amateur wrestler, but to the fact that Edward is a brand-new daddy. Thus it is that prosperity pursues a man.

Morris Meyerfield Jr., of Meyerfield, Mitchell & Siebenbauer, returned during the fortnight from an extended business trip to the east. His firm are the Pacific coast agents for the great house of Rheinstrom Bros, manufacturers of fine liqueurs and distillers, Cincinnati.

During the fortnight Capt. Harry Hunt put in about five days of his valuable time in assisting to give the Mystic Shrine from the East and Northwest a sample of Californian hospitality. Anyone acquainted with the characteristics of the genial Captain need not be told that his efforts were entirely successful.

Arpad Haraszthy states that he has begun wine making at his Orleans vineyard. His Johnnisberg Rieslings ripened on August 5th, and his Zinfandels on the 11th, being about twelve days late. The yield is between thirty and forty per cent greater than last year. The grapes show twenty-three per cent saccharine.

Sprauces, Stanley & Co., have just received a lot of "Old Taylor" whisky produced by E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, of Frankfort, Ky. It is a noble whisky, a sour mash, distilled in the old-fashioned way, and a draught of it would make a Kentuckian feel at home were he in the wilds of Sahara. Such goods will certainly receive a good reception on this coast.

The Vandegrift Distilling Company is bringing the "Vandegrift Pure Rye" to the front with a rush. The company was re-organized last winter and has not only sold all of the 2000 barrels of this season's product, but now has orders for 4000 of the 6000 barrels which they will make during coming season. Such success ought to be very gratifying to the company.

Adolph Beck & Co., announce the removal of their business from their old

stand to the northwest corner of Stockton and O'Farrell streets. In their new quarters Messrs. Beck & Co. will have one of the largest and best wine vaults in the city. It is dry, well ventilated, covers one-quarter of the block and has a storage capacity of 500,000 gallons. This removal to larger quarters is due to the rapid growth of the business of the firm, a fact that the REVIEW takes much pleasure in noting.

Rheinstrom Bros, of Cincinnati, have registered a trade mark for their fine liquors, described as follows: "The representation of a seated female figure holding the fasces and having on one side an American eagle and the motto 'E. Pluribus Unum' upon a flowing ribbon in front of a sun-burst, and upon the opposite side a heraldic shield, all inclosed within a circular border, outside of which is a floral wreath intended as emblems symbolical of the United States of America."

Messrs. P. W. Engs & Sons are now the exclusive bottlers of Walden & Co.'s California brandies. "California Cognac of Walden & Co., Geyersville, Cal., bottled under the supervision of, and guaranteed by P. W. Engs & Sons, New York city," will be the label. The autograph signature of the distillers will also appear on each bottle. Under the management of such a live and sterling house as Messrs. Engs & Sons, the cased goods business in Walden Cognac must certainly grow to great proportions.

The Contra Costa California Company of Chicago, has addressed a letter to the directors and managers of the World's Columbian Exposition to ask the privilege of presenting the entire process of manufacturing a true champagne in which the effervescence is caused solely by fermentation in the bottle, and also the modern and cheaper process by which the effervescence is aided by the injection of natural gas. It is to be hoped the privilege will be granted, as the first named process, at least, would be a very interesting one.

There are no musca domestica on the business capacity of C. M. Mann, the manager of I. De Turk's branch in this city. The business of the house is growing very rapidly, and was larger in July than in any previous month since the branch was established. As a consequence it has been found necessary to rent the remainder of the building, so that the establishment now extends through the block from Sacramento to Commercial streets. During the fortnight Manager Mann made a considerable shipment of wine to Memphis, Tenn.

The Samuel Hill Company's advertisement of the Edison Mimeograph will be found in another column. This is one of the simplest and most useful inventions that has been given to the business world and has no equal for manifold purposes. It is specially adapted to the preparation of circular letters, quotations, price-lists, and all other kinds of work where duplications are required. The printing from the mimeograph can be done to perfection in colors and 3000 copies can be made from one writing. The trade will find it a very valuable adjunct to the counting room.

Among the firms that find no reason to complain of the dullness of business at this quiet season of the year is Naber, Alfa & Brune, the well-known boomers of "Phoenix" Old Bourbon. Mr. Brune smilingly remarks that their sales of "Phoenix" are far ahead of those of the

same period of last year and he is confident that their volume of business will show a fine growth when the balance sheet has been struck for the year 1890. The firm is an enterprising one and is one of the fortunate houses that appreciate the value of advertising.

Louis J. Janes, of Wolf, Janes & Co., of this city has purchased the Napa Hotel, at Napa, and hereafter will be the guiding mind of that popular institution. The hostelry is one of the best equipped in the interior of the State, and as Mr. Janes is a thorough business man, we feel confident that he will make a success of his new enterprise. As a result of this investment Mr. Janes has retired from the firm in this city and will hereafter wrestle with the trials of the boniface. Mr. Janes' retirement is to be regretted, as he was one of the most popular young men in the wholesale trade here. He has the best wishes of the REVIEW for success in his new field.

Wm. Wolff & Co., are very well pleased with the present results of their pending suit for an infringement of the "J. & F Martell Cognac" trade mark and label. They say that since attention has been called to the fact that the name of the importer appears on each bottle, sales have increased very materially. They attribute this to the fact that the trade and consumers regard the importer's label of Messrs. Wolff & Co., as a guarantee of the genuineness of the article and are giving them the preference as the authorized importers and agents of the Pacific coast. As a consequence importations by outside houses are being neglected. Messrs. Wolff & Co., report that the sales of "Pommery Sec" have been larger than usual of late owing to the many banquets that have been held and to the influx of visitors from the east and interior.

The attention of the distillers and handlers of brandy is called to the advertisement of Bode & Haslett, proprietors of Special Bonded Warehouse No. 1, of this city. This warehouse was the first of the kind established in San Francisco, and is specially intended for the storage of grape and fruit brandy in bond. It is dry and well ventilated, within a few rods of the wharves, and goods are insured at the moderate rate of ninety cents on the \$100 of valuation. Brandy forwarded to the proprietors for storage will be transferred from depots or wharves free of charge, and the cooperage will be given careful attention to prevent leakage. It is to the interest of brandy producers to store their goods in city warehouses as they are centrally located and the goods when desired can be placed on the market at a moment's notice. Messrs. Bode & Haslett are among the best known and reliable of the warehouse firms in the city. They are also proprietors of the Greenwich Dock U. S. Customs Bonded Warehouse, and of the Battery street free warehouse for general storage.

The bottling of fine whiskies has within the past few years developed into an important branch of the wholesale liquor trade of San Francisco, and among the houses that have met and are meeting with remarkable success in this line is Moore, Hunt & Co., Pacific coast agents for "Jesse Moore" whisky. The bottling of this celebrated whisky was begun a few years ago in a small way, and the success that attended the introduction of these goods in cases may be judged by the fact that the volume of that branch of the business is

now five times greater than it was four years ago. During the past year, the business has increased more rapidly than ever before, the growth being at the rate of thirty-five per cent a year. Several men are kept constantly at work bottling the goods, but the augmented demand now forces the firm to increase their bottling capacity and they expect to soon have to give up one-third of their establishment to this department of the business. Moore, Hunt & Co., report that their sales of "Jesse Moore" in bottles, now averages 900 cases a month, and they attribute their success in this line, as in the sale of bulk goods, to the fact that they sell a first-class article, the quality of which is invariably uniform.

In another column will be found the advertisement of J. Movius & Son, New York, sole agents in the United States for the sale of saccharine, a new substance that chemistry has recently given to the world. Saccharine is a fine white powder, 300 times sweeter than the best granulated sugar, and is fast becoming an important adjunct of the European wine cellars, where it is used to improve the flavor of thin and rough acid wines. Dr. J. Berach, a well-known German scientist, highly recommends it for such purposes, and declares it harmless as a dietary substance. Wine makers and others who may be interested in the subject are recommended to refer to their files of the REVIEW of February 22, 1890, page 8, where they will find an extended article relating to the properties of saccharine.

In their circular on the subject Messrs. Movius & Son say:

"The Imperial and Royal Station for chemical-physiological investigations in wine and fruit growing at Klosterneuburg, near Vienna, announces 'that after the most scrupulous test and examination, it finds nothing that would justify the legal prohibition of the use of saccharine in wine, whereas salicylic acid and glycerine are entirely prohibited, nor do the laws allow grape sugar to be employed in wine making. 'With regard to saccharine,' say these officials, 'we find that in the minute quantities in which it is employed in wine it tends to improve the beverage, and is certainly to be regarded as entirely harmless.' Added to wines that incline to a sour flavor, it effects in small quantities, a very marked improvement. It seems to give body, to mollify the acidity without concealing the delicacy of flavor of the finest wines. It acts as a preventive of fermentation, particularly where employed as an alcoholic solution of the ordinary saccharine, and, unlike sugar and other sweetenings, when once incorporated with a wine, it will neither separate from it mechanically, nor undergo any of the transformations to which every ordinary saccharine substance is liable. It prevents the growth of mould or scum pellicle in wine, and suppresses it where it has commenced, and it exercises a powerful preventive influence on the formation of acetous acid.' These qualifications will render saccharine invaluable to manufacturers of essences, flavorings, fine liquors, etc., whose delicate wares may not only be sweetened to any desired degree with its aid, but greatly increased in durability, without interfering with the delicacy of their flavor, their color, bouquet, etc."

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## DRIED GRAPE BOOM.

The dried grape buyers are still surprisingly numerous and active among the grape growers and are securing contracts at a lively rate at prices much beyond those offered by wine makers, and the indications are that the figure now paid will go higher. Reports to date show that in Alameda, Fresno, Merced and Yolo, and in the southern counties a large part of the wine grape crop will be dried. In other counties where the climate is too damp, it is said dryers will be used.

During the fortnight Kohler, West & Minturn contracted for the drying of 1200 tons of wine grapes from their Minturn vineyard. They had previously intended to convert them into wine but saw a better profit in drying the product.

In the same district, Webster & Sargent of the Sunset Vineyard, well-known wine makers, have contracted to dry all their grapes.

H. W. McIntyre, Superintendent of Senator Stanford's Vina vineyard, states that he will dry all his Muscats and Malvoises.

A Sonoma county paper reports that sales were made near Cloverdale a few days ago, of 900 tons of grapes for drying purposes, and that a fair price was obtained. This equals about 250 tons or twenty-five carloads of dried grapes.

The Fresno Republican says:

The grape growers of Fresno county are jubilant this year because of the high price of dried wine grapes. When M. F. Tarpey told a Republican reporter a few days ago that he would give 3½ cents a pound for all dried grapes in the county he was laughed at by some of the bystanders. But Mr. Tarpey meant what he said and left a large margin of profit for himself when he offered 3½ cents a pound, for the packers at the same time were offering 3¼ cents a pound for dried grapes in the sweat box delivered at the railroad depot in this city. This is equal to 4 cents a pound stemmed and in the sack.

A prominent vineyardist was offered yesterday 3¼ cents a pound in the sweat box for the entire product of 450 acres of wine grapes. This offer was made at different times by three different packers.

Another vineyardist who has contracted to sell his crop of 100 acres of dried wine grapes said: "I understand that there is a dearth of fruit in the east, and the retail price is consequently very high. Poor people and people of moderate means are using raisins and dried grapes in place of dried prunes, apricots and peaches for dessert. They are a very healthful food and since they have come into general use, the demand for them is practically unlimited.

"But very little wine will be made in Fresno this year, the price now offering for dried grapes being equal to \$22.50 per ton for green grapes. Wine grapes average eight tons to the acre green, which is equal to two tons of dried grapes. Two tons of dried grapes at 3½ cents per ton will sell for \$150 per acre. One wine vineyard near mine will have 3500 tons of green grapes this season, of which 2500 tons are wine grapes and 1000 tons of Muscats. One thousand tons of green Muscats will make about 285 tons of raisins, and these at 5½ cents per pound or \$110 per ton will produce \$31,500, and 2500 tons of wine grapes will equal 625 tons of dried grapes, and this quantity at 3½ cents or \$75 per ton will produce \$46,875—a grand total of \$78,425.

The Livermore Herald says that the growers of Livermore valley are now thoroughly committed to grape drying. Nearly all who have no wine making facilities have contracted to sell their common wine varieties in the dried state. To do this, it will be necessary for all to begin picking early—earlier than for wine making—and to put their crops on the ground as soon as possible. Only early grapes will be dried, and a very few white varieties. The Zinfandel will be the principal variety, and a large portion of these will undoubtedly be dried this season. This comprises about one-third the acreage of our valley. Some Mataro will be dried, a few Malvoises and other varieties, and some white grapes. This will probably give one-half. By carefully looking into the matter, however, we shall find that, of the 5000 acres of vineyard in our valley, fully 1500 are owned or directly controlled by owners of wine cellars, the majority of whom are building up a regular trade, to control which, they must make wine every season. A considerable portion of this area is occupied by common varieties which would otherwise be dried. It is probable that about two-fifths of all the grape of the valley will be dried, and the remaining three-fifths made into wine.

## DEATH TO PHYLLOXERA.

Jacob Schram Thinks He Discovered a Remedy For The Pest.

A few weeks ago the REVIEW contained an article regarding a discovery alleged to have been made by Prof. Felix Michell, a French scientist, for the cure of Phylloxera, in which it was stated that after thorough experiment the Professor had decided that sulphate of iron and water were a remedy for the dread disease. This not only kills the insect pest but restores the vigor of the vine and it is said to be extensively used in France.

Jacob Schram, the well-known vigneron of St. Helena, claims the honor of having made the same discovery sixteen years ago, and says that he has used the wash since that time. His directions for using the remedy are as follows:

"In the spring before the vines bud, but after they have been pruned, I use fifty gallons of water to ten pounds of sulphate of iron. I take a barrel and pour in a bucket of hot water to warm it. Then I throw in the sulphate of iron and add another bucket of hot water and then fill up with cold water. I stir it to prevent the chemical from crystallizing. I apply it with a sponge tied to the end of a stick, thoroughly swabbing the vine and allowing some of the liquid to sink in around the roots. The mixture will prevent mildew and make weak vines strong. It is the most wonderful remedy I ever saw, and as it is very cheap, there is no reason why everybody should not use it. None should be used while the vines are in leaf, as it will burn the leaves all up. During the past sixteen years, while vineyards all around me have been affected with phylloxera, mine has been perfectly healthy, owing to the use of this mixture. I do not think its efficacy can be longer controverted."

The officers of the Viticultural Commission have no faith in the alleged discovery as a remedy for phylloxera. They say that several years ago it was given a thorough trial by the commission and that while the phylloxera insects withstood a bath in the solution, it was found to be an excellent fertilizer, and therefore a great tonic for the vines.



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## JESSE MOORE WHISKIES,

— DIRECT FROM —

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We have fully established the reputation of these whiskies on the Pacific Coast, and we guarantee them as represented—

STRICTLY PURE.

— When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit at —

LOUISVILLE OR SAN FRANCISCO BY

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Largest Distillers  
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Distilleries:  
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This Brandy, made after the French formula, from selected fresh grapes, has been successfully introduced, and is now regularly sold in the principal markets of Europe, in competition with French Cognac. Official German and English chemists have pronounced it the purest Brandy which comes to their markets.

It is especially suited for the drug trade and others, where purity is demanded. While abroad these goods successfully compete, paying same duties as the French, the American buyer has the advantage in price, between the Internal Revenue tax assessed here and the custom duties on foreign brandies. Samples will be sent on application.

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Absolutely Pure.

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BOXES

All kinds of Boxes on hand and made to order with  
promptness. Wine and Liquor Cases a Specialty.

REDWOOD CARGOES SAWED TO ORDER.



### AMONG THE PRODUCERS.

Capt. Merithew, the well-known wine grower, has gone on a business trip to Seattle.

In the Livermore valley the wine makers are reported to be paying \$12 per ton for black and \$14 per ton for white grapes. This is a long advance over the prices paid last season.

B. Distel of Mountain View, Santa Clara county is shipping wine in carload lots to his newly established agency in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Two large wineries are being built in the Cupertino district, one by John Snyder and the other by R. Heney. Both the gentlemen have large vineyards.

E. W. Scott, of Santa Clara county, proprietor of the Collins Vineyard, has established an agency for his wines in New York and will immediately ship 500 barrels of wine to that city via the Panama route.

H. W. McIntyre says that the reports recently circulated in the northern press regarding the damage to the grapes in the Vina vineyard, were greatly exaggerated. The crop, he thinks, will be one-third larger than it was last year.

Charles A. Wetmore, is contracting for high-type grapes, and will buy a large proportion of those grown in the Livermore valley. These grapes ought to be in good demand this season, owing to the fact that the bulk of the common varieties is being dried.

James H. McCord, a pioneer wine grower of Napa county, died at Crystal Springs on the 7th, of cancer of the stomach. He left a valuable estate at Bello station, and a wife and several children survive him. Deceased was sixty-four years of age.

C. A. Buckley will run his wine cellar this season, making up his own crop, and buying enough grapes to fill his cooperage. Frank Duchatel, of the Olivina cellar, will have charge of the operations. A new distillery will be built, and a large engine and boiler put in.

Julius P. Smith of Livermore, has appointed the California Company of Chicago, as sole bottlers for the eastern States of the "Olivina" wines. The company is said to be a very enterprising one and ought to be successful in handling Mr. Smith's products.

A prominent grower of Napa county, in speaking of the crop situation in that district during the fortnight, gave rather a gloomy prediction of the vintage returns. He said that when the vines were in bloom strong north winds blew off many of the blossoms, and that the hot spell of early spring was followed by unusually cold nights, the effect of which was to blight the young berries and cause them to fall off. To add to this bad condition he finds that the ripening grapes are beginning to sunburn, and taking everything into consideration he believes that the crop will be nearly, if not quite, one-half less than the average yield.

S. Adkins, of Oakville, writing of the condition of the grape crop in his section, says: "I have conversed with a number of grape growers and have myself examined a number of vineyards, to find that it is a fact that the black variety of grapes are certainly not more than one-half an average crop. The white grapes are a little better, but a light crop. It will be the lightest

vintage for a number of years past without question. The very large amount of rain last winter left the ground so washed and bleached out that all kinds of crops have suffered very materially. I find also that the destruction of vines by phylloxera is much greater than in any former year, so that the loss from this cause alone to Napa county must be large, running into hundreds of acres."

Superintendent Watkins of the San Gabriel Wine Company, after having inspected the vines of Riverside, R. dlands and San Bernardino, concludes that the Anaheim disease has run its course, as he found vines looking healthy and the grapes were well set. "The disease has run its course, I think," Mr. Watkins said, "and the indications are that grape growers and wine makers will prosper hereafter. I have been out buying muscat grapes for several years; for wine purposes they have been in no demand; but this special order of ours for muscat wine from the east has caused them to look up. The coming crop will be a good one, though a small one, because a number of the vineyards have been dug up on account of the mal nero. Prices will rule somewhere about an average of \$12 a ton, though as yet they have not been set. We will buy all we can get at whatever the market price may prove to be. We have opened a large market for brandy at Hamburg, which will take all we can supply. Prices for wine are still low; are just where they were about three years ago, but as soon as eastern dealers find out that California will produce a comparatively small amount of wine this year prices will advance."

### COL. CHAS. MEK. LEOSER.

The Louisville Wine and Spirit Bulletin publishes the following complimentary sketch of the career of Col. Charles McK. Leoser, who directs the fortunes of our esteemed contemporary, *Bonfort's*:

The Bulletin loves to acknowledge talent and genuine manhood, even though it be in a competitor, and this disposition leads us to offer our readers a sketch of the life of one of the noblest, most gentlemanly, most generous and most modest men connected with the wine and spirit trade of this country, the editor and proprietor of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*.

Col. Leoser was born in Reading, Penn., August 4, 1839, and is therefore just about fifty-one years of age. He entered the West Point Military Academy at an early age, and graduated in 1861, entering at once into active service and serving through the entire war as captain of the Second United States Cavalry and later as Colonel of the Eleventh New York Volunteers. The Colonel was in a number of hard-fought battles and was wounded several times, but so great is his modesty that many of his intimate friends will read these words with astonishment. When the war ended Col. Leoser resigned his commission and entered into the whisky business with Isaac H. Smith, but sold out his interest in 1880 and connected himself with *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, which valuable journal he now so ably edits. Col. Leoser as a writer is broad, advanced and fearless, and, although he wastes no words in handling a subject, his periods are always well rounded and his position sound. As a contemporary he is dignified, courteous and fair, and he never stoops to personalities in print. If he can't say something pleasant of another he says nothing.



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# THE J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES.

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## CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

Information has lately reached this agency to the effect that irresponsible parties, hailing from the Eastern States, and to us unknown, are in this city for the purpose of tampering with legitimate business in the above whiskies. They represent themselves, we are informed, agents-at-large of C. P. Moorman, Louisville, Kentucky, owner of the Cutter trade mark, and have received and swindled several persons, foisting upon them, in his name, a spurious and comparatively worthless article of whisky.

We, therefore, as sole agents of C. P. Moorman in California, and throughout the Pacific Coast, deem it proper, for the protection of the public generally, to issue this caution, and to put people on their guard against such mendacious and dishonest interlopers.

Regular dealers with this agency have not been deceived by the false representations made.

We also give notice that immediate steps will be taken to find out those who perpetrate this wrong, and, in every instance, prosecution under the law governing such cases will follow discovery.

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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class west of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States. In the territory lying west of the Rocky mountains it has no equal as an advertising medium for the wine and liquor trade.

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FRIDAY.....AUGUST 15, 1890

#### PITTSBURGH AGENT,

**R. RAPHAEL,**

190 Wylie Ave, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and North-western New York.

#### AGENTS WANTED.

We want active agents to represent the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW for advertising and subscriptions in—

**CHICAGO, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE.**

Parties engaged in the wine and spirit trade preferred. For particulars address, R. M. Wood & Co., publishers, San Francisco, California.

#### THE MARKET.

**CALIFORNIA WINES.**—Trade in dry and sweet wines continue quiet, and while there is no change in the volume of business, a better feeling pervades the market and there seems to be a general belief that prices must advance in the near future. This opinion is doubtless due to the prospective effects of the absorption of enormous quantities of wine grapes for drying purposes, which would otherwise have been converted into wine. By reference to an article on vintage prospects, which appears elsewhere in this issue it will be seen that the contracts made for dried grapes represent many thousand tons of the green product, sufficient to make a large reduction in the wine yield. Another fact that points to an advance in wine values is the increased prices that are being

paid for grapes for wine making, over those that ruled last year, and this is one of the chief factors in regulating wine values. These circumstances taken in consideration with a growing demand and a moderate production for 1890, following a short crop in 1889, would seem to warrant the prediction that an era of improved prices and activity in the wine market will soon be experienced.

Receipts of wine in San Francisco from the interior during the fortnight have been unusually heavy, the aggregate being 516,280 gallons.

The volume of foreign exports holds up remarkably well for the season and indicates a substantial growth in that line of trade.

Exports for the fortnight, foreign and domestic, aggregated 153,924 gallons.

**CALIFORNIA BRANDY.**—The market is active and prices are very firm, even more so than heretofore. Owing to the lively demand holders are less inclined to sell at current prices, and the tendency is toward a still further upward movement in values. That that advance will be realized seems reasonably certain as it will be based simply on the law of supply and demand. The situation is highly satisfactory to distributors and distillers and the outlook for the California brandy trade and industry grows brighter every month. It is only a question of time when it will become one of the most important of the State's industries.

**KENTUCKY BOURBONS.**—There is nothing new to note in the whisky market. Business continues dull, but prices are very firm on all goods older than fall '89. Handlers of straight whiskies report a marked increase in inquiries for their goods, which they find are making friends very fast on this coast. The quiet season will soon be past and there is every indication that it will be followed by a good healthy Fall and Winter trade.

**YES.**—The market is firm and the demand up to the usual standard of this time of the year. Prices are at a standstill and may be expected to remain so till the prevailing trade lethargy has passed away.

Imports of whisky and spirits during the fortnight aggregated 1801 barrels, or an average of 3600 barrels per month.

#### ORNAMENTAL SENATORS.

A dispatch from Washington informs us that "Senator Hearst is anxiously awaiting an opportunity to have the Sweet Wine Bill restored to the Tariff Bill." This is all very good, but if Senator Hearst had been working in the interests of his constituents when the Sweet Wine Bill was up before the Senate Finance Committee, instead of chasing horse-races at Coney Island, there would have been no necessity for awaiting an opportunity to have the measure restored to life again. However, he neglected his duties, and, as a result, the bill appears to be buried for this session, simply because it had no friend in the Senate to say a good word for it at the right time. Such is the result of having ornamental Senators at Washington.

#### ANTI-TRUST SPIRITS.

The California Distillery of Antioch, was started up on the 10th, after having been idle a year and a half. The spirits will be placed on the market on Monday, the 17th.

#### TROUBLE FOR THE TRUST.

California is not the only State where the dealers have encouraged the operation of independent distilleries in opposition to the Whisky Trust, and the manner in which outside capital is materializing for this purpose must be somewhat alarming to that corporation. In this State it looks as though the California Distilling Company would secure the lion's share of the trade, not only of California, but of the coast. In the headquarters of the Trust, at Peoria, trouble has appeared in the shape of the New Central Distilling Company, with a capital of \$200,000, and a running capacity of 2500 bushels a day. It is expected to begin operations on October 15th. The head of this company formerly owned a distillery in Peoria, but was prevailed upon to go out of business by the Trust.

The Philadelphia merchants have also declined to accept the rebate proposition, and have shown that they were in dead earnest in the matter by putting up the money to purchase the extensive property of John G. Roach at Uniontown, Kentucky, known as the Rich Grain Distillery, for the purpose of supplying the Eastern trade that does not desire to deal with the Trust. The Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of New York, is considering the advisability of making a similar move. The returns from other sections are not in yet, but it will be difficult for the Trust to find any encouragement in the situation. That corporation has fifteen distilleries, from which its members expect to pay interest on \$35,000,000, of which \$32,000,000 is said to be diluted stock. Whether or not this is the case, is immaterial, but the fact remains that the Trust will soon be confronted with the opposition of four large distilleries, among which is the big concern of H. H. Shufeldt, of Chicago, that has thus far successfully fought the Cattle Feeding and Distilling Company on its own battle ground. This opposition, backed by the sympathy and patronage of the anti-rebate branch of the trade, must prove a formidable obstacle to the prosperity of the Trust.

It is very evident that the wholesale trade of the entire country are greatly opposed to this five-cent rebate in the saccharine substance, and the Trust may, at the end of the first six months, find it convenient from a business standpoint to withdraw the obnoxious rule. In such an event the query as to Where was Moses when the light went out? may apply to the opposition distilleries, unless the trade conclude to support them in order to hold the Trust in check and avoid any further complications, such as now exist.

#### SAN FRANCISCO'S LICENSE LAW.

The Supreme Court, of this State, has handed down a decision relating to the license law of San Francisco, in the case of Henry Christenson, which is liable to have a very disastrous effect on a certain class of retail establishments if it be strictly carried out.

The petitioner was arrested for carrying on a retail liquor business in San Francisco without a license under ordinance 1845 of the Board of Supervisors. Among other things, the ordinance provides that no license shall be issued by the License Collector without the consent of a majority of the Police Commission, or on failure to obtain such majority the applicant must have the consent of at least twelve property owners residing on the block where it is

proposed to carry on the business. The petitioner's license had been revoked by the Police Commission on complaint that he kept a disorderly and noisy house, and, failing to obtain a majority of the Police Commission to support his application for a new license, he attempted to avail himself of the alternative provided by the ordinance of obtaining the consent of twelve property owners on his block. He succeeded in getting all there were, but the number was only eleven, or one short of the requisite, and the collector refusing to issue a license, he continued to do business without one. He contended that the ordinance was in conflict with the Constitution of the United States and of the State, and also in conflict with the general laws of the State. The appellate court, however, differed with him, and decided adversely to his contention on the points named, together with other minor points, and remands him to the custody of the Chief of Police.

The meat of the decision lies in the fact that no person can carry on a retail liquor business without the consent of twelve property owners in the block in which his business is located.

#### SOME FRENCH FACTS.

The *Chronique Vinicole*, of France, publishes a table showing that the exports of French wines to the United States, which amounted in 1388 to 2,479,422 gallons, and in 1866 to 5,669,796 gallons, fell in 1888 to 1,303,962 gallons. This is a striking showing in the face of the fact that wine drinking is becoming more general in this country every year. The only solution of the problem lies in the fact that a large proportion of the wines of California, through the efforts of unreliable dealers in the East, find their way into consumption under French labels at French prices. If this wine were only sold for what it is and at the same figures, the wine industry would soon be the most prosperous in the State.

#### SUCCESS TO THEM.

Mr. Partridge has sold out the *Distillers and Dealer's Spirit Journal*, of Cincinnati, to Frank Wright and Harry Miller, reporters on the *Enquirer* and *Commercial Gazette* respectively. Success to the boys who are like "young bears with all their troubles before them."—*Mida's Criterion*.

In the *Spirit Journal* the "boys" have a handsome little publication, which will, no doubt, be appreciated by the Cincinnati trade. We must say that to edit a wine and liquor trade journal is no easy task for newspaper men. The proprietors of the Review drove the quill on San Francisco dailies long before venturing in "like young bears," and they know whereof they speak. But here is "success to the boys."

#### THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE BILL.

The House and Senate have passed the "Original Package" bill, and the measure is almost certain to receive the approval of the President. We believe that this is a wise action, for it removes the Prohibition question from national politics and legislation, and leaves the matter to be settled by the voters of the several States.

#### A NEW GAUGER.

A dispatch from Washington announces that Henry Batt has been appointed U. S. Gauger at San Francisco.



## CLASSIFICATION OF KENTUCKY WHISKIES.

The classification of Kentucky whiskies, for the purpose of making a marked distinction between those produced by the old-fashioned, hand-made process for ageing purposes, and the early-maturing whiskies for immediate use, is attracting considerable attention among the distillers of the old style of goods in the Blue Grass State. Recently the output of the latter whiskies has become so extensive as to alarm those engaged in the production of the whiskies that have given to the distillers of Kentucky the peerless reputation they now hold, and there is a movement on foot looking to the inauguration of a plan to protect these standard old-fashioned goods from the onslaughts of the cheaper product. This movement has been started by Robert J. Tilford, President of the Belle of Nelson Distilling Company, one of the most reputable and popular in Kentucky. Mr. Tilford in an ably written letter, calls the attention of Kentucky distillers of the old style to the necessity of protection to their interests. The ideas he presents are worthy of the most earnest consideration, and his proposition looking to the formation of an association of distillers of genuine Kentucky whisky, whose goods shall be classified by a distinctive brand, appears to be the only practicable solution of the problem, and we have no hesitation in endorsing them. In his letter, President Tilford says:

"The large production of whisky in Kentucky for the season of 1890 renders it of the utmost importance to all who are engaged in the buying and selling of whisky, that some steps be taken to classify or arrange under their proper heads the different kinds of whisky that constitute this large quantity, in order that holders may know where they stand, and ascertain the true value of whiskies made and sold for aging purposes. The vast increase in Kentucky whiskies is solely from goods produced for immediate consumption, and are as good one month old as when three years old, and were formerly produced in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio; but are now distilled in Kentucky for no other reason than to get the Kentucky inspection and thus enable unscrupulous distillers and dealers to palm this so-called Kentucky whisky off on the uninformed saloon keeper as the genuine article. The trade will be astonished to know that in and around Louisville there was produced of this stuff, during this and last year, 260,000 barrels, the vast majority of which was sold for less than twenty-three cents. On the other hand, we distilled this year only 2500 barrels, whilst in 1889 we made over 3000, and we hazard the statement, without fear of contradiction, that many others, who, like ourselves, are interested in the distillation of fine goods, and are interested in maintaining Kentucky's reputation, have likewise decreased rather than increased their production."

We appeal to you, as one interested in Kentucky's great staple, to take steps to show under proper tables—

1st. Number of gallons whisky made for immediate use.

2nd. Number of gallons fire copper whisky, generally used when one to two years old.

3rd. Number of gallons hand-made sour mash, used when three years old, and for aging purposes.

When these figures are obtained and

published, it will be found that there are no sour mashes to spare.

In 1886 and in 1887 the cry was raised, "too much whisky;" how much truth there was in this statement is best shown by the (not price) actual scarcity this moment of the makes of the two years above named. In this period, as now, none too much of the genuine old Kentucky sour-mash was made. The manufacture of this vast quantity of cheap stuff in 1889 and 1890, which will be as far as possible sold as the genuine Kentucky bourbon, has filled us and others, who pursue the old-time methods of distilling whisky, with alarm less Kentucky be brought into disrepute, and the reputation she has enjoyed for the past century, of producing the finest whisky in the world, lost, and we have determined to form, if possible, an association of the hand made sour-mash distillers of Kentucky, whose membership shall be limited to those who do produce this character of goods. The idea is for this association to have a stamp similar to one used by the government, duly signed by its authorized officers, stating that the maker is a member of said association, and that the whisky in the barrel that bears it is hand made sour-mash. The right of a distiller to become a member is to be determined after a rigid inspection of his distillery and the methods of distillation employed. Its aims and objects are to be fully presented to the retailer, and when he once understands it, he can soon determine whether he is buying a whisky that can be sold at twenty-three cents, or one that it costs nearly forty cents to make. Something of this kind must be done, and we earnestly ask the co-operation of your great journal to bring it about. Very truly,

BELLE OF NELSON DISTILLING CO.,  
BY ROBT. J. TILFORD.

## STILL SELLING BRICK VINEYARD WINE.

The brick vineyards are evidently producing their "pure California wines" in Chicago; if we may judge from the following note written by H. M. White, agent for California on wheels, to C. A. Wetmore. Here it is:

DEAR SIR:—If any of the wine producers of California wish to "stock up," please inform them that at 280 92nd street, South Chicago, they can get the best "California Clarets, Angelicas and Muscats" at thirty-five cents per quart bottle. "California champagne" at \$1.00 per quart bottle; other wines at similar prices. These are retail—probably would be thirty-three and one-third per cent off at wholesale—and when freights are deducted (from where) it may be advantageous for them to buy here.

Yours, H. M. White,  
July 21, '90. with "California on Wheels."

California wine men have many obstacles to contend with, and of these the greatest and most destructive to legitimate business, is the brick vineyards. These swindling institutions flourish even in States where anti-adulteration laws are among the statutes, and this fact proves how necessary it is for Congress to pass a pure wine law that will not only protect the legitimate producer, but guard the public stomach against the poisonous compounds that are fabricated and sold for pure wine. The time may come when the national law-makers will pay some attention to the rights and welfare of the people in this respect, instead of devoting their attention to the consideration of measures for the promotion of politics. When that time comes a pure wine and liquor law may be enacted.

## BRANDY FOR CONCENTRATED MUST

The prospectus is expected to appear in the course of a few days of the Brandy Distillers' Company, Ltd., which is to be formed for the distillation of brandy, chiefly California, in England. The company have establishments, orchards, vineyards, etc., in Sonoma county, California, and their idea is to import concentrated grape juice and distill it into brandy in England. As I have mentioned before, the price obtained for good Californian brandy is very good, and, if the company is worked properly, it should prove a great success. The company's works in London are very large, and while the law of the United Kingdom absolutely prohibits the distillation of imported wines, which are, until now, the only source of obtaining genuine brandy, it permits the fermentation and distillation of concentrated grape juice under the supervision of the officers of inland revenue.—*London Correspondence Bonfords.*

Notwithstanding that Bonfort's London correspondent is so sanguine over this scheme, the gentlemen who own the concentrated must plant at Geyersville have not yet seen any contracts for the material they manufacture.

This London scheme is in the hands of Dr. Ferd von Spring-Muhl, who was out here some years ago and engineered the general plan of the must condensing operations. While we would like to see such a plan as he proposes successfully carried out, and wish him and the American Concentrated Must Company every success if they go into it, the cost of producing the must, added to the cost of transportation, fermentation and distillation, on top of which must be added the British internal revenue tax of eleven shillings a gallon, will make operations difficult.

We are authorized to state that no contracts for must to be so used have been awarded.

## NOTES.

Judge Spencer, of San Jose, has rendered a decision which declares the license ordinance of that city unconstitutional.

The California Protective Association has formed a branch at Santa Rosa, of which I. De Turk is a prominent member.

The Los Angeles City Council has decided to submit the question of the Sunday closing of saloons to the people at a special election to be held at some future time. The prevailing sentiment seems to be against the closing movement.

The Executive Committee of the National Protective Association, at its Chicago meeting adopted the following resolutions regarding the death of Joseph M. Kimbrough, Esq., one of the prominent members of the wine and spirit trade of this country:

WHEREAS—It has been the irreparable misfortune of the National Protective Association and of the Executive Committee to lose their late comrade and friend, Joseph M. Kimbrough;

Therefore, be it resolved—That by the death of Joseph M. Kimbrough this Committee and this Association have lost a most faithful, effective, and unselfish member, whose place it will be difficult to supply and that they take this means of expressing to the wine and spirit trade of the country their deep sense of their great misfortune and their sincere sorrow at their loss.

Resolved—That this committee, in the name of the National Protective Association convey to the family of Mr. Kimbrough its heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement and assures them that their grief is shared by every member of the Association.

## DAILY RECEIPTS

Of Wine and Brandy in San Francisco From the Interior.

		Wine Gals.	Brandy Gals.
July	1.....	40,460	4,100
"	2.....	50,150	....
"	3.....	21,220	240
"	5.....	24,290	....
"	7.....	9,520	....
"	8.....	20,600	200
"	9.....	16,400	1,080
"	10.....	28,180	100
"	11.....	25,570	1,400
"	12.....	34,760	100
"	14.....	35,460	....
"	15.....	41,560	200
"	16.....	22,450	1,720
"	17.....	53,000	200
"	18.....	33,620	100
"	19.....	53,230	5,400
"	21.....	61,470	840
"	22.....	40,240	2,560
"	23.....	18,980	40
"	24.....	40,790	....
"	25.....	47,580	1,840
"	26.....	64,670	640
"	28.....	36,060	4,400
"	29.....	28,060	1,000
"	30.....	29,440	....
"	31.....	44,260	300

Total for July 921,920 27,060

August	1.....	45,140	400
"	2.....	48,420	100
"	4.....	24,990	....
"	5.....	31,480	2,640
"	6.....	25,520	560
"	7.....	27,310	3,170
"	8.....	40,620	2,000
"	9.....	45,860	2,000
"	11.....	20,630	420
"	12.....	72,310	....
"	13.....	32,240	420
"	14.....	30,310	....

## WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND.

The overland shipments of wine by the Southern Pacific Company's lines during the month of July were as follows:

San Francisco.....	238,564	gallons.
Oakland.....	317	"
Sacramento.....	44,313	"
San Jose.....	4,785	"
Stockton.....	3,167	"
Los Angeles.....	6,413	"
Marysville.....	2,021	"
Colton.....	8,964	"

Total..... 306,523

The brandy shipments were:

San Francisco.....	1,956	gallons.
Sacramento.....	5,491	"
San Jose.....	681	"
Stockton.....	....	"
Los Angeles.....	3,698	"
Colton.....	166	"

Total..... 11,992

J. Gundlach & Co., have, recently, made large shipments of wine to Mexico and Central America. They say that the prospects of future development in that direction are excellent. All the wines so far sent have given excellent satisfaction and there seems to be no reason why the business already opened up should not be largely expanded.

## COPPER STILL FOR SALE.

I have for sale a copper still of latest improved pattern, built by Sanders & Co., San Francisco, complete with doubler and pan. Gauged for 216 gallons—capable of distilling 2000 gallons of material per day—all in perfect order, which I offer at half price. The same may be seen in my cellar at Bello Station. Address, John H. Wheeler, St. Helena, Cal.

Now is the time to subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.



## A GLUT OF RAISINS.

### A NOBLE INDUSTRY MOVING ON TO DESTRUCTION.

#### The Planting of Raisin Grapes Being Recklessly Carried On— Probable Effect on the Wine Industry.

It has been the policy of the REVIEW during the past year to treat of topics connected with the production of raisins only so far as they bear on the interests of the growers of wine grapes and the makers of wine. The raisin industry, though properly within our field as the one viticultural journal in California, has been divided among half a dozen or more rural papers, whose zeal in promoting the planting of more vineyards is only equalled by their subservience to the demands of those interested in the further planting of more varieties suitable for raisin production.

At the risk of incurring the enmity of the real estate dealers who are busily engaged in booming "raisin land" and of incurring the displeasure of the journals published in the heart of the principal raisin producing section, we desire to call the attention of those who are going into raisin producing to a few facts and figures showing why no more land should be planted to Muscat grapes or to any other varieties that are suited only to the production of raisins. We are well aware that in doing this we shall be confronted with any number of so-called arguments going to show that not only are the producers of raisins and raisin grapes prosperous beyond measure, but that the demand for dried fruit has become so great that the product of many of the wine vineyards will be dried this year to meet the unusual call.

But it is necessary in all calculations of this sort to look ahead for at least four years to see whether the business is drifting and what measures can be taken to avoid the crash that must surely come if the present heedless, indiscriminate, unthinking scramble to plant raisin grapes is continued. If there were no raisin grapes coming into bearing each year to increase the production, there need be no alarm over the situation, but the planting of these varieties has gone forward during the past four years and is being carried on each season now with such recklessness that the years 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 and subsequent will see such an enormously increased acreage in bearing that not only will the American market be utterly and absolutely swamped, but all possible foreign markets will be crowded to their utmost capacity. Naturally the weaker producers and producers of an inferior article will be hopelessly ruined and will go to the wall. They will blame the industry with what has been caused by their own recklessness and folly; but they will have themselves only to blame.

It is absolutely impossible at the present time to give more than a rough estimate of the acreage of vineyards planted to raisin grapes, but it must be enormous. Competent judges place the total area in the San Joaquin valley in bearing and to come into bearing in the next four years at 50,000 acres. To this must be added at least 20,000 acres more in northern California, Riverside, San Diego county and elsewhere,

making a total of about 70,000 acres. What the figures actually are can only be told when the viticultural directory now being compiled by the Viticultural Commissioners has been published. Nevertheless it is believed that these figures are inside the truth and that when the reports are completed what is said here will be fully borne out.

It is fair to average the Muscat raisins at one hundred boxes per acre. In some localities it is more, in others it is less. But no one will dispute that this is a fair estimate.

The production, therefore, when all the vineyards now planted are in bearing, will be about 7,000,000 boxes annually.

The planting of grapes is going ahead constantly, and the chances are that unless it is stopped something like 100,000 acres will be in Muscat and other strictly raisin grapes. That means an annual product of 10,000,000 boxes.

Now where is the market for this enormous quantity to be obtained?

We quote the raisin product since 1873 in twenty pound boxes as follows:

1873.....	6,000
1874.....	9,000
1875.....	11,600
1876.....	19,000
1877.....	32,000
1878.....	48,000
1879.....	65,000
1880.....	75,000
1881.....	90,000
1882.....	115,000
1883.....	140,000
1884.....	175,000
1885.....	470,000
1886.....	703,000
1887.....	800,000
1888.....	950,000
1889.....	1,250,000
1890 (estimated).....	1,500,000

These figures added to what has been imported from abroad, may be taken to represent fairly well the total American consumption. Prior to 1884 the United States Bureau of statistics did not keep any figures regarding the importations of raisins separately, but grouped them under the general class of "dried fruits." This makes it impossible to get at the American consumption accurately before that date, and indeed for present purposes such figures are unnecessary. Practically all the raisins from abroad come on ten kilogram (or fraction) boxes approximately twenty-two pounds, but for comparison with the California product we have reduced the imports in pounds to twenty pound boxes. The imports for the fiscal year ending with June 30th of each year were as follows:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.	20 lb. bxs.
1884.....	53,702,220	\$3,290,150	2,685,111
1885.....	38,319,787	2,661,699	1,915,989
1886.....	40,387,946	2,885,123	2,019,397
1887.....	40,673,288	2,281,981	2,033,614
1888.....	40,476,768	2,070,129	2,023,838
1889.....	35,091,139	1,736,786	1,754,557
1890.....	36,914,330	1,997,103	1,845,716

The official figures for the year ending June 30, 1890, are not yet at hand, but for the sake of getting at the total consumption we have estimated them at 1,500,000 boxes, most of which was consumed last year, the heaviest imports being before January 1st.

Adding the California product and the foreign importations we have the following total consumption for the year's named:

Year.	Imported in 20 lb. boxes.	California in 20 lb. boxes.	American Consumption in 20 lb. boxes.
1884.....	2,685,111	175,000	2,860,111
1885.....	1,915,989	470,000	2,385,989
1886.....	2,019,397	703,000	2,722,397
1887.....	2,033,614	800,000	2,833,614
1888.....	2,023,838	950,000	2,973,838
1889.....	1,754,557	1,250,000	3,004,557
1890.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000

It will thus be seen that the total consumption runs about 3,000,000 boxes a year. In all candor and fairness let us ask the raisin men where they expect to dispose of 7,000,000 or even 10,000,000 boxes annually, which the production will certainly reach unless the present planting is stopped.

"We will ship to England," say some. In answer to this it must be said that the experiments in shipping to England have not proved a success. This is said on the authority of several of the largest packers of Fresno, and it is and will be accepted in spite of the efforts of interested persons to the contrary. Small shipments have been made to England, but where will a market be found for the enormously increased product that must come, in view of the above.

"We will ship to Australia," say others. Possibly the shipments in that direction will be expanded, but is it reasonable to think that the 4,000,000 people in the colonies will absorb any considerable portion? Is Canada with an equal number of people, regarded as the great future market? And again it must be remembered that the colonial grape growers are through the experimental part of producing raisins and that their era of production will soon set in. In a highly protective colony like Victoria which carefully guards the interests of its own industries, California raisins will not have much of a show.

The fact that a large quantity of wine grapes will be dried and sent east this year will no doubt be cited to prove that raisins will always have a market. It must be remembered here that this is an exceptional year in the fruit business, owing to the failure of the eastern crops, and our most accurate advices are that not to exceed 500 carloads of dried grapes will go east. Some of these will undoubtedly go to the wineries of Ohio and New York. No amount of mild talk will show that more than 500 carloads will go. This means 5,000 tons of dried grapes. Five thousand tons of dried grapes is in weight equal to only 500,000 boxes of raisins. Will this reduce the additional of 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 boxes of raisins that will be produced four years hence?

Another form of relief is the hope that the American consumption will be increased in proportion to the California production.

This is idle considering this very small increase in the past seven years. If the consumption is to go up the price must come down proportionately, and when a production of 7,000,000 boxes is attained the prices will be ruinously low. Neither is it fair to expect any considerable relief from the shipments of fresh fruits, as the shipments of this season are as large as may be expected any ordinary year when the Eastern fruit is in the market in competition with the California article.

Finally the experience of the wine men must be brought before the raisin producers. There was a time when the cry was "Plant wine grapes," and everybody followed the bell wether in this regard. The result? It is easily told. The production of wine was run up abnormally, just as the production of raisins is being increased now, and the weaker growers went to the wall financially. The Wests, the De Turks, the Schrams, the Merisms, the Crabbs and others of their class—all men of means and established reputation—weathered the storm and are now reaping their reward, consumption having caught up with production once more, and there being no new vineyards to come into bearing and crush their

well directed efforts. To-day we know of more than one Fresno raisin vineyardist, men whose names as packers are household words in their districts and who are drawing a fine income from their vineyards, who will trade them for wine vineyards and wineries.

Is there no lesson in this? Will the real estate boomers of the lower San Joaquin valley have it all their own way and ruin the through over-production what is to-day one of the finest industries in the State?

When the crash comes there will be a sudden smash in the ranks of the Prohibitionists in Fresno and Riverside. Various individuals on the "dry" side of the question will find it to their advantage to graft their Muscats to varieties more suited to wine making. This expedient, while it may lift them out of the financial ditch into which they have put themselves, will have no detrimental effect on the wine industry, for the reason that at the present time no wine vineyards are being planted, few wine vineyards are coming into bearing, and that four years hence an increased supply of wine beyond what is now produced by the State will be needed to meet the demand.

#### WHO IS IT?

The *Mexican Financial Review* says: Efforts are being made by an important vine growing association, at present located in California, to transfer their sphere of operations to this country. We are informed that an agent is now in Mexico commissioned to investigate any properties which he may deem suitable for this enterprise. The motives for this move on the part of the Californian vine growing company are alleged to be the superior adaptability of Mexican soil for vineyards, the cheapness of labor and the existence of certain climatic conditions which would justify the belief that in the course of time a grape will be produced that will rank among the foremost of the world, and furnish a vintage which will find a market alongside many of its competitors that can boast a longer pedigree and an aristocratic patronage.

The praiseworthy perseverance of California wine growers, in trying to stimulate the cultivation of the grape in their country encourages the hope that the projected transfer of their field of operations to Mexico will be productive of much good to our agricultural interests and will go far to accelerate the practical realization of the efforts that have recently been made by the Federal and local governments to implant the lucrative industry of the grape here.

#### TRADE NOTES.

The plant of the Kentucky Distilling Company of Louisville, one of the largest in the country, was burned on August 14th together with 25,000 barrels of whisky. The loss was \$800,000—fully insured.

Charles Meinecke has gone to Carlsbad, Europe, on account of the health of his wife. During his absence the firm name of Charles Meinecke & Co., will be signed by procuration by G. W. Rookwitz and Henry Kunz, either separately or jointly.

Charles Budechu of J. Gundlach & Co., has just returned from an extended trip through the viticultural sections of the San Francisco district. He reports that everywhere much enthusiasm prevails over the situation, and that the vineyardists and wine makers are all hopeful over the outlook.



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## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER SAN JOSE August 4, 1890.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
F In diamond Bros.	A Netter.	80 barrels Wine.	3,809	\$ 2,285
N Bros, Philadelphia.	"	35 barrels Wine.	1,671	1,002
N Bros, Baltimore.	"	20 barrels Wine.	955	578
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling.	136 barrels Wine.	6,864	3,088
B B in diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	175 barrels Wine.	8,749	3,700
S L & Co.	S Lachman & Co.	200 barrels Wine.	9,696	3,000
A In diamond.	"	24 casks Wine.	2,437	975
V U.	Cal Transfer Co.	1 barrel Wine.	50	50
A F In diamond.	B Dreyfus & Co.	50 barrels Wine.	2,543	900
L O In diamond.	"	50 barrels Wine.	2,545	900
B D & Co.	"	100 barrels Wine.	4,900	1,750
G.	J Gundlach & Co.	52 barrels 1 half-barrel Wine.	2,506	860
P D & Co, Boston.	Overland F T Co.	70 barrels Wine.	2,800	1,400
"	Miscellaneous.	140 barrels Wine.	6,744	2,000
S in star.	Wm Ranbinger.	16 puncheons Wine.	2,424	1,212
L C.	W R A Johnson.	7 barrels Wine.	336	100
R P.	Lachman & Jacobi.	15 barrels Wine.	765	278
F A.	"	25 barrels Wine.	1,271	396
C D K.	"	40 3/4 puncheons Wine.	4,691	1,629
Total amount of Wine			65,756	\$ 26,423

TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

E De S, Ocos.	E de Sabla & Co.	3 cases Wine.	12	\$ 12
G L, Ocos.	Dieckman & Co.	5 barrels Wine.	307	150
E R, San Jose de Guatemala.	Hellman Bros & Co.	20 cases Wine.	65	65
W & Von L, Corinto.	A Greenebaum & Co.	4 half-barrels 5 kegs Wine.	170	170
F X, Corinto.	Wilkins & Co.	4 half-barrels Wine.	100	40
"	"	4 cases Wine.	16	16
E C, Corinto.	"	5 barrels Wine.	125	65
R S G, Champerico.	Lillenthal & Co.	273 cases Wine.	1,459	260
J W & Co, San Jose de Guat.	B Dreyfus & Co.	60 cases Wine.	260	40
M & Co, Corinto.	J Gundlach & Co.	10 cases Wine.	63	48
R S H.	"	2 half-barrels 1 keg Wine.	100	110
L S, Champerico.	E L G Steele & Co.	10 kegs Wine.	168	155
F L L, Ocos.	"	20 cases Wine.	240	97
G, San Jose de Guat.	"	5 packages Wine.	97	80
N D, Ocos.	"	10 packages Wine.	30	44
J N J, Corinto.	Sperry & Co.	2 cases Wine.	60	14
M M, Champerico.	John T Wright.	4 cases Wine.	10	6
"	"	1 keg Wine.	40	20
M N, La Libertad.	"	2 kegs Wine.	20	10
R J V.	"	20 cases Wine.	15	70
G de N, Corinto.	"	1 keg Wine.	20	15
R G, Ocos.	Urruela & Urioste.	4 cases Wine.	20	10
"	"	2 barrels Wine.	40	23
F P & Co, La Libertad.	Oliver & Co.	6 packages.	24	54
J S, Ocos.	"	12 packages Wine.	60	93
G, San Jose de Guat.	"	"	"	"
Total amount of Wine 420 cases and			1,481	\$ 3,251

TO MEXICO.

I S in diamond, Acapulco.	F O Meyerink.	2 barrels Wine.	92	\$ 50
K & V B, Mazatlan.	Ruther & Bendixen.	3 barrels Wine.	151	81
"	"	4 kegs Wine.	60	33
"	"	6 cases Wine.	27	27
U in dia'd, Acapulco.	J Gundlach & Co.	12 barrels Wine.	124	81
L G & Co, Tonala.	"	12 barrels Wine.	569	370
T E C, Mazatlan.	W Loaliza.	4 casks Wine.	262	79
Total amount of Wine 6 cases and			1,258	\$ 721

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO Aug. 13, 1890.

K & F.	Miscellaneous.	210 barrels Wine.	10,267	\$ 3,300
C In diamond.	Kohler & Frohling.	70 barrels Wine.	3,525	1,703
A L.	C Carpy & Co.	25 barrels Wine.	1,235	756
V G.	"	50 barrels Wine.	2,450	750
S L & Co.	G Miglavacca.	10 barrels Wine.	510	145
J P.	S Lachman & Co.	100 barrels Wine.	4,988	2,000
D H J, Hillsdale, N J.	Berges & Domeniconi.	50 barrels Wine.	2,415	628
B D & Co.	"	2 barrels Wine.	66	40
M in diamond.	B Dreyfus & Co.	100 barrels Wine.	4,980	1,500
L.	"	250 barrels Wine.	12,629	3,000
A.	Lachman & Jacobi.	25 barrels Wine.	1,284	399
S.	"	25 barrels Wine.	1,290	455
B H B.	"	25 barrels Wine.	1,281	398
E V B in diamond.	"	10 barrels Wine.	514	230
E H.	"	30 barrels Wine.	1,540	558
F A.	"	17 barrels Wine.	878	351
F & R.	"	25 barrels Wine.	1,284	399
O.	"	10 barrels Wine.	518	257
C.	J Gundlach & Co.	50 barrels Wine.	2,382	762
B in diamond.	"	15 barrels Wine.	716	304
O V Co.	"	15 barrels Wine.	717	323
L E.	"	3 barrels Wine.	142	127
S in star.	"	16 puncheons Wine.	2,598	900
F, Fall River, Mass.	Lenormand Bros.	1 barrel 1 half-barrel Wine.	78	46
F W H.	Overland F T Co.	16 barrels Wine.	792	306
E W S.	W R A Johnson.	200 barrels Wine.	9,800	2,040
S W & B Co.	"	150 barrels Wine.	7,016	4,587
Total amount of Wine			72,545	\$ 27,403

TO MEXICO.

K & V B in dia'd, Mazatlan.	Ruther & Bendixen.	3 barrels Wine.	150	\$ 85
S P de R, Acapulco.	S Apac.	4 kegs 1 half-barrel Wine.	86	43
Leon.	"	2 barrels 1 keg Wine.	92	26
T H, San Blas.	Miscellaneous.	7 kegs 3 octaves Wine.	151	115
A N.	F Meeks.	4 barrels 6 packages Wine.	95	86
C V, Mazatlan.	"	3 kegs Wine.	81	43
M S.	Redington & Co.	1 barrel 1 keg.	58	44
J O, San Benito.	Thannhauser & Co.	3 cases Wine.	12	12
A L, Salina Cruz.	"	20 cases Wine.	200	230
M B S, Mazatlan.	"	1 keg Wine.	20	18
O & A, San Blas.	J Gundlach & Co.	20 cases Wine.	86	86
M R, Acapulco.	"	6 kegs Wine.	123	98
E M & Co, San Benito.	L M Fastreto.	1 half-barrel Wine.	27	20
A M E H, Manzanillo.	E de Sabla & Co.	2 barrels 6 half-barrels Wine.	264	184
R P, San Benito.	Langley & Michaela.	1 keg Wine.	17	34
P U, Acapulco.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	20 kegs Wine.	200	230
M A, Tonala.	W Loaliza.	2 casks Wine.	127	83
J W, San Blas.	"	16 kegs Wine.	121	176
O in diamond, San Blas.	"	2 casks Wine.	65	40
A B C, San Benito.	"	24 cases Wine.	85	85
J M, Mazatlan.	"	16 kegs Wine.	160	147
S H, Salina Cruz.	"	3 casks Wine.	101	119
"	"	20 half-barrels Wine.	861	370
Total amount Wine 47 cases and			3,079	\$ 2,241

TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

P R & Co, Amapala.	Montealegre & Co.	2 barrels Wine.	70	\$ 42
C P, San Juan del Sur.	F Meeks.	2 barrels Wine.	60	30
"	"	3 cases Wine.	15	15
M de R E, San Jose de Guat.	Schwartz Bros.	1 package Wine.	10	6
J M L, Champerico.	Oliver & Co.	10 packages Wine.	45	80
N L, Corinto.	Thannhauser & Co.	2 kegs Wine.	40	20
J A C, La Libertad.	John T Wright.	1 keg Wine.	15	10
R T C, Amapala.	"	1 kegs Wine.	31	18
R M.	"	8 kegs Wine.	96	77
J H R, San Jose de Guat.	Urruela & Urioste.	18 cases Wine.	72	72
H de O, Champerico.	"	30 kegs Wine.	300	298
Total amount of Wine 21 cases and			667	\$ 668

TO VICTORIA—PER STEAMER CITY OF PUEBLA July 29, 1890.

H S.	A Greenebaum & Co.	1 barrel Wine.	49	\$ 50
H B Co.	"	1 barrel Wine.	49	49
"	"	10 cases Wine.	40	40
A B Co.	"	5 barrels Wine.	243	97
B M.	"	1 case Wine.	4	56
G S.	"	10 cases Wine.	1	1
F & S.	S Lachman & Co.	25 cases Wine.	49	216
W C.	Dallemand & Co.	1 barrel 1 half-barrel.	76	43
H B Co.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels Wine.	94	83
L M.	Korbel & Bros.	2 barrels Wine.	103	67
B in dia'd, Vancouver.	Bach Meess & Co.	15 cases Wine.	45	45
Total amount of Wine 61 cases and			663	\$ 500

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
Bk'ne Marion.	M, Amapala.	F W Jackson.	30 cases.	110	\$ 110
S S China.	M & Co, Shanghai.	Foster & Co.	6 packages.	385	224
S S Umatilla.	W T, Victoria.	A Greenebaum & Co.	5 cases.	28	28
"	H H.	"	5 cases.	28	28
"	U Bros, Vancouver.	Cal Wine G Union.	1 keg.	10	13
Bk W B Godfrey.	E H & Co, Honolulu.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	2 cases.	10	10
"	"	Kohler & Frohling.	3 cases.	10	10
S S San Jose.	S in dia'd, London Eng.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	50 kegs.	375	205
"	"	"	71 barrels.	3,528	1,400
"	"	"	18 cases.	75	75
"	K in dia'd, Hamburg.	Lachman & Jacobi.	6 barrels.	30	165
"	D W, Toronto, Canada.	"	3 barrels.	151	84
S S Walla Walla.	H S, Victoria.	Lillenthal & Co.	2 casks.	101	55
"	H B Co.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels.	97	34
"	D H R & C.	"	2 barrel.	95	24
S S Belgic.	L in dia'd Co, Tokio.	Wells Fargo & Co.	20 cases.	31	68
"	"	Hermann & Co.	6 barrels.	91	113
City of Puebla.	Tokio.	Miscellaneous.	2 barrels.	35	35
S S Acapulco.	C F, Esquimalt.	A. Fenkhausen & Co.	2 half-barrels.	54	92
"	J, Bremen.	Miscellaneous.	10 octaves.	27	25
Total amount Wine.				5,457	\$ 2,792

EXPORTS OF BRANDY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
S S San Jose.	F H, Acapulco.	Dieckman & Co.	2 octaves.	40	\$ 50
"	AB & Co, Acapulco.	A P Hotaling & Co.	2 octaves.	39	87
"	SL & Co, New York.	S Lachman & Co.	20 half-barrels.	488	834
"	BD & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	25 half barrels.	617	1,000
"	R J V, La Libertad.	John T Wright.	2 kegs.	20	40
Brig Lurline.	CWH, Hilo, H I.	Mack & Co.	20 kegs.	20	73
S S Walla Walla.	G in dia'd, Victoria.	W R A Johnson.	20 quarter-casks.	850	450
S S Acapulco.	R S, Amapala.	Montealegre & Co.	1 keg.	12	27
"	San Benito.	Miscellaneous.	1 half-barrel.	21	37
"	J C.	Thannhauser & Co.	1 octaves.	23	41
"	J P, New York.	Berges & Domeniconi.	2 barrels.	95	168
"	B D & Co, New York.	B Dreyfus & Co.	10 half-barrels.	200	450
"	O F, Fall River, Mass.	Lenormand Bros.	1 keg.	5	9
"	J A C, La Libertad.	John T Wright.	1 keg.	5	10
"	J H R, San J de Guat.	Urruela & Urioste.	2 cases.	20	20
Total amount of Brandy				2,525	\$ 3,316

EXPORTS OF WHISKY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
S S Mariposa.	Dare in dia'd, Sydney.	Jones & Mundy & Co.	10 quarter-casks.	367	\$ 625
Bk W B Godfrey.	E H & Co, Honolulu.	Kohler & Frohling.	50 cases.	375	180
S S San Jose.	F A, Acapulco.	Dieckman & Co.	2 half-barrels.	55	107
"	L S, Puntas Arenas.	Montealegre & Co.	4 half barrels.	107	538
"	R S G, Champerico.	L T Haas.	2 barrels.	84	54
"	J W & Co, San Jose de Guat.	B Dreyfus & Co.	2 cases.	190	190
"	G de N.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 kegs.	52	18
"	N R & Co, San Jose de Guat.	John T Wright.	21 packages.	510	510
"	A J S, Acapulco.	Urruela & Urioste.	1 keg.	10	48
"	K C, Ocos.	"	2 cases.	150	18
S S Walla Walla.	H S, Victoria.	L T Haas.	1 puncheon.	150	130
S S Belgic.	L in dia'd Co, Tokio.	Hermann & Co.	10 cases.	98	98
Bk'ne Planter.	HD & Co, Honolulu.	Wilmerding & Co.	5 barrels.	207	365
S S Acapulco.	M de R E, San J de G.	Schwartz Bros.	2 cases.	18	18
"	S H, Salina Cruz.	L T Haas.	3 barrels.	127	97
"	E T, Amapala.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	4 kegs.	48	444
Total amount of Whiskey, etc. 185 cases and				1,207	\$ 3,512

SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL S. P. CO.

Brandy, Whiskey and Spirits to San Francisco, from July 24, to Aug. 11, 1890.

CONSIGNEES.	Barrels.	1/2 Barrels.	Brandy, Etc. Gallons.	Whiskey, Gallons.	ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS, GALLONS.
Lillenthal & Co.	360				16,378
C W Craig.	805				12,255
"	69			2,097	
Jones, Mundy & Co.	120				4,350
"	105	15		4,660	
John S Bowman.	120			4,847	
J L Nickel.	5	2		300	
Williams Diamond & Co.	70 cases			380	
F Mandelbaum.	10	3		410	
O Cohn & Co.	80			3,171	
Vincent Dunn.	55			2,480	
N A Meyer.		1		23	
B A Portel.	2			100	
C Barber.		1		27	
Overland F T Co.	7			350	
Total 70 cases and		1,238		19,463	32,083



## EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	VALUE
S S Mariposa.....	L & Co, Honolulu.....	Mark Parish & Co.....	8 cases Bitters.....	\$ 80
S S City of Puebla.....	R, Victoria.....	A Guenebaum & Co.....	6 cases Champagne.....	75
S S San Jose.....	F A, Corinto.....	J Gundlach & Co.....	1 case Champagne.....	11
"	C de T, Champerico.....	E L G Steele & Co.....	1 package Alcohol.....	63
Brig Lurline.....	A S W, Hilo, H I.....	Watson & Co.....	1 package Spirits.....	13
S S Acapulco.....	M Co, San Blas.....	Redington & Co.....	2 cases Bitters.....	16
"	R M, Amapala.....	John T Wright.....	2 cases Bitters.....	35
"	"	"	4 cases Stout.....	44
"	"	"	4 cases Ale.....	32
Schr W L Beebe.....	H J M, Apia.....	A Crawford & Co.....	5 cases Champagne.....	69
Total amount amount 132 cases.....				\$ 428

## BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	Cases.	Barrels	1/2 Barrels	1/4 barrel	Bottled lbs	Bulk lbs.
Sherwood & Sherwood.....			124	184	97,295	40,720
Wm Wolff & Co.....			406 casks		42,400	
			182 casks	240		24,000
Jones Mundy & Co.....	50		420 casks		114,400	
Williams Dimond & Co.....	200		100 casks		60,275	
C A Zinkand.....			80	100		24,400
Total.....					314,370	89,120

## IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY July 30, 1890.

SHIPPERS	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEE.
.....	1 barrel Rye Whisky.....	F Ehmiller.....
.....	2 " " ".....	L O Serrett.....
.....	1 " " ".....	C L Warner.....
.....	1 " " ".....	F N Kamp.....
.....	1 " " ".....	D M Cressis.....
.....	1 " " ".....	S A Stewart.....
.....	1 " " ".....	C W Buck.....
.....	3 " " ".....	Eua Sweasey.....

## FROM HAVRE.

J Roussillon &amp; Co..... | 81 cases Wine..... | J P Plum.....

## FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Blankenheim &amp; Notch..... | 10 quarter-casks Geneva..... | A B Grey &amp; Co.....

## FROM CADIZ.

Sandemann Buck &amp; Co..... | 24 barrels Wine..... | Jas De Fremery &amp; Co.....

## FROM LIVERPOOL.

Central Society of Vineyard Prop's | 21 quarter-casks Brandy..... | Order, Victoria.....

## FROM HAMBURG

Lberbette Kane &amp; Co..... | 200 cases Wine..... | Geo Marcus &amp; Co.....

TO TAHITI—PER BARKENTINE CITY OF PAPEETE August 5, 1890.

M J L.....	J Pinet.....	1 cask.....	64	\$ 22
H P S.....	"	15 barrels Wine.....	652	190
F S.....	Wilkins & Co.....	9 packages Wine.....	370	180
S Co.....	"	83 packages Wine.....	1,607	521
M in diamond.....	I E Thayer.....	1 half-barrel Wine.....	15	13
H M in diamond.....	P G Sabatie & Co.....	2 casks Wine.....	150	37
J B.....	"	3 barrels Wine.....	120	45
Total amount of Wine.....				2,978 \$ 998

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STEAMER SAN JUAN Aug. 12, 1890.

.....	3 half-barrels Wine.....	Jos Melzer & Co.....
.....	2 half barrels Gin.....	"
.....	1 half-barrel Br ndy.....	"
.....	1 keg Brandy.....	"
.....	1 barrel Whisky.....	W A Fraser.....

## FROM MARSEILLES.

Pietro Capanna de Llvourne..... | 2 cases Wine..... | Emlio Vannucci.....

" | 2 barrels Wine..... | Lorenzo Lombardi.....

FROM LONDON—PER BR. SHIP AMPHITRITE Aug. 11, 1890.

Central Society of Vineyard Prop's	25 octaves Brandy.....	Order.....
"	4 cases Brandy.....	Order.....
Martell & Co.....	250 cases Brandy.....	Wm Wolff & Co.....
C H Day & Co.....	75 cases Gin and Bitters.....	Hellman Bros & Co.....
Jas Morrison & Co.....	175 packages bottled Beer.....	Order (marked H M N).....

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP J. B. THOMAS August 12, 1890.

Lilienthal & Co.....	60 packages Whisky.....	Lilienthal & Co.....
R Simonsen.....	100 barrels ".....	Order (marked A in ring).....
J A Burke.....	6 barrels ".....	J A Burke.....
Jesse Moore & Co.....	155 packages ".....	Moore Hunt & Co.....
J B McIlwaine.....	75 barrels ".....	C W Craig.....
W W Johnson & Co.....	70 barrels ".....	Siebe Bros & Plageman.....
W K Freeman.....	2 barrels ".....	Order.....
Jesse Moore & Co.....	1 barrel Whisky.....	Sutton & Beebe.....
J A Burke.....	2 barrels Whisky.....	J A Burke.....
S G McCotter & Co.....	10 casks Ale.....	Mack & Co.....
T Koppen.....	10 barrels Whisky.....	L Tausig & Co.....

FROM PHILADELPHIA—PER SHIP LOUISIANA Aug. 6, 1890.

.....	50 barrels Whisky.....	Order.....
.....	25 cases Whisky.....	Order.....

FROM TAHITI—PER BARKENTINE CITY OF PAPEETE July 26, 1890.

Raoulax Payseneau & Co.....	30 octaves Brandy.....	Eugene Thomas & Co.....
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## IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

H Brunhilde & Co.....	2 eighth-casks Brandy.....	Weil Bros & Sons.....
Welton & Allison.....	70 cases Whisky.....	Williams Dimond & Co.....
Southern Pacific Co.....	10 quarter-casks Sherry.....	Chas Meinecke & Co.....
"	5 octaves Sherry.....	Pascal Dubedat & Co.....
"	20 cases Champagne.....	Chas Meinecke & Co.....

## BRAVE WORDS BY BRAVE MEN.

The proceedings of the recent general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church at Ashville, N. C., will not make very pleasant reading for the Prohibitionists, but it will be gratifying to the wine and spirit men. On the subject of temperance the report says:

"The next business introduced was the reading of a lengthy address from Dr. Brown, of Virginia, on the relation of the church to the temperance question. The address also embodied two other papers, one by Dr. Hodge and the other by Dr. Greenwell, both sustaining the position of the address. He argued against the interference of the church in matters of social government. By conceding the right of the church to legislate on such questions there was no telling where it would lead to, in fact, it would ultimately resolve itself into a church and state despotism, and was therefore inimical to individual liberty and rights of conscience.

"As to the scriptural interpretation of temperance, it was held to consist in the moderate use of both food and drink. The wines of the scripture were of an intoxicating character, but were regarded as blessings in their proper and moderate use. The modern dogma that the Greek translation signifying unfermented wines as the wines in use was clearly refuted by overwhelming authority, many passages of scripture being cited.

"The question as to whether the use of and dealing in intoxicating liquors debar from communion in the Presbyterian Church, was the main point in the paper of Dr. Hodge. He held that it was a matter of expediency, and cited illustrations of

that principle in the teachings of the Apostles.

"To sum up, the purport of the address and the accompanying papers, was a recommendation that the church declare neither for prohibition or license.

"After the reading of the papers it was resolved to have them printed for discussion by the next general assembly.

## THANK YOU.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW has made its appearance in our market. They like it here for its authority on wines and brandies, coming as it does from the fountain-head of these industries.—Pittsburgh Correspondence Mida's Criterion.

The Santa Clara county Viticultural Society has elected the following officers: President, J. C. Merithew; Vice-President, George Dagget; Treasurer, Frank Dunn; Secretary, H. A. Braibard. J. C. Merithew and William Pfaffer were chosen delegates to the Columbian Fair Convention in San Francisco, September 11th.

**COMMERCIAL**  
INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF CALIFORNIA  
FIRE AND MARINE  
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,  
439 California Street,  
Safe Deposit Building, San Francisco.  
Losses Paid to Date, - \$258,026.21.  
JOHN H. WISE, President.  
CHAS. A. LAYTON, Secretary.

**Wm. WOLFF and Co.,**

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market street,

San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Coast Agents for

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,  
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,  
MORGAN BROS., PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES,  
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,  
DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Claret and Sauternes,  
HOOK WINES, from Messrs. Henkell & Co., Mayence,  
FRANCESCO CINZANO, Torino, Italian Vermouth,

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,  
GILKA KUMMEL,  
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),  
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon  
THE "BEST" TONIC,  
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,  
"DOG'S-HEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,  
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,  
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogsheads  
GREENLEES BROS' Lorne Highland (Scotch) Whisky  
JAMESON & CO., IRISH WHISKY,  
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,  
Mineral Waters,

Re-imported American Whiskies — '81 Anderson; '82 Chickencock; '83 Bluegrass; '85 Ripy, and other staple brands

Lowest market quotations furnished on application.



# PRICES CURRENT.

\* These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

## California Wines & Brandies

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

### ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.

VARIETY.	PRICE PER CASE.	
	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Eclipse Champagne, ex. dry.	\$14.50	\$17.00
Eclipse Champagne, brut.	14.50	17.00
Riesling.	6.00	7.00
Gutedel.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel.	5.00	6.00

### J. GUNDLACH & CO.,

Cor. Second & Market Sts., San Francisco.

Traminer, 82.	\$5.00	\$4.00
Gutedel, 82.	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83.	5.00	6.00

### I. DE TURK,

212 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Port, 1884.	\$6.00	
Port, 1886.	4.00	
Dry Sherry, 1884.	6.00	
Dry Sherry, 1886.	4.00	
Angelica, 1884.	4.50	
Tokay, 1884.	8.00	
Zinfandel Claret, 1884.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1884.	4.00	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.50	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

### GEORGE WEST & SON,

Stockton, Cal., and 252 Market St., S. F.

Brandy, 1879.	\$20.00	
Brandy, 1883.	15.00	
Brandy, 1885.	15.00	
Frontignan.	9.00	
Sherry.	9.00	
Port (old).	12.00	
Port.	6.00	

### SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,

Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.	\$4.75	\$5.75
Gutedel.	4.75	5.75
Port.	5.50	
Angelica.	5.50	
Muscadel.	5.50	
Sherry.	6.00	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

### LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,

478 Tenth street, Oakland, Cal.

Zinfandel.	\$3.50	\$4.50
Sauterne.	4.00	5.00
Brandy.	9.00	
Port.	5.00	6.00
Sweet Muscatel.	5.00	6.00
Grape Cordial.	6.50	7.50

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

In cases, per doz. qts.		
Claret, 1886.	\$3.00	
Zinfandel, 1885.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1885.	4.00	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	5.00	
Somlai Hungarian Type, 1885.	3.50	
Szatmari	3.50	
Szegszardi Fehér Hun' Type	4.00	
" 1885.	5.00	
Port, 1884.	6.00	
Sherry, 1885.	5.00	
" 1884.	6.00	
Angelica and Sweet Mont'h, 84	4.50	
Mad'a, Malaga & Sw't To'y '85	5.00	

### INGLENOOK WINES,

F. A. Haber, agent, 122 Sansome St., S. F.

Table Claret blended from Per doz. qts.		
choice foreign grapes,		
vintage 1885.	\$3.50	
Zinfandel.	4.50	
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type		
red label, 1885.	5.50	
Burgundy type	5.50	
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '85	5.50	
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1885.	4.50	
Hock, Rhenish type	6.00	
Burger, Chablis type	5.00	
Riesling, Johannisberger type	6.50	

Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.  
Special discounts to the trade.  
None genuine except bearing seal or cork  
brand of the proprietor—each bottle bears  
the legal pure wine stamp.

### C. HOLIUM & CO.,

409 Sansome street, San Francisco.

In cases per doz. qts.		
Zinfandel, 1884.	\$3.00	
Burgundy, "	3.25	
Riesling, "	3.25	
Riesling, Marcobrunner, 1883.	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.00	
Sauterne, "	4.00	
Port, Old (Fresno Co.), 1882.	6.00	
" 1885.	4.00	
Sherry, Dry, 1884.	4.00	
Sherry, Old, (Fresno Co.), '82	6.00	
Angelica, 1885, (Los Ang's Co.)	4.50	
Muscadel (Fresno Co.), 1885.	5.00	
Tokay, 1884.	5.00	
Mt. Vineyard, 1885.	4.50	
Madeira and Malaga, 1885.	5.00	
Pineapple wines.	4.00	
Brandies, 1882.	11.00	
Brandies, 1885.	9.00	
Strawberry Brandy.	9.00	

### KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,

123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	\$3.25	\$4.25
Zinfandel.	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.	4.00	5.00
Sauterne.	4.50	5.50
Port, Old.	6.00	
Old Sherry.	6.00	

### S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port.	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel.	3.50	4.00
Riesling.	4.50	5.00
Madeiras.	8.00	
Malaga.	8.00	
Cognac.	14.00	

### MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. CHAUCHE, Livermore, Ala. Co., Cal.  
Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., San Francisco.

Quarts. Pints.		
Sauterne.	\$6.00	\$7.00
Haut Sauterne.	7.00	8.00
Claret, Table.	4.00	5.00
A Claret, F.	9.00	
AA Claret, V.	9.00	

### JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,

404 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.  
Brandies, 1883. \$12.00  
" 1885. 10.00

### Domestic Champagnes,

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street, San Francisco.  
Eclipse. \$14.50 \$17.00

### S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Imperial.	7.50	8.50
Carte Blanche.	7.00	8.00
Choice Cuvee.	11.00	12.00

### A. FINKE'S WIDOW.

809 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Gold Seal.	11.50	12.00
Gold Seal, Extra Dry.	12.00	13.00
Nonpareil.	12.00	13.00
Private Cuvee, Dry.	11.50	12.00
" Extra Dry.	12.00	13.00

### A. WERNER & CO.,

52 Warren street, New York.

Extra Dry.	7.00	8.00
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### Imported Champagnes.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

QUARTS. PINTS.		
Pommery Sec.	\$31.00	\$33.00

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAONE.		
Gold Lack Sec., per case.	\$31.00	\$33.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums		
per case.	30.00	
Cachet Blanc per case.	30.50	32.50
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt.	24.00	25.50

### DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS

Carte Blanche, per case.	20.00	21.00
Carte Blanche, extra dry, per		
case.	21.00	22.00

### W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jonet & Co. "Special"		
Extra Dry.	31.00	33.00
Perrier Jonet & Co. Brnt.	31.50	33.50

### MACONDRAY & CO.,

First and Market streets, San Francisco.

Louis Roederer Carte Blanche.	31.00	33.00
" Grand Vin Sec.	31.00	33.00

### Imported Wines.

### CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux		
Clarets, per case.	\$8.00	\$28.00
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux		
Sauternes per case.	12.00	26.00
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits		
Burgundies, white and		
red per case.	15.00	21.75
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,		
Oporto, Port wines		
per case.	15.00	20.00
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,		
Oporto, Port Wines,		
in wood per gal.	2.00	4.50
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries		
in wood per gal.	2.00	5.50
Boord & Son, London Dock		
Sherry, per case.	12.00	15.00
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz		
Rhine Wines per case.	8.50	28.00
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt		
o M Rhine Wines per		
case.	11.00	14.00

### WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dubos freres, Bordeaux.)		
Chateau de l'Yse, in casks.	\$95.00	
(Journu freres, Bordeaux.)		
Clarets and Sauternes, per		
case from.	\$7.50	\$30.00
Mignotte-Picard & Co., Chassagne, Côte de'or		
Burgundy wines from.	\$12.00	\$25.00
(Henkell & Co., Mayence.)		
Hock wines from.	\$7.50	\$36.00
(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)		
Port and Sherries in wood, per		
gallon.	\$1.75	\$4.50
Port and Sherries in cases, per		
case.	\$8.00	\$15.00
(Meckenzie & Co., Jerez.)		
Port and Sherries in wood		
from.	\$1.75	\$4.50

### W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.

### RED WINES.

(H. Cu villier and Frère of Bordeaux.)

Quarts.		
Paulliac, 1881.	\$10.50	
Ducasse Grand Puy, 1878.	11.50	
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.	17.50	
Chat. Beychevelle, 1874.	19.50	
Pontet Canet, 1874.	19.50	
Cos d'Estournel, 1878.	22.00	
Chat. Léoville, 1878.	22.00	
" Larose, 1870.	22.50	
" Latour, 1868.	29.50	
" Margaux, 1881.	32.00	
" Lafite, 1878.	35.00	
" Mouton Rothschild, '80	35.00	

### WHITE WINES.

Sauternes.	11.50	
Chateau Guiraud, 1884.	27.00	
" La Tour Blanche, '81	27.00	

### RED WINES.

(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Chateau Lacroix, 1878.	10.00	
" Le Pian, 1878.	11.50	
Ducru Beaucailon, 1881.	16.00	

Chateau Langoa, 1874. 22.50

" Latour, 1870. 31.50

### WHITE WINES.

Barsac, 1878. 11.00

Chateau Yquem, 1874. 30.00

### SHERRIES.

(Sandeman, Buck & Co's Jerez.)

Pemartin Brut. 19.00

" Umbrella. 20.00

" Amontillado. 22.00

### American Whiskies.

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,

323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1. \$2.75

" " Old Stock. 3.00

" " A1, 90 pf. 2.50

" " OK, 100 pf. 3.50

" Pony, Private Stock. 4.00

Club House Bourbon, Old. 4.50

Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf. 2.50

Union Club " 2.25

Superior Whisky. 1.75

" BB Whisky. 1.50

### Liquors—In cases.

Phoenix Bourbon, OK, in 5s. Per Case. \$10.50

" " A1, " 7.50

" " A1, 24 pts. 8.00

" " A1, 48 1/2 pts. 9.00

Union Club Bourbon, 24 pts. 7.50

" " 48 1/2 pts. 8.50

Rock and Rye Whisky, in 5s. 7.50

Rum Punch Extract " 8.00

Blackberry Brandy " 7.50

### MOORE, HUNT & CO.,

404 Front street, San Francisco.

Extra Pony in bbls. or 1/2-bbls. Per gal. \$6.00 to \$8.00

A A " " " pf. 4.00

B " " " " 3.50

C " " " " 3.00

No. 1 " " " " 2.50



KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,  
123 Sutter street, San Francisco.  
O K Goldwater Ken. Bourb'n \$4.00  
" " " pr es 7.25

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
W. H. McBrayer, 1885..... \$2.75

DIXON, DeWOLF & CO.,  
326 Clay street, San Francisco:  
H. & H. W. CATHERWOOD'S  
Monogram.....barrels, \$5.50 per gallon.  
Old Stock..... 3.00 "  
A. A. A..... 2.75 "  
Cranston Cabinet..... 2.25 "  
Century..... 2.00 "  
No sales made of less quantity than  
five barrels.  
Brunswick Club, pure old rye \$8.50 pr case  
Upper Ten, very old and choice 12.00 "

CRANE HASTINGS & Co.  
316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
BOURBONS.  
Pony Cabinet..... Per Gallon, \$6.00  
Old Crown Cabinet..... 3.50  
Old Crown Cabinet, Old Stock 4.00  
Old Monarch A..... 2.75  
Old Monarch AA..... 3.00  
Premium Old Bourbon..... 2.75  
Premium Old Bourbon—O. K. 3.00  
O. K. Kentucky Bourbon—A  
and AA..... \$2.75 & 3.00  
Cedar Valley..... 2.50  
Peerless..... 2.00  
Occidental..... 2.00  
Wheat..... 1.50  
Magnolia..... 1.50  
RYE WHISKIES.  
Old Hermitage..... 4.50  
Old Freeport..... 3.50  
Old Horsey..... 3.50

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.  
Peerless A A A..... \$4.00  
" A A..... 3.50  
" A..... 3.00  
" O K..... 2.50  
Peerless..... 2.25  
Imperial Cabinet..... 2.25  
Club House..... 1.75

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
John Gibson's Son & Co.,  
Philadelphia, Bourbon  
and Rye Whiskies.... \$1.90 to \$3.50

KOLB & DENHARD,  
422 Montgomery street, San Francisco.  
Nonpareil Rye and Bourbon. \$2.50 to 5.00

### Imported Whiskies.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
Lone Highland.....per case \$11.50  
Connaught, Irish....." 11.50  
Wm. Jameson & Co....." 11.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Boord & Son, London Finest  
Irish Malt Whisky..... \$10.50  
Royal Highd Scotch Whisky. 10.50  
John Ramsay, Islay Malt  
Scotch Whisky..... 11.00

### Imported Brandies.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
Martell's Brandy, X per case \$15.00  
" " XX " 17.50  
" " XXX " 20.00  
" " VSO " 28.00  
" " WSOP " 50.00

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.  
Pioneer Brandy, XXX..... \$5.00  
" " XX..... 4.00  
" " X..... 3.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,  
Boutelleau & Co. man-  
agers Cognac, in Oc-  
taves, per gal..... \$5.00 to \$8.50  
The Vineyard Proprs Co.  
Boutelleau & Co. man-  
agers Reserve Vintages 10.50 to 14.00

CRANE, HASTINGS & CO.  
316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Sazerac de Forge & Sons..... 6.00 to 16.00  
Otard Dupuy..... 5.50 to 9.00  
Bisquit du Bouche & Co..... 4.50 to 6.00  
La Grand Marque..... 4.50 to 12.00  
E. Alusae..... 22.50  
Marett & Co..... 4.00  
Pellevoisin..... 4.00  
Pinet Castillon..... 5.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,  
123 California street, San Francisco.  
H. Cuvillier & Frère Cognac.  
Quarts.  
Fre Champagne, 1870..... \$32.00  
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860 36.00  
Grande Fine Champagne Ré-  
serve, 1853 (H. Cuvillier  
& Frère..... 40.00

### Malt Liquors.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
Guinness' Extra Stout, pints,  
Ihlers and Bell bottling  
Red Bull Brand per doz. \$1.75  
Bass & Co's Pale Ale, pints,  
Ihlers & Bell bottling  
Red Bull Brand, per doz. 2.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
J. Shanks & Co's (D'blin) Banner  
Brand, Guinness Stout, per  
dozen pints..... 1.75  
Read Bros. Dogshead Bottling  
Bass Ale..... 2.00  
Banner Bottling Bass Ale, per doz. pints 2.00  
Bass Ale (in wood) Hogsheads..... 50.00  
" " 1/2 "..... 28.00  
" " Kildarkins..... 21.00  
" " Firkins..... 12.00

### Imported Goods, (Miscellaneous.)

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
A. Houtman's Gin, large bottles..... 20.00  
" " med. "..... 16.50  
" " small "..... 8.50  
Evan's Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel. 13.50  
" " " per cs. 4 doz. 6.00  
Theo Lappe's Genuine Aromatique  
per case..... 13.50  
Gilka Kummel per case..... 13.50  
Vermouth Francesco Cinzani pr case 6 25

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
(BOORD & SON'S, LONDON.)  
Old Tom Gin, per case..... 9.50  
Pale Orange Bitters, per case 10.00  
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur " 12.00  
Jamaica Rum, Old " \$12.00 to 14.00  
IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in  
cases of 15 large black  
bottles per case..... 20.00  
in cases of 15 large  
white bottles per case 21.00  
Kirschwasser, Macholl Freres  
Bavarian Highland, per case.. 19.00  
Cherry Cordial, J. J. W. Peters' per  
case..... 12.00  
Gilka Kummel, per case..... 13.50

WOLF, JAMES & CO.,  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.  
Eagle Gin..... \$2.50

SAN FRANCISCO BEERS.  
Lager in barrels, local delivery..... \$ 9 00  
" " export..... 10 50  
Steam beer in barrels..... 6 00  
Patent Stopper, per case, local..... 1 25  
Export, per case, 1 doz. bottles..... 1 75

### TO WINE - MAKERS !

The undersigned beg to call the attention of Wine Makers, Dealers, etc., to Mr. Chevallier-Appert's

## " OENOTANNIN "

As a corrective and a purifier to all light Table Wines, White and Red.

— AND —

## PULVERINE

FOR CLARIFYING WHITE AND RED WINES.

— And to —

## A. Boake Roberts & Co's LIQUID ALBUMENS.

For clarifying, preserving, restoring and correcting both White and Red Wines.

— Directions for Use on Application. —

For sale by

Charles Meinecke & Co., Sole Agents,  
314 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

## Louisville Public Warehouse Co.

For the Storage of Fruit Brandy.

Special U. S. Bonded Warehouse for Kentucky and Indiana



This Company offers the peculiar advantage of distribution, being located at the present center of population of the United States, complete railroad facilities, proper climate for ageing brandies, etc., a rate of ten cents per barrel, per month, with no extras of any kind, negotiable receipts and perfect responsibility. Eighteen of the Louisville banks are stockholders, and loans can be readily secured. Write for circular and rates.

OFFICE: COR. BROOK AND MAIN STREETS. LOUISVILLE, KY.

## Howe Standard Scales

ONLY SCALE WITH PROTECTED BEARINGS.

Packing Scales, Raisin Scales, Dormant and Portable  
Scales, Trucks, Etc.

HOWE SCALE CO.,

411 Market Street, - - - San Francisco, Cal.

O. E. MOORE, President.

CLARENCE F. DAY, Secretary.

## State Dime Savings Bank,

634 Market St., San Francisco.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, ONE DIME AND UPWARDS.

Interest on all deposits; accounts can be drawn at any time.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.

Oakland Branch, - - -

952 Broadway



**BUSINESS RECORD.****Changes and Dissolutions in Partnerships.**

Wilson & Knight, saloon, Provo, Utah, dissolved.  
 Breschini & Frolli, saloon, Salinas, Cal., dissolved.  
 Wiseman & Tracy, saloon, Rifle, Colo., dissolved.  
 Wolf James & Co., wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., dissolved; John Wolf continues; style unchanged.  
 Hufeison & Hornung, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., dissolved; Gus Hufeison continues.  
 Weber & Co., saloon, Baker city, Or., dissolved.  
 Scott & Russell, restaurant, Centralia, Wash., dissolved; J. W. Scott continues.  
 Bugbee Bros, saloon, Redding, Cal., dissolved.  
 Walter J. Coffman, saloon, Seattle, Wash., retired from Blake Cole & Co.  
 Hunter & Johnson, hotel, Seattle, Wash., dissolved.  
 Mullen & Hulse, saloon, Leadville, Colo., dissolved.  
 Thompson & Driver, restaurant, Salem, Or., dissolved; W. Driver continues.  
 Keeper & Bell, saloon, Roswell, N. M., succeeded by Keeper & Rowe.  
 Brittan & Weimer, saloon, Whatcom, Wash., dissolved; Weimer & Bell continue.  
 Lamping & Corbin, wines, Oakland, Cal., dissolved; P. A. Lamping continues.  
 Knudson & Grout, saloon, Tucson, Ariz., dissolved; F. S. Grout continues.

**Failures Attachments, Etc.**

D. Kienzie, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 John Moroney, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 Frank Smith, saloon, Fields Landing, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 G. O. Carnall, saloon, Mayfield, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 A. Lynch, saloon, Portland, Or., attached.  
 Holmes & La Blanche, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., in insolvency.  
 George Seaman, hotel, Gilroy, Cal., attached.  
 Frank Lotz, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 Sanford, Steven & Co., saloon, Mullan, Idaho, Henry Pressey in insolvency.  
 J. H. Stiffens, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 E. Nelson, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., execution levied.  
 J. A. Agnew, saloon, Baker city, Or., attached.  
 Charles Williams, hotel, Seattle, Wash., attached.  
 R. T. Shannon, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 G. Lockwood, saloon, etc, Burnt Fork, Wyo., attached.  
 Jensen & Davis, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 G. D. Sweeney, saloon, Orland, Cal., attached.  
 Otto Rosentreter, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.  
 A. Herrera, saloon, Bakersfield, Cal., petitioned insolvency.  
 F. Johansen & Co., saloon, Oakland, Cal., attached.

J. Q. Nutter, saloon, Visalia, Cal., attached.  
 Davis & Co., restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 W. W. Walker & Co., saloon, Redondo Beach, Cal., attached.  
 T. C. Medovich, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 Geo. Crowley, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 J. Buhler, saloon, West Point, Cal., attached.  
 M. Aldridge, hotel, Florence, Or., attached.  
 B. Freeman, restaurant, Portland, Or., attached.

**Sold Out.**

Anderson & Co., saloon, Fossil, Or.  
 John R. Taylor, saloon, Payallup, Wash., to John Robinson.  
 L. Lantermilch, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., to J. Barasch.  
 Strom & Blackstrom, saloon, Portland, Or.  
 Zeiger & Campbell, saloon, Seattle, Wash.  
 J. H. Stewart, saloon, Victor, Cal.  
 John P. Golden, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 John Fay, saloon, Pueblo, Colo.  
 C. Kirkeley, saloon, Rifle, Colo.  
 S. Williams, saloon, Laramie, Wyo.  
 E. Weingartner, hotel, Birds Landing, Cal.  
 H. A. Bunce, hotel, Berkeley, Cal.  
 H. J. Redmond, saloon, Forest city, Cal., to West & Cline.  
 B. C. Platt, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., to S. White.  
 N. Pearson, saloon etc, Portland, Or., to J. Gustavson.  
 M. C. Wine, saloon, Haywards, Cal.  
 N. Boscovich & Co., restaurant, Santa Cruz, Cal.  
 Young & Fisch, hotel, Central Point, Or.  
 Geo. W. Swaggart, saloon, Heppner, Or.  
 D. Hanley, saloon, Breckenridge, Colo.  
 J. P. Cline, saloon, Albina, Or., to Howell & Pugh.  
 J. G. Hartwick, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., to Schliep & Schliep.  
 A. Lindenfeld, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to Chas. Gollmer.  
 E. P. Raether, bottler, San Diego, Cal.  
 J. Badaracco, saloon, Gallup, N. M.  
 Turnbull & Garrison, saloon, Kelly, N. M., to Scott Reid.  
 H. McChrister, saloon, Kingston, N. M., to A. Brandon.  
 M. Bruning, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., bill of sale to H. Myers.  
 E. W. Robinson, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal.  
 C. Weindner, saloon, St. Helena, Cal., to F. Brunn.  
 C. E. Carlson, saloon, Vallejo, Cal.  
 M. H. Marvin, hotel, San Diego, Cal., to R. A. Daniels.  
 C. F. McCleary, saloon, Dayton, Wash., to F. Connor & Co.  
 L. C. Guthrie, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., to L. Brandt.  
 William Williams, hotel, Wilkison, Wash., to E. M. Williams.  
 I. Chilburg, restaurant, Tacoma, Wash., to John Childberg.  
 G. A. Lomer, hotel, Tacoma, Wash., to E. W. Taylor.  
 J. W. Brace, hotel, Los Gatos, Cal., to H. B. Bonterions.  
 J. H. Moore, hotel, Lakeport, Cal.

**Out of Business.**

A. E. Baltow, saloon, North Yakima, Wash.  
 E. B. Price, restaurant, Ukiah, Cal.  
 Ober & Wallruff, saloon, Independence, Cal.  
 O. M. Swartz, hotel, Rock Springs, Wyo.  
 John Anderson, saloon, Lordsburg, N. M.  
 G. H. Peterson, saloon, etc, Evanston, Wyo.  
 J. Avonzene, saloon, Rock Springs, Wyo.  
 D. Z. Moore, hotel, Socorro, N. M.  
 E. Sommers, winery, San Bernardino, Cal.  
 Philip Klein, hotel, Concord, Cal.  
 A. Devere, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash.

**Burned Out.**

A. Edquist, hotel, Denver, Colo.  
 J. F. Gear, hotel, Moscow, Idaho.  
 A. S. Packard, hotel, Spokane Falls, Wash.  
 Gandolfo & McIntyre, hotel, Tacoma, Wash.  
 S. Rarlow, hotel, Alameda, Cal., damaged.  
 E. D. Carter, hotel, Wallace, Idaho.  
 Callaghan & Tweedie, hotel, Ballard, Wash.  
 P. J. Madigan, saloon, Ballard, Wash.  
 A. Osier, saloon, Ballard, Wash.  
 A. Perolt, restaurant, Ballard, Wash.  
 L. Sharpe, saloon, Ballard, Wash.  
 Castro & Cerrasco, saloon, Lone Pine, Cal.  
 L. Gehrig, saloon, Lone Pine, Cal.  
 Geo. W. Michaels, hotel, Traver, Cal.  
 D. Woodard, saloon, Dunnigan, Cal.  
 F. J. Hellar, hotel, Wallace, Idaho.  
 E. G. Arment, hotel, Wallace, Idaho.  
 R. H. Brumley, saloon, Wallace, Idaho.  
 R. M. Dryden, saloon, Wallace, Idaho.  
 Hallahan & McKinley, saloon, Wallace, Idaho.  
 J. B. Cameron, saloon, Wallace, Idaho.  
 Iverson Bros, hotel, Wallace, Wash.  
 P. McDonald, saloon, Wallace, Idaho.  
 M. Flaherty, saloon, Wallace, Idaho.  
 S. Fuller, saloon etc, Wallace, Idaho.  
 E. Doel, saloon, Wallace, Idaho.  
 M. Castro, saloon, Lone Pine, Cal.  
 Dutch Corners Hotel, Newman, Cal.  
 Geo. Baird, saloon, Red Bluff, Cal.  
 Gleeson & Cassidy, saloon, Stockton, Cal.  
 B. Killion, saloon, Stockton, Cal.  
 J. H. Steffen, hotel, Albina, Or.  
 Mathews & Martin, saloon, Port Townsend, Wash.

**Deceased.**

T. T. Robinson, hotel, Redlands, Cal.  
 James H. McCord, wine grower, Bello Station, Cal.

**Special Inquiries Advisable.**

H. Jones, saloon, Portland, Or.  
 Charles Williams, hotel, Seattle, Wash.  
 G. M. Comstock, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.

**Deeds and Transfers.**

A. W. Wilson, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 Carr & Keating, saloon, Denver, Colo., trust deed \$4000.  
 A. J. Brabant, saloon, Leadville, Colo., received deed \$100.

J. Vetteril, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$5.  
 Thomas G. Kingsland, hotel, Oakland, Cal., received deed \$6500.  
 McManus & Lester, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., McManus received deed \$3000.  
 T. L. Reed, hotel, Reedley, Cal., conveyed realty \$4000 and \$1000.  
 D. Murnane, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., conveyed realty \$200.  
 Venaglia & Luni, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., E. Venaglia received deed \$10.  
 Holder & Jobst, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., M. Jobst conveyed realty \$10.  
 Anton Young & Co., brewers, Vancouver, Wash., A. Young received deed \$2900; conveyed realty \$1600.  
 J. McNoah, saloon, Downey, Cal., conveyed realty \$3500.  
 J. H. Breiter, saloon, Albina, Or., received deed \$6000.  
 Charles Silberstein, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., conveyed realty \$2500.  
 Martin O'Reilly, saloon, Petaluma, Cal., received deeds \$10 and \$5; conveyed realty \$10.  
 Perigo & Smith, saloon, San Diego, Cal., W. Perigo conveyed realty \$1.  
 P. G. Sabatie & Co., wholesale wines, San Francisco, Cal., P. G. Sabatie conveyed realty gift.  
 C. Lotti, saloon, Saratoga, Cal., received deed \$100; conveyed realty \$1000.  
 H. Kenney, saloon, Portland, Or., received deed \$900.  
 E. H. Keyser, saloon, Portland, Or., received deed \$782.  
 W. W. Beach, hotel, Glendora, Cal., conveyed realty \$1.  
 Cardoza & Baptista, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., J. Baptista conveyed realty \$10.  
 J. P. Wieboldt, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 Thomas G. Kingsland, hotel, Oakland, Cal., received deed \$10.  
 H. H. Avery, wholesale liquors, Spokane Falls, Wash., conveyed realty \$1800.  
 Schranz & Lewis, saloon, Albina, Or., P. Schranz conveyed realty \$3600.  
 M. B. Cook, saloon, Portland, Or., received deed \$200.

**Realty Mortgages**

H. C. Gregory, saloon, etc, Centerville, Cal., \$3500.  
 E. T. Thayer, saloon, Oakland, Cal., \$2000.  
 J. Vetteril, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$—.  
 P. Godhaux, saloon etc, San Leandro, Cal., \$1100.  
 A. C. Maier, wholesale liquors, Stockton, Cal., \$3150.  
 J. H. Breiter, saloon, Albina, Or., \$1000.  
 H. Thode, brewer, San Francisco, Cal., \$6000.  
 Malon & Waldo, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., H. Malon \$3500.  
 Fred Brosius, saloon, Colusa, Cal., \$1500.  
 P. Derkm, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., \$525.  
 Chas. Jurgens, saloon and hotel, Oakland, Cal., \$10,000.  
 Schulken Bros, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., John Schulken \$2500.  
 Arthur A. Scagrove, hotel, Seattle, Wash., \$3000.  
 Chas. Schafer, saloon, San Jose, Cal., \$800.  
 Chas. McMurray, saloon, Stockton, Cal., \$1000.



# F. A. HABER,

## WINE AND SPIRIT COMMISSION MERCHANT,

122 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE INGLENOOK VINEYARD, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines Produced in California

Correspondence Solicited from Producers, as well as Dealers throughout the United States.



John Egan, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$3100.  
 F. Arnold, saloon, Pendleton, Or., \$1200.  
 L. V. Schneider, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$1000.  
 D. Girard, saloon, Portland, Or., \$2000.  
 L. Marx, restaurant, Tacoma, Wash., \$600.

#### Chattel Mortgages.

R. Flaherty, saloon, Healdsburg, Cal., \$40.  
 J. C. McAndrews, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$584.  
 Cain & Keating, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$4000.  
 L. J. Merritt, saloon, Pueblo, Colo., \$—  
 George Rice, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$327.  
 John P. Larrabee, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$400.

S. Long, hotel, San Jose, Cal., \$300.  
 H. A. Mantz, saloon, Portland, Or., \$674.  
 Richard Mansfield, saloon, Great Falls, Mont., \$1000.  
 I. C. Drew, hotel, Livingston, Mont., \$400.  
 H. Komastri, hotel, Seattle, Wash., \$250.  
 W. Kemble, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$600.  
 H. H. Parker, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$400.  
 B. Quinn, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$450.  
 S. Sibur, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1000.  
 C. E. Priutner, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$374.  
 M. E. Holmes, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$480.

E. Dillon, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$250.  
 D. Colonia, hotel, Denver, Colo., \$3250.  
 S. B. Roter, hotel, Seattle, Wash., \$250.  
 I. B. Merril, restaurant, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$423.  
 A. Marsellis, bottler, Denver, Colo., \$2000.  
 W. D. Lorimer, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$275.  
 J. Callaghan, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$100.

O. McKee, saloon, Littleton, Colo., \$430.  
 J. Boyne, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$300.  
 J. Haefliger, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$900.  
 M. E. Long, saloon, Pueblo, Colo., \$1000.  
 M. Stranger, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$220.  
 J. H. Seeley, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$500.  
 M. E. Kussman, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$165.

H. White, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$200.  
 Lorschter & Neth, saloon, Portland, Or., \$700.  
 Schneider & Busch, saloon, Portland, Or., \$600.  
 G. W. Spencer, saloon, Portland, Or., \$1750.  
 G. A. Loomer, hotel, Tacoma, Wash., \$2500.

Frost & Bodet, saloon, Portland, Or., \$325.  
 A. W. Narro, saloon, Portland, Or., \$684.  
 C. D. Chambers, hotel, Seattle, Wash., \$1000.

Flora Bros, hotel, Tacoma, Wash., \$700.  
 C. Lanhart, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., \$100.  
 M. Kuck, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$400.  
 D. Maloney, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$834.  
 G. G. Knus, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1500.  
 E. Pugh, saloon, Albina, Or., \$625.  
 A. Parker, saloon, Portland, Or., \$900.  
 P. Schrantz, saloon, Portland, Or., \$266.  
 E. C. Rose & Co., saloon, Tacoma, Wash., \$225.  
 E. C. Rose \$225.

Kurtz & Gugotz, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$700.  
 W. Richardson, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$800.  
 E. & R. H. Miller, restaurant, Denver, Colo., \$500.  
 F. Droughmud, restaurant, Leadville, Colo., \$300.  
 Long & Connell, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$309.  
 J. Chilberg, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., \$5000.

#### Mortgages Released.

Lang & Schmidt, bottlers, San Francisco, Cal., Louis G. F. H. Schmidt \$1500.  
 P. Godhaux, saloon, etc, San Leandro, Cal., \$1600.  
 W. R. Hartzell, restaurant, Portland, Or., \$400.  
 J. Duerr, saloon, Portland, Or., \$300.  
 L. & F. L. Crow, saloon, Portland, Or., \$1013.  
 Chas. Hahn, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$200.  
 A. Parker, saloon, Portland, Or., \$900.

H. M. Butler, liquors, San Francisco, Cal., \$1500.

#### Judgments, Suits, Etc.

Geo. Rice, restaurant, Seattle, Wash., sued \$285.  
 Geo. Grimminger, saloon, Santa Monica, Cal., lien against him.  
 Highly & Co., saloon etc, Seattle, Wash., sued \$141.  
 Dergane & Widman, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., Dergane sues for dissolution.  
 John Cort, saloon, Seattle, Wash., sued \$857.  
 O. Morse & Son, hotel, Seattle, Wash., sued \$407.  
 Sieke & Miller, hotel, San Francisco, Cal., J. F. Sieke sues to dissolve partnership.  
 J. W. Smith, saloon, Seattle, Wash., sued \$718.  
 H. H. Avery, liquors, Spokane Falls, Wash., sued \$633.  
 Tobe Weaver & Co., saloon, Gallup, N. M., judgment \$73.  
 H. C. McCannant, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., sued \$1475.  
 Hoehn & Stitz, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., P. Hoehn sued \$420.  
 H. C. McCannant, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., sued \$1475.  
 W. Kasiska, saloon, Seattle, Wash., sued \$2600.  
 C. Langert, liquors, Tacoma, Wash., sued \$291.

#### Miscellaneous.

A. Ritchie, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., filed homestead.  
 Geo. W. Miller, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., leased to Calvin & Miles.  
 P. Leonard, saloon, Stockton, Cal., filed homestead.  
 J. J. Gunn, saloon, Independence, Cal., advertised to sell.  
 A. M. Rubio, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., constables sale.  
 J. N. Souther Co., liquors, San Francisco, Cal., incorporated.  
 Banyer Vineyard Co., San Francisco, Cal., incorporated.  
 Maurice & McRoe, saloon, Oakesdale, Wash., moved to Kendrick, Idaho.  
 W. Estevan, saloon, Visalia, Cal., filed homestead.  
 Linkville Hotel Co., Linkville, Or., incorporated.  
 C. H. Monroe, hotel, Salem, Or., leased to A. I. Wagner.  
 Geo. E. Weaver, restaurant, Los Angeles, Cal., advertised to sell.  
 Cavin & Co., saloon, Leadville, Colo., advertised to sell.

#### BRANDY IN BOND.

##### The Product and Exports of the Fourth District.

In the REVIEW of July 15th we published the official figures showing the transactions in bonded brandy in the First District for the quarter ending June 30th. Below will be found the official report of the production of brandy in the Fourth District, the quantity unbonded, etc., for the same period, as furnished by Internal Revenue Collector Byington:

Brandy produced in Fourth District for quarter ending June 30th, 83,688½ gallons.  
 Withdrawn tax-paid.... 41,891 "  
 " for export... 4,529 "  
 Remaining in bond June 30, 1890..... 509,338 "

In the issue of the REVIEW of July 15th, a printer's error made it appear that the quantity of brandy in bond in the Fourth District on June 30th was 674,701. These figures apply to the First District, and we therefore have the following results:

In bond in the First District on June 30, 1890..... 674,701 gallons.  
 In bond in the Fourth District on June 30, 1890..... 509,338 gallons.  
 Total in all districts... 1,183,039 gallons.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

## For Dyspepsia and Indigestion



SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

## DIRECTORY

— OF —

### Prominent California Vineyards.

[These cards inserted for \$5 per year in advance.]

**El Pinal Vineyard** — Established 1852. Wines and brandies. Geo. West & Son, Stockton, Cal.

**Sierra Vista Vineyard** — Wines and brandies. Sierra Vista Vineyard Company, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**I. De Turk Vineyards** — Established 1862. Wines and brandies. I. De Turk, Santa Rosa, Cal.

**Cresta Blanca** — Exclusively fine high grade wines in bottle; fine Sauternes and Medoc types. Only cash orders solicited. Charles A. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Inglennook Vineyard** — Established 1880. Wines and brandies. Gustave Niebaum, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

**Sunset Vineyard** — Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Webster & Sargent, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**Mont Rouge Vineyard** — Established 1885. Dry wines. A. G. Chanche, Livermore, Cal. Office 615-617 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

**Electra Vineyard** — Established 1881. Dry wines. Clarence J. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Olivia Vineyard** — Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Julius P. Smith, Livermore, Cal.

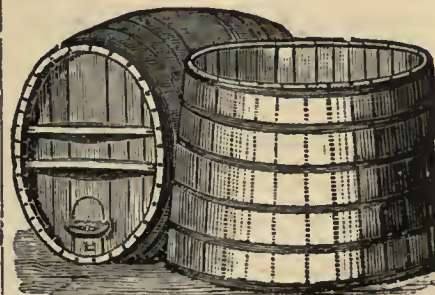
**Linda Vista Vineyard** — Established 1858. Dry and sweet wines. C. C. McIver, Mission San Jose, Alameda Co., Cal.

**Fresno Vineyard** — Established 1880. Sweet and dry wines and brandies. Fresno, Cal. L. P. Drexler, 409 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

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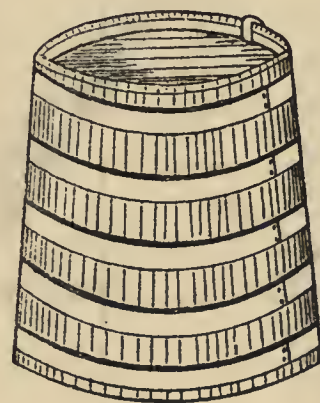
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[Quotations in Warehouse and Distillery.]

E. G. B.—Export Gauge Bremen; N. Y.—New York; N. Y. C. H.—New York Custom House; L. P. W. H.—Louisville Public Warehouse; Lou. Louisville; Cin.—Cincinnati; Dist'y—Distillery; C. C. H.—Cincinnati Custom House; St. L. C. H.—St. Louis Custom House.

**IN BOND.**

**TAX PAID.**

BRANDS.	Spring '87.	Spring. '88.	Fall. '88	Spring. '89.	Fall. '89.	Spring. '90.	Fall. '90.	Spring, '87.	Fall '86.	Spring, '86	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks.
Aiken.....				60	50	47½		187½		215			spring 81 275	Lou CH
Anderson.....				55	40	35		180		210		225		
Anderson Co., Sour Mash.				50		35							fall 80 290	
Ashland.....														
Astor.....	70		55	50		36½				190			spring 81 260	Lou CH
Atherton.....													fall 81 200	
Aurora.....						35		175						
Ballard & Lancaster.....														
Beam, J. H.....				47½	40	35							spring 81 260	Lou CH
Beargrass.....		70		60		37½							spring 81 275	Lou
Bel-Air.....			62½	60	45	42½								
Belle of Anderson.....				60								235		
" " Co.....				60						205			spring 81 275	
Belle of Marion.....			75	70						245			spring 81 105	EGB
Belle of Nelson.....														
Belle of Louisville.....														
Beechwood.....													spring 80 280	Cin CH
Bowen, H. C.....														
Belmont.....			60	57½	45	42								
Berkele, Wm.....														
Berry, W. L.....				50		37½								
Berry, E. C.....	75			50		35				192½			spring 81 260	Lou CH
Big Springs.....				65		55							spring 81 140	E G
Blakemore.....				50	40	37½		180	210				fall 81 265	
Blue Grass.....	120	100	52½	85		32½		180	210	250	255	260	spring 84 275	
Bond & Lillard.....	70		52½	47½	35	32½		180		210				
Bond, M. S.....	100			70	55	50		210		240		267½		
Boon's Knoll.....						35								
Bowen, J. A.....														
Brownfield, W. W.....				60	50	47½							spring 81 275	Lou CH
Buchanan.....														
Buffalo Spring.....														
Callaghan.....										205			spring 81 275	
Carlisle.....				65		50							all 81 175	Bremen
" Ky. Dis. Co.....				55		42½								
Cedar Run.....		85		65		50								
Chase, E. H.....				50		40							Fall 82 255	
Chickencock.....		65		45	37½	35								
Clay, Samuel, Jr.....		57½											spring 81 300	Nev Exp
Clifton.....				55		40				220				
Commonwealth.....	70	62½		45		32½				175				
Cook, C. B.....				62½		47½								
Coon Hollow.....	80			50		32½								
Craig F. J.....														
Crab Orchard.....														
Criterion.....	70	60		47½	35	32½								
Crystal Springs.....		67½		47½	40	37½	35	190					spring 80 300	
Cumberland.....	72½			60		45								
Cummins, R. & Co.....				57½		42½								
Cream of Anderson.....		70		60										
Cliff Falls.....						42½								
Dedman, C. M.....		70												
Dix River Rock Bass.....														
Dant, J W.....		75		55				190		225				
Darling.....		57½	52½	50	40	35								
Davies County Club.....		65		60										
Double Spring.....														
Durham.....		65		55		40								
Dundee.....			55	52½		37½								
Early Times.....		75		62½		50								
Edge Cliff.....		75		65		50								
Edgewater.....	72½			55	47½	42½		180					spring 81 255	NYCH
Elkhorn.....	70	60		45										
Excelsior.....				50		35		175		190		220		
Elk Run.....				37½		27½								
Ferncliff.....														
Freeland.....														
Fible & Crabb.....						40								
Fields, J. W. M.....				57½	42½	40								
Frazier, J. W.....				65	57½	55		207½						
Garland.....		62½			35	32½	30							
Glenarme.....	70			50	35	32½		180						
Glencoe.....													spring 81 275	Lou CH
Glenmore.....				60	47½	42½							spring 81 285	Lou CH
Glen Springs.....						40								
Greystone.....				55										
Greenbriar.....		65		52½		40				225			spring 81 300	
G. W. S.....		70		60									spring 80 300	
Howard.....														
Hackley, S O.....			57½	55	42½	40				215			spring 82 275	
Hanning, Jno.....				52½	40	37½								
Harris, N.....				52½	40			185						
Hawkins.....		80	70	65				200		225				
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....				55		37½		190						
Head, F. M.....				45		35								
Head, W. H.....				47½		35								
Hermitage.....	130		95	90				245		265		280	spring 84 275	Dist'y
Hill & Hill.....		72½	57½		45	40				210				
Honey Dew.....														
Hume.....	80			50	40			185		210				

These prices are for lots of not less than twenty-five barrels and upwards, cash, and if in bond, original gauge, accrued charges paid.



BRANDS.	Spring '87	Spring '88	Fall '88	Spring '89	Fall '89	Spring '90	Fall '90	Spring '87	Fall '86	Spring '86	Fall '85	Spring '85	Old Whiskies.	Remarks.
Imperial.														
Jessamine.					35	32½								
Jockey Club.	85		60	60					210		250			
Kellar, A.			55	52½		35		185						
Kentucky belle.				67½	57½	52½								
Kentucky Club.				50									June 81	350
Kentucky Dew.		65		50										
Kentucky Comfort.		67½		50	35	32½								
" Poteen.														
" Pride.				52½										
" Standard.														
" Tip.			55	55	42½	40		185		225	250			
Lancaster, R. B.				55										
" S. P.	70			50	40	35							spring 81	260
Limestone.		70		52½		40								
McBrayer, J. A.				55						220				
" J. H.				57½				190					spring 81	145
" W. H.				100	72½	70					275		fall 84	280
McKenna.														
Marion Co. Dis. Co.				52½	37½	35								
Mattingly.			50	40	35					200			fall 81	250
Mattingly & Moore.				55						210				
Mayfield.				60		45		200		220			fall 81	275
Mellwood.	72½	65	55	52½	42½	37½				195			fall 81	260
Miles, E. L.				50		35				195			spring 80	300
Milldale.														
Millett.														
Monarch, M. V.			67½	65	52½	50			225	240	250			
Monarch, R.				70		52½							spring 81	280
Monarch, T. J.	90			60	45	40					235		fall 81	275
Moore, D. L.										210			spring 81	265
Moore & Grigsby.				55				182½						
Murphy, Barber & Co.			57½	60		45				210			spring 81	275
Nall, A. G.														
New Castle.														
Nelson.			52½	50		35		175		190		220	spring 81	250
New Hope.				70	52½	50				235			spring 82	280
Nutwood.			55	52½										
O. F. C.	125			80	67½	60			255				fall 81	335
Old Charter.				52½		35		180						
Old Crow.	145		105	100				260		275		300	spring 82	375
Old Jordan.						40				210				
Old Johnson Miller.														
Old Lexington Club.														
Old Pepper J. E.				72½		65		225		250		290		
Old Tarr.				57½		45				205			spring 81	275
Old Time (Pogue's).				47½		37½							spring 80	155
Old Times.	72½			50		35							spring 81	275
Parkland.						27½								
Peacock.						35								
Pepper, Oscar.		95		80	67½	65				250		265	spring 84	280
Pepper, R. P.				55									fall 81	250
Redmon.														
Rich Grain.				50	37½	35								
Rich Hill.														
Richwood.			60	52½	42½	37½								
Ripy, T. B.	80		62½	60	47½	45		190		215		240	spring 81	275
Rohrer, D.	60	52½		40										
Rolling Fork.				50	37½	35		177½						
Rose Bud.														
Samuels, T. W.	85			60		45				240			spring 81	275
Samuels, W. B. & Co.				55		40							spring 81	275
Searcy, J. S.				55						210				
Short Horn.						50							81	250
Silk Velvet.														E G Bremen
Small Grain.						37½								
Snyder.						35								
Southall.				55										
Sovereign.	85		60	60	45	42½		210		225	250		fall 80	300
Spring Hill.				65		50				225		265	spring 82	300
Springwater.														
Smith & Smith.														
Stone, W. S., New.														
" Old.				62½	47½	45		200		225		245		
Sugar Valley.														
Sutherland & Murphy.														
Sweetwood.				42½		30								
Sharp.				50		35								
Taylor, G. W.														
Taylor, O.		100		80		60				275		300		
Tea Kettle.			60	52½	42½	37½		175		190				
Thomas, W. H.				50				185					spring 81	280
Tip Top.		72½	57½	57½	42½	40								
Tenbroeck.														
Van Arsdell.														
Van Hook.				50	40	37½							spring 81	275
Walker, F. G.				55		40				215				
Walker, J. M.				52½										
Warwick.				52½	40	37½		180		200		225		
Waterfall & Frazier.		92½	80	72½	57½	55		220						
" Dowling & Co.														
Wathen.	75	65		50	40	35				187½				
Welch, T. J.				65		57½								
White Mills.		52½	45	42½	35	32½								
Willis, S. T.														
Windsor.														
Woodland.				50	42½	40		185				235		
Yellowstone.														
Zeno.														



## KENTUCKY RYES.

BRANDS.	Spring, '87.	Spring, '88.	Fall, '88.	Spring, '89.	Fall, '89.	Spring, '90.	Fall, '90.	Spring, '87.	Fall, '86.	Spring, '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks.
Anderson.....														
Ashland.....				62½		42½								
Atherton.....														
Beargrass.....														
Belle of Nelson.....											250			
Blue Grass.....				67½		47½		200		212½				
Buchanan.....														
Criterion.....				52½										
Crystal Springs.....					45			195						
Doherty Short Horn.....						50								
Edge Cliff.....				65		55								
Edgewater.....				55										
Greystone.....				65										
Hermitage.....	140		100	95				250		275	285	300	Spr 83 375	
Highland.....														
Hume.....														
Lancaster, E. P.....														
Lynchburg.....		55		45		37½								
McBrayer, W. H.....														
Marion County.....				70	50									
Maryland.....														
Mattingly.....				55						200				
Mellwood.....		75	65											
Miles.....				70	52½									
Monarch, M. V.....					55					240				
Monarch, R.....														
Nelson.....			80		50									
Normandy.....				60	50									
O. F. C.....	125			80	67½	60			255				Fall 81 325	
Old Peper.....				85		70						300	Spr 84 315	
Old Taylor.....														
Old Tair.....														
Oscar Pepper.....														
Peacock.....						45								
Pepper, R. P.....				65										
Ripy.....														
Rohrer, D.....														
Rolling Fork.....	80				50									
Sovereign.....					50					225				
Sunny Side.....														
White Mills.....				50	40	35								
Wathen.....			60		50									
Yellowstone.....		115		100										

## EASTERN RYES.

	Spr. 87.	Fall 87.	Spr. 88.	Fall 88.	Spr. 89.	Fall 89.	Spr. 90.	Fall 90.	Spr. 87.	Fall 86.	Spr. 86.	Fall 85.	Spr. 85.	
Bridgeport.....														
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....	105	95	90	80	70	60	55							
Dougherty.....	120	107½	105	95	85		62½		250					
Finch's Golden Wed'g.....														
Foust, W.....														
Frontier.....					52½									
Gibson.....	142½	130	125	100	85	70	62½		280		350			
Guckenheimer.....		97½	92½	82½	77½	67½	62½		225	240	275	290	Spr 81 450	
Hannsville.....		115	107½	92½	82½	72½	70			290	310	315		
Horsey.....														
Jones, G. W.....														
Meadville.....			82½	75	67½	55	52½							
Melvale.....	120	105	100	90	75	60	55				280			
Monticello.....	115	110	100	90	77½	62½	57½				260	270		
Montrose.....			67½	57½	52½		40				210			
Moore, Tom.....							50							
Mt. Vernon.....	135		117½	100	90	77½	72½		280	300	325	350	400	Spr 83 350
Orient.....					62½	52½	45							
Overholt.....	120		105	87½	75	60	55			260	285			Spr 80 600
Readock.....														
Sherwood.....	115		95	82½	77½	62½	60			240	265			
Lippencott.....														
Vandergrift.....														



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There should be no difficulty in promptly resurrecting the market for California wines. Their standing has increased very steadily, and even in France they are spoken well of. When the representative of the French government was in this section some seven or eight years ago he expressed his high appreciation of the great excellence of many of our Los Angeles vintages, particularly of the white wines. As to our products of the *vin ordinaire* class he even went so far as to express the opinion that they were better than a similar grade of the French staple. Some time ago one of the leading surgeons of the United States army expressed the belief, in a communication which was extensively circulated in the press, that the Angelica wine made in California was of a quality as good as that of the Imperial Tokay; and that as it could be bought for one-third of the money, it should be given the preference by invalids. Some years ago, when General Beale was minister of the United States to Austria, he made the same discovery as that lately made by the Washington surgeon. During his official residence in Vienna the owner of the vineyard in which Imperial Tokay is made sent the general a case of the genuine wine. As the American minister had resided in Los Angeles for a long time, he was familiar with our Angelica, and he unhesitatingly expressed the opinion that the wines were practically identical. Under such circumstances, there ought to be no difficulty in having this local product take the place of the expensive Hungarian article.

The other day a leading English importer of wines who does a large business in London, expressed the opinion that California wines would soon discount European specialties, and he even went to the extent of saying that California champagnes already surpassed those of France. This is probably an extreme view of the matter, but that Arpad Haraszthy's Eclipse for instance, is a great advance on most of the stuff sold as French champagne, cannot be doubted.—*Los Angeles Herald*.

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## Directory of Distillers.

## Their Brands and Business Addresses.

[These cards inserted for \$10 per year, including subscription to PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW and quotations in prices current. Distillers and controllers are requested to notify the editor whenever changes occur in the prices of their goods.]

**Astor, Belmont, Nutwood,** [Bourbons]—Moore & Selliger, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle of Marion,** [Bourbon]—Baldrick & Callaghan, Lebanon, Ky.

**Belle of Anderson,** [Bourbon]—S. J. Greenbaum, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle-Air, Old Log Cabin,** [Bourbons]—John G. Roach & Co., Louisville, Ky.

**Beargrass, Kentucky Pride, Carlisle,** [Bourbons]—Kentucky Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky.

**The Belle of Anderson Co.**—Hand-made sour mash—Pure Spring-water. Ed. Murphy & Co., Lawrenceburg, Ky.

**Hume,** [Bourbon]—W. S. Hume & Co., Silver Creek, Ky.

**J. G. Mattingly & Sons**—Pure Rye and Bourbon. Made only by J. G. Mattingly Co., Louisville, Ky.

**Old Taylor,** [Bourbon] E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, Frankfort, Ky.

**Old W. S. Stone, Daviess Co. Club**—Sour mash whiskies. M. P. Mattingly, Owensboro, Ky.

**R. Monarch, Kentucky Club, Glenmore,** [Bourbons], R. Monarch, Owensboro, Ky.

**Zeno,** [Bourbon]—Union Distilling Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Dougherty,** [Rye]—J. A. Dougherty & Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.

**Gibson, Mount Vernon,** [Ryes]—Hannia Distilling Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

**Monticello,** [Rye]—M. Crichton & Co., Baltimore, Md.

**Melvale,** [Rye]—Cummings & Co., Baltimore, Md.

**Overholt,** [Rye]—A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.

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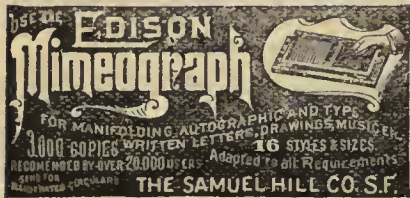
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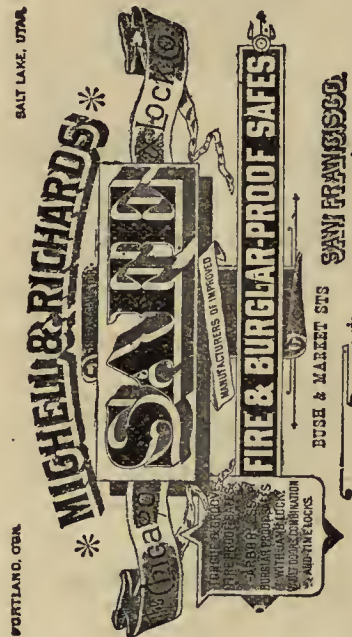
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**WINE HOSE**  
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**Distillery, Brewery, Soda, & Hotel Work**  
 Made at short notice and reasonable prices.  
 The five brands of brandy that carried off the palm of merit at the recent Viticultural Convention were all made in our stills.



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 — And especially of —  
**BRANDY APPARATUS.**  
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**Newest Improved Continuous Still**  
 Leads All Others.

Brandy distilled in my CONTINUOUS STILLs received, this and last year, the highest market price. For PURITY and FINE FLAVOR none can equal it. Refers to the Pacific Wine Co., San Jose; Eisen Vineyards, Fresno, Cal.; Eggers Vineyard, Fresno, Cal.; Fresno Vineyards, Fresno, Cal.; Co-Operative Distilling Co., St. Helena, Cal.; Hill & Marshall, Laguna, Sonoma county, Cal.; and Walden & Sons, Geyserville, Sonoma county, Cal. Champagne and Soda Machines manufactured. Prices as low as any.

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 Connecting at Yokohama with steamers for Shanghai  
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 GAELIC.....SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th  
 BELGIC.....TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st  
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 GAELIC.....SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6th  
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 ROUND TRIP TICKETS at reduced rates.  
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**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY**  
 The Company's Steamers will sail  
**For New York via Panama,**  
 S. S. SAN JUAN..... Saturday, August 23, 1890,  
 at 12 NOON,  
 Taking Freight and Passengers direct for—  
 Acapulco, Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, Puntas Arenas and Panama.  
**For Hongkong via Yokokama DIRECT.**  
 S. S. CITY OF PEKING... Saturday, August 23, 1890,  
 at 12 Noon.  
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 Round Trip Tickets to Yokohama and return at reduced rates.  
 For Freight or Passage apply at the office, corner First and Brannan Sts. Branch Office 202 Front St.  
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**For Honolulu,**  
**— AUSTRALIA, —**  
 August 15th..... At 12 M.  
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**HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY,**  
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**THE SPLENDID NEW 3,000 TON IRON Steamer**  
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 Fitted to any sized carriage wheel, registers distance ACCURATELY, and strikes a tiny bell at each mile times a horse to a second on any road; is nickel-plated, very durable and tamper proof. Price \$5.00.  
**RACE GLASSES**  
 Call and see our large stock of Opera, Race and Field Glasses. The largest on the Coast, at the most reasonable prices. Send for illustrated catalogue, free. Microscopes, Telescopes, Field and Opera Glasses, Magic Lanterns and Views, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Electric Batteries, Artificial Eyes, Drawing, Mining, Surveying and other Scientific Instruments, Photographic Apparatus and Supplies.  
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# PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

## JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



VOL. XXIV, NO. 12.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 30, 1890.

PRICE 15 CENTS

### "REIHLEN" CHAMPAGNE.

THE AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE CO.'S.  
WINE ON THE MARKET.

The New Brand Regarded as a Very  
Creditable Domestic Production  
—Comments on its Characteristics.

The lovers of the wine that sparkles and fizzes, will now have an opportunity to try a new brand and one that has aroused a great deal of interest and discussion in Europe and this country. It is the product of the American Champagne Co., (Limited) of this city, extended references to which has been made heretofore in these columns. The brand is known as "Reihlen," the champagne being named in honor of the inventor of the process, which is known as the Reihlen rapid fermentation process. What the method is by which the champagne is produced is not known to the public and is guarded with the greatest care by the company. The principal facts are that still wines by means of the process can be converted into "Reihlen" champagne within forty-eight hours and are then ready for the market, but as the wine improves in the bottle the company propose to hold it for several months before letting it go into consumption.

In a circular dated July 1st, the American Champagne Company announce that they are ready to supply the trade and general public with "Reihlen" champagne. They further set forth that "champagne made by this process is indorsed by the most prominent physicians of Europe and is not only used in large quantities in hospitals, but also in private practice on account of its purity as well as cheapness." The various grades of wine produced are "Dry," "Extra Dry" and "Brut." The prices quoted are \$15 per dozen quarts and \$17 for pints, with liberal discounts, particularly to the trade. The company is highly pleased with the friendly reception that has been accorded "Reihlen" in the short time that has elapsed since the public were given the opportunity to test it. The producers claim that the wine is absolutely pure, and free from cognac or other liquor, and there is no evidence to be found in tasting the wine to lead a person to doubt the correctness of the statement.

"Reihlen" champagne is a pleasant wine, has an agreeable and characteristic flavor of its own, and very fair effervescent

qualities. Those among the trade who consider themselves competent judges and who have tasted the wine, speak in very complimentary terms of it and express surprise that a domestic wine should possess the merits they find in "Reihlen." They predict that it will have a very good future and become a popular wine. As for the American Champagne Company they are confident that "Reihlen" will meet with popular favor when it shall have been properly introduced to the public. The company has the capital and it certainly possesses the enterprise to give the wine such an introduction, and we understand that they propose to expend a large sum of money in bringing it to the notice of the people of the United States. As an evidence of what has been accomplished in Europe in the introduction of "Reihlen" champagne, it may be stated that in Wachenheim, Germany, the first manufactory constructed turns out 6000 bottles daily and another is being built to meet the growing demand.

The American Champagne Co., occupy a massive brick building of three stories and a basement at 839 to 849 Folsom street, and the entire building is taken up by the works and accessories, each of the four floors being 90 by 175 in size. On the first floor in front are situated the offices and sampling rooms, and directly in the rear of these apartments is located most of the machinery and the secret room in which the secret processes are conducted. The first object which strikes the eye of the visitor is a monster blending tank, which has a capacity of 16,000 gallons, and is supplied with needful steam pumping appliances. Near by is located the engines which propel the pumps, the machinery and the elevator.

The secret room occupies one corner of the first floor, taking up about one-quarter of the space. No one is permitted inside except the principal operator who follows instructions which are given him. On one side of the secret room is the bottling department. All that the bottlers see is a row of faucets, and they are well supplied with the ordinary bottling and washing appliances familiar to every cellarman.

The basement is devoted to the storage of champagne in the regulation racks. The second and top stories are reserved for storing the wine used in the manufacture of "Reihlen," the capacity being about 500,000 gallons. An outside cellar accommodates 60,000 gallons. The plant has a capacity to turn out 3000 bottles of the wine per day.

The company is incorporated with a paid-up capital of \$500,000. Charles E. Laidlaw, of Laidlaw & Co., bankers, New York, is President, and George W. Sessions is Vice-President and General Manager. These gentlemen, with Gustav H. Schwab and Hermann C. Schwab, of Oelrichs & Co., shipping merchants, of New York, are the American directors. The German directors are: Albert T. Otto, of Robert Otto & Co., bankers, Stuttgart; Gottlieb Bengler, the woolen manufacturer of the Jäger Manufacturing Co., of Stuttgart, and Julius Engelbach, a cotton manufacturer of Stuttgart. E. R. Grant is Secretary, with offices in New York.

### WARNING TO INFRINGERS.

We have received the following communication from General Manager Sessions of the American Champagne Company, which is self-explanatory:

SAN FRANCISCO August 21, 1890.

EDITOR WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:—A circular has just been brought to my notice purporting to be the prospectus of the Golden Crown Wine Company. Capital stock of one-half a million of dollars, divided into one hundred thousand shares. In said circular there are a number of mistakes, viz: It says that the rights "cover all the patents for the manufacturing of wine and brandy, etc." Where did they get the patents for the same, as there have been no patents issued for the manufacture of champagne in the United States outside of the well-known Reihlen patents.

Second. It is stated that the "International Wine Company's works are now in operation at Hoboken, New Jersey." Said works are not now in operation, and have not been for some time.

Third. The so-called process was offered to our Mr. Reihlen a short time ago for twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for the entire United States. They now ask the modest sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars (\$175,000) as a working capital. Mr. Reihlen refused to treat with Mr. Hoffmeister as he said he did not want to buy secrets. If there were and patents and upon investigation they proved valuable, he was willing to treat for the same. Representatives of our company examined the factory at Hoboken and from information gleaned from said factory, as well as a view of the apparatus, we were well satisfied that it was an infringement upon the Reihlen process, but have not brought suit against the parties as we expected the company to die a natural death.

Fourth. I think it is a duty that I owe to the wine men as well as the capitalists of the Pacific coast, to put them on their guard regarding the prospectus, which by the way, has no names or addresses connected with the same, which is suspicious in itself. There is no information that would show a party where he is to subscribe to the stock of this new company. The Inter-National Wine Company when they first started, manufactured some fifteen thousand bottles, half of the wine in the said bottles being composed of the Passaic river water and raisins, and the other half of California wine. That champagne, to day, they are selling in New

York for less than four dollars per case, as it is a drug in the market.

Fifth. Should any company or companies start to manufacture champagne by our process, we will prosecute them to the full extent of the law, as Mr. Reihlen is the first and only inventor of the new process of fermentation, and the said process is thoroughly protected by several United States patents, and the gentlemen connected with the directory as well as the stockholders of the company, are too well known to the business world to connect themselves with any enterprise unless of a first class standing.

Hoping that a word of warning will be sufficient to the readers of your valuable paper, I remain, Yours very truly,

GEO. W. SESSIONS,

Vice-President and General Manager of the American Champagne Co., (Limited).

### CIRCULAR.

SAN FRANCISCO July 31, 1890.

We take pleasure in offering to the trade and the public in general, our champagnes made by the celebrated Reihlen process, which are absolutely pure and free from cognac or liquor.

Champagne made by this process is endorsed by the most eminent physicians in Europe, and is not only used in large quantities in hospitals, but also in private practice, on account of purity, as well as cheapness.

REIHLEN, "Dry," "Extra Dry," and "Brut."

Price of quarts per case of one dozen bottles, \$15.00.

Price of pints per case of two dozen bottles, \$17.00.

Less than five cases, net.

Five to ten cases.....	5 per cent off
Ten to twenty cases.....	7½ " "
Twenty to fifty cases.....	10 " "
Fifty to one hundred cases..	12½ " "
One hundred cases and over..	15 " "

N. B.—In addition to these discounts, special discount to the trade.

AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE COMPANY, (Limited.)

San Francisco Office and Factory, 839 to 849 Folsom Street.

New York Office, 50 New Street and 52 Broad Street.

The Santa Rosa Democrat says that much of the low grade wine remaining in the cellars around Sonoma is being distilled to make room for the coming vintage.



## AN ABLE DOCUMENT.

C. A. WETMORE ON PHYLLOXERA  
AND VINE DISEASES GENERALLY.

Some Valuable Information for the  
Benefit of the New Zealand  
Government and the Wine  
Growers of California.

By a recent steamer from the Colonies, R. J. Creighton, the agent for the New Zealand Government, received the following letter of inquiry from the General Crown Lands Office, at Wellington, requesting information on the subject of phylloxera, and vine diseases generally:

GENERAL CROWN LANDS OFFICE.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., July 1, 1890.

R. J. Creighton, Esq., Market Street San Francisco.—SIR: I am instructed by the Honorable Minister of Lands, to request you to be good enough, on behalf of the Government of this Colony, to inquire and report as carefully as possible as to the efficacy of the so-called "disease proof" vine as a cure for the phylloxera. That is, whether the vine in question has been proved without doubt to be disease proof and suitable for grafting on other vines; and also whether there are any well established methods of curing phylloxera in the United States. The Government is informed by Mr. Wight (of Paeroa-Thames) who makes the question a special study, that there is more than one parasitic fungus in the United States of America, the attack of which on the vine is even more dreaded than the phylloxera and I request you to make special inquiries with regard to it.

The Government would also be glad of any information you can obtain as to the best blight resisting vine stocks in the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, H. J. ELLIOTT,

Under Secretary.

This letter was referred to Charles A. Wetmore for a report on the matter, and his reply to Mr. Creighton, which is one of the most succinct papers on the questions involved, is given in full below for the benefit of our Colonial subscribers, and incidentally for these in California who have not given the reports of the Commission careful perusal:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13, 1890.

Robert J. Creighton, Esq., Agent New Zealand Government, San Francisco, Cal.—DEAR SIR: Your distinguished favor of the 12th inst. was received to-day together with the enclosure referred to.

First with respect to resistant vines. The experience of this State so far is similar to that of France, and especially the southern portion of that country. Inasmuch as France has experimented with resistant vines to a far greater extent than is possible here, and together with the wide range of the ravages of the phylloxera there and the enormous areas affected, we are still dependent upon France for most of our information. The reports of the National Agricultural School at Montpellier, under the direction of Prof. G. Foex, can easily be obtained by addressing the director, and will be found to contain a great deal of practical information.

In this State in the few regions affected,

phylloxera resistant vines of various kinds have been tried, and some of them with very great success. It should be remembered that the so-called resistant vines are stocks produced either directly from the wild state, or by subsequent cultivation, etc., of the wild stocks of North America. The wild American vines comprise quite a number of distinct species, all of them proving more or less resistant to the attacks of phylloxera when planted in congenial soils, and under suitable climatic circumstances. Some of these varieties are impracticable for use because they do not propagate easily from cuttings. Others, such as the varieties of the *Labrusca* family, are generally so weak in resistance that they are not extensively used as grafting stocks. The most popular varieties are those of the *Riparia* and *Oestivalis* species. There is also in some places some favor extended to the *Rupestris*, and certain hybrids concerning which information can be better obtained from the French reports.

The fact of resistance of these vines has been demonstrated beyond question, both here and in France. The lessons derived from experience in experimenting with them must be carefully studied in any new locality, as in every district the adaptability of soil and climate for them vary. The best advice that can be given is that in each locality infected, in each individual vineyard where disease is feared, collections of the different recommended varieties, if not grown, should be cultivated so as to determine which grafting stock is the most vigorous and desirable.

Having determined which is the best for each locality, the vigor of the plant being determined, and the test of the adaptability, it is an easy matter to propagate by cuttings the desired varieties. I forward with this a copy of one of our reports setting forth considerable information as to the methods of grafting. In reference to diseases now existing in this State, I would refer you to the very able and extended reports of Prof. Ethelbert Dowlen, the viticultural expert of this Commission, which are the results of investigations conducted under the personal supervision of Hon. J. De Barth Shorb, Viticultural Commissioner at Large for the State of California. These reports have been published regularly for the past year and a half in the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, of this city.

Again, referring to phylloxera, I would say that although it is known that a continued and careful application of bi-sulphide of carbon or sulpho-carbonate of potassium have proved efficacious in arresting disease, this method becomes so expensive in actual practice that few growers will resort to it. The method is defective as a protection wherever it is not universally applied within a district, because vines, although they may once be freed of the pest, are liable to renewed attacks from surrounding vineyards that have not been so treated.

Another practical method, based upon experience in France, especially along the river Rhone, is submersion by water during the dormant period of the vine. This submersion is only practicable where water is easily obtained in large quantities, and where the vines are planted on level ground. It is not a radical cure and must be continually repeated. Submersion does not mean irrigation. Where it is practiced, dykes must be thrown around the vineyards and water turned on until the land is flooded, and kept submerged at least six

weeks during the dormant period. In this Northern Hemisphere, the month of January is the best to operate in, as the flow of sap is thoroughly quieted. It would not do to flood the vines when the sap is in motion.

As to the fungoid diseases of vines in the United States, I can only briefly in this communication refer to those affecting the vines of California, where our climatic conditions prevent attacks of many forms of the most destructive fungoids which affect the vines in the eastern half of our country. The arid summer which prevails in California, prevents the development of the worst known fungoid diseases to such an extent that California has no grave fears on account of these diseases. The common mildew — *peronospora viticola* — flourishes only in climates where the atmosphere is humid in summer, and especially in the regions of fogs. It is very common throughout the country east of the Rocky mountains of America. It has created great ravages in France, but is little known in California, and little feared. Concerning this form of fungus, there are numerous publications in France which can be easily obtained by the New Zealand Government. The ordinary form of mildew (so-called)—and erroneously called mildew here—is *oedum*, so well known in the south of France. This is easily combatted by applications of sulphur to the growing vines. We have in California some complications of fungoid diseases, not well understood because they have not been so serious in their effects as to cause thorough scientific investigations to be made. Roughly speaking where the fungoid diseases of California do not yield to applications of sulphur, sulphate of iron or copper, are applied either as a concentrated wash to the vines when they are dormant and after pruning, or as light wash, by spraying, in the early summer.

The New Zealand Government, no doubt, refers in this part of the inquiries to the reports concerning the so-called "Los Angeles Vine Disease," now known as the "Anaheim Disease," which some have, for a time, supposed to be the result of attack from some unknown or undescribed fungoid germ. Briefly stated, this so-called disease has resulted in the destruction, during the past five years, of 10,000 or 12,000 acres of vines in the extreme southern counties of this State, the center of attack being in Los Angeles county. The most skillful investigators—one on the part of this Commission, and the other from the Department of Agriculture at Washington—have, as yet, failed to discover and describe any specific parasite, as the cause of this destruction. At the present time it appears that the ravages noticeable during the past five years have, for some cause, been arrested, and it is the prevailing opinion that the disease is disappearing. Whether this is true or not, remains for the latter part of this season to determine. Inasmuch as very able men, on the ground where the disease is prevalent, have believed that they might find some fungoid germ to be the cause of the destruction, I have myself avoided confusing the field by pushing forward my own opinions, being content to rest on statements that I made when the disease first appeared in Anaheim. My own belief has been throughout, that the disease has been caused by unusual climatic conditions, affecting the soil and the root vitality of the plant. I do not think that any specific bacteria or fungus

has been the cause of the trouble. As soon as the conditions which brought about the trouble have had time to change, I believe that the disease will disappear. The trouble has seemed to me all the while to be an affection of the vitality of the rootlets, brought about by abnormal soil conditions—the primary cause being unusual floods and rains five years ago, more or less repeated since. The disease has shown itself locally because the soil conditions varied locally. I will not pretend to advance any positive explanation of all these conditions, because I have not had sufficient opportunity to investigate them thoroughly; but the phenomena plainly point in general to these causes mentioned. The fact that there has been no specific disease capable of being disseminated by infection or contagion, is partly demonstrated by the fact that while the disease was making its progress in the southern country, large numbers of cuttings were taken from the vines then attacked, and planted in Arizona, where only those which were moribund at the time of planting have died, the others being as healthy as could be wished. Cuttings taken from the same vines and planted in soils adjacent to the original vineyards have died.

With respect to the more dreaded forms of fungoid diseases prevalent in the United States, application should be made to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, for reports on Black Rot, *Peronospora* and other forms studied in the East. Any standard French work of which there are numerous publications, will be sufficient to explain the forms of fungoids affecting California vineyards and the remedies successfully applied. As to methods for using sulphur I refer you to our published reports.

Thanking you for the honor of your communication, and hoping that nothing serious may occur to injure the prosperity of New Zealand vine growers, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES A. WETMORE,

Chief Executive Officer.

Mr. Creighton sent this report of Mr. Wetmore's, as well as the report which Prof. Ethelbert Dowlen, the expert on the Anaheim disease presented at the last annual meeting of the Commission, to New Zealand by the steamer Zealandia which sailed for the colonies on the 23rd of this month.

If the phylloxera or any of the more destructive fungoid diseases have made any progress in the vineyards of New Zealand, or in Victoria, New South Wales or elsewhere, the Government authorities cannot move any too soon to arrest the diseases. The vineyardists of this State have had a sorry experience with such pests, and it is only by prompt and radical action that a similar visitation can be avoided by our friends of the Colonies.

#### BONDED BRANDY FIRST DISTRICT Production, Withdrawals, Transfers, and Quantity in Bond July 31.

Following were the transactions in bonded brandy in the First District for the month of July, as furnished by Deputy Collector Youngberg:

	Gallons.
Produced in First District.....	4,552
Received from other districts.....	22,169
Withdrawn, taxpaid.....	17,858
Transferred to other districts.....	4,990
Withdrawn for export.....	484
Remaining in bond on July 31, 1890, in First District.....	678,206
Increase from June 30.....	3,503



## THE NAPA DISTRICT.

VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONER E. C.  
PRIBER MAKES HIS REPORT.

While Not a Cheerful Paper It Contains Much Valuable and Interesting Information.

NAPA, CAL., August 20, 1890.

To the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners—GENTLEMEN: It is not very gratifying for the undersigned Commissioner for the Napa District to make his annual report at a time when the conditions of the wine industry are so deplorable as they are at present; but it is with special pride that he can claim for this district, that with all the hard times, the low prices for wines, and the terrible destruction by phylloxera, it shows wonderful improvements, and has gained during the past few years a high reputation for the qualities of both its wines and brandies.

The difficulty found in disposing of the young wines at a remunerative figure has forced many growers to hold their products, to buy the best oak cooperage, and to build new cellars. This, as it might be called, "forced retention of aged wines," has enabled them to seek and to find a profitable market with the consumers, here and outside of the State.

## NAPA COUNTY

has improved immensely in its cellar facilities. Of nearly 500 growers, more than 100 make their own wines. About fifty of them have stone cellars, partly underground or tunnels. The total cooperage in the valley reaches ten million gallons.

While it is true that very little wine of Napa valley is offered on the San Francisco wholesale market at present, large quantities of the last three vintages are still held by the growers who can give their product proper care and time to develop those qualities which command a remunerative figure.

These terribly hard times have taught this valuable lesson: That not all wines made are excellent, and not all can be judiciously aged. And thus learning to discriminate, the grower prefers to send all doubtful wine to the distillery, to putting it on the market or to aging it, and by doing so injuring both his reputation and that of his district.

We have thirty-five registered distilleries in Napa county, which have reported to the Internal Revenue Department 242,180 gallons of brandy from October 1, 1889 to August 1st of this year. Quantities of this brandy have been shipped to Europe, where our Napa brandies have gained an excellent reputation.

The ravages of the phylloxera have been more noticeable than ever before. Only about ten per cent of the 25,000 acres are planted in resistant vines. The experience with resistant vines in France, where the production is rapidly increasing, in consequence of the replanting of those vineyards which were destroyed by the phylloxera, should teach us a lesson. It cannot be impressed too strongly upon our growers that the re-placing of their diseased vines by *Riparias* is the only true salvation for their vineyards, and it might be advisable for our Board to consider if our funds, and the law which appropriates them, would not permit the furnishing of *Riparia* roots to

the wine growers. I would also recommend the Commission to use all efforts to induce the growers to pull out and burn up all diseased vines, the present condition of affected vineyards in this State, containing these destroyed vines, making them hotbeds for the propagation of this plague. Experience has shown that where diseased vines have been pulled out and destroyed, the progress of the phylloxera has been comparatively slow.

This year's crop in Napa county will be smaller than those of 1888 or 1889. The shortage is caused mostly by the ravages of the phylloxera, and somewhat by coulure and sunburn. The Zinfandel, which is by far the most predominating grape, did not set as fully as usual, and will yield a light crop; the white grapes are looking very healthy, and give a promise of a beautiful crop.

## SOLANO COUNTY

is one of the few counties where table, raisin and wine grapes (suitable for either drying purposes or the manufacture of sweet or dry wines) are cultivated to perfection. This county has about 3000 acres in bearing, of which about 1000 acres are used for table grapes. The product of 500 acres is made into raisins, and 1500 acres are in wine grapes.

In the northern part around Dixon, we have about 500 acres in grapes, nearly one-half of which are cultivated for raisins alone. The balance of the grapes will be dried this year—in fact most of them are already contracted for. In former years a couple of hundred tons of grapes were sent from this neighborhood to the wineries at Cordelia, Napa city and San Francisco. No wines will be made in this locality the present year.

In the Vacaville section, including Pleasant valley, most of the grapes are sold for table use. The few vineyardists having wine grapes will dry the present crop. In Pleasant valley a great many vineyards are partly destroyed by phylloxera. Vineyards near Vacaville look healthy, are well taken care of, and do not show much signs of phylloxera. They will prove to be an excellent investment this year. Only a few small wineries exist here, the production of which does not figure largely in the great market.

The vineyards around Cordelia, including Suisun, Fairfield, Benicia and Green valley, are planted solely to wine grapes. The climatic conditions do not favor raisin culture and scarcely permit the drying of their product. We have many wineries in this vicinity, which, as the phylloxera has made considerable progress, and has destroyed already hundreds of acres here, are fully able to handle the present crop, which looks very promising. Some grapes near Fairfield make very good sweet wines, but the larger part of the product of the wineries is light, dry wines from grapes grown on the hills surrounding Green valley and the slopes near Benicia. Solano county may now have 200,000 gallons of wine in its different wineries and cellars, and will produce not more than 500,000 gallons this year.


## CONTRA COSTA COUNTY,

which produces largely table grapes, lost a considerable portion of last year's crop by early rains. This year's crop is very promising. The wine production in the county may reach 400,000 gallons during the coming vintage.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. PRIBER,

Viticultural Commissioner for the Napa District.



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## THE EL DORADO DISTRICT.

## REPORT OF VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONER GEO. G. BLANCHARD.

## Progress of Grape and Wine Growing in the Foothill Section -- Future Possibilities.

The following is the report of G. G. Blanchard, Commissioner for the El Dorado Viticultural District:

PLACERVILLE, CAL., August 18, 1890.

To the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners:—I am pleased, that in making this report of the general condition of viticulture in the El Dorado District, I am able to give the Board a more reliable account of the progress and extent of vine growing than I have been able to do in any former report.

For the purpose of better acquainting myself with the absolute condition of this branch of industry, I have quite recently made extensive visits into the counties of Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Placer, Amador, Calaveras and Tuolumne; and have received reliable information in relation to the subject of viticulture in the counties of Mono, Inyo and Mariposa.

I am informed by the several Assessors of the counties of Alpin, Plumas, Sierra and Mono, that there are no grapes of any kind raised in those counties, except it may be a few experimental vines, planted more for experiment and curiosity than from any idea of profit.

Grape raising, either for wine, table or raisins, in my district, is principally confined to the counties of Placer, El Dorado, Amador and Calaveras. However, I have found some very fine specimens of raisins and fine qualities of wines produced in the counties of Nevada, Yuba and Tuolumne.

The raisins of Placer and El Dorado have long been known to the raisin market as superior in quality; those of Placer county having taken the first premium at the Citrus Fair, held in Sacramento in 1887.

El Dorado county having been the site of the discovery of gold in California, necessarily had attracted to it the earlier immigration to California, and to gold mining was added, at an early day in its history, that of viticultural pursuits, and the early vineyards were planted to what is known as the Mission grape. Probably some of the oldest vineyards in the State, outside of the Missions, are to be found in El Dorado county, planted when no other grape was known in the State except the Mission variety; and as the foreign wines became introduced into the State they necessarily found their way into this county, so that to-day we have vineyards of the finest foreign varieties. The soil and climate, to an altitude of 2800 feet above the sea level, is found to be conducive to its growth to perfection. This adaptation of soil and climate is not confined to the growth to perfection of any one particular kind of grape, but extends to the whole family and species.

Except in the county of Placer, and there only to a limited extent, have vine pests of any kind affected the vineyards. The vines, from an altitude of 600 feet to that

of 2800 feet above the sea level, have a uniformity of growth, healthfulness and producing qualities. Those of the higher altitudes contain much more of saccharine matter than those of the lower altitudes.

Those grapes cultivated for table use, such as the Tokay, Emperor, Rose of Peru and Muscat of Alexandria, obtain, in the higher altitudes, a greater degree of perfection in color, richness and consistency than those grown in the lower altitudes. The Flaming Tokay at an altitude of 2000 feet arrives at that peculiar color from which originated its sobriquet of "Flaming," and has that degree of fire brightness not to be found in those grown in the lower altitudes. The Muscat of Alexandria is relieved of that green appearance which it has in the valley counties, and possesses in the foothills a rich golden appearance, and it also has a more pronounced richness of the Muscat flavor.

In the counties of Yuba, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador and Tuolumne there is more or less wine of a very superior quality made. In Yuba there is a winery whose annual product runs into the hundreds of thousands of gallons, owned and operated by Mr. G. Sieber. At Nevada city there is also a winery, owned and operated by the Nevada County Wine Company, producing some ten or fifteen thousand gallons of wine annually. In El Dorado county there are several wineries, all producing a first-class quality of white wines, and some of their red wines command the highest price in the market.

The wines of Mr. George Sieber, both red, white, dry and sweet will compare favorably with those of any other section of the State, and are the product, I was informed, of the grapes raised along the foothills back of Marysville. All the grapes converted into wine at the Nevada winery are raised in the higher altitudes of the grape producing regions of Nevada and Placer counties; none of the grapes being raised at a less altitude than from two to three thousand feet.

The grape producing regions in my district will cover from Yuba to Inyo counties, an area of from twenty to thirty miles in width by from two hundred and fifty to three hundred miles in length; and of all this vast region there is not a thousand acres but what is susceptible of producing the finest qualities of grapes of any variety, either for wine, raisin or table use.

Profit being the great desideratum of all industries, and especially those which require so much labor and expense as that of grape culture, wine and raisin making, the great distance to market, and an almost total want of facilities for transportation has caused this industry, as to most of this vast area, to be neglected; for no matter how complete an adaptability there may be, both in soil and climatic condition in this region, unless the industry can be made profitable it will find but very few who will embark in it.

It is strange to observe, and yet true, that very little sulphur or other curative articles are used in any of the vineyards in these localities, there being no apparent need of its use, especially in the higher altitudes of the grape growing regions.

On account of the distance from market and want of transportation facilities, very few new vineyards have been planted in the last year or two. In Placer county there has been a marked increase of acreage in the planting of vines in the last year, which on account of the facilities for

transportation to market, have been mostly table and raisin varieties.

Since the establishment of this Commission it is observable in all of the vine growing localities of my district, that there has been a constant increase in the cultivation of those superior varieties of foreign vines, both for wine and table use; and also through the advice and information in wine making given to our wine makers and viticulturists through our Chief Executive of Viticultural and Health Officer, there has been a most remarkable advancement in the art of wine making and of grape culture generally.

At no distant date, when railroads shall have been extended so as to reach these grape producing lands to such an extent as to afford facilities for cheap transportation, this whole region to which I have alluded will be one vast vineyard, giving employment to thousands of laborers and adding vastly to the wealth of California.

Inasmuch as the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners are engaged in the compilation of a new directory of grape growers, wine and raisin makers, I shall omit in this report any extended history to which this industry has attained in my district, and ask those interested and desirous of the information to consult this new directory for the same.

GEO. G. BLANCHARD,

Commissioner for El Dorado Viticultural District.

## INAUGURAL LUNCH.

## Formal Opening of the Viticultural Cafe Restaurant.

The Viticultural Cafe Restaurant will be re-opened at the new headquarters of the Viticultural Commission, 315 Post street, on September 1st, with an inaugural lunch tendered to the patrons of the Cafe. Messrs. Franckx & Ruhlemann, the lessees, have been conducting the cafe only a few weeks, but in that short time they have earned the reputation of being first-class caterers and as a consequence have done much toward the upbuilding of a fine business. They not only set the finest lunch in the city, but furnish a full French dinner, embracing everything in season, that has no superior in San Francisco. Much of the popularity is due to the reasonable prices charged as well as to the fact that patrons have the privilege of sampling any brand of California wine or brandy in the Exhibition Hall at a moderate expense, thus enabling those interested in the wines of our State to form an accurate estimate of their merits.

The menu card of the inaugural lunch is probably the most unique thing of the kind ever prepared in San Francisco, in that every dish appears under the names of some one of the forty-one different brands of wine in the State exhibit. It is as follows:

## MENU.

## SOUP.

Consommé en tasse a la To Kalon.

## FISH.

Saumon a la Cresta Blanca.

## HORS D'OEUVRES.

Radis de la Burgundy Vineyard.

Céleris de la Napa Valley Wine Co.

Concombres a la Chas. Krug.

Olives de la Linda Viña.

## RELIVE.

Oeufs farcies a la Mont Rouge.

## ENTREES.

Pyramides de petits oiseaux

a la Ben Lomond.

Bœuf a la Mode en terrine

a la Schramberger.

Jambon gélé a la Arpad Haraszthy.

Langue a la Los Gatos and

Saratoga Wine Co.

Pieds de Moutons a la Olivila.

## VARIABLES.

Salade Russe a la San Gabriel.

Anchois a l'huile de Kohler & Frohling.

Salade de Crab a la Rhinefarm.

Salade de crevettes de la Sunny Slope.

Sancisson de Lyon Marciana.

Mayonnaise de Homards a la De Turk.

Mayonnaise de volaille a la Hedgeside.

Mayonnaise de céleris a la El Pinal.

Sardines a l'huile de l'Electra Vineyard.

## ROTS.

Agneau a la V. Courtois.

Cochons de lait a la Dos Mesas.

Roast Beef a la C. Schilling.

Filet de New Almaden.

## SALADS.

Laitus a la St Hubert.

Cresson de fontaine de Yerba Buena.

Romaine a la Santa Anita.

## DESSERT.

Piece Montée a la Presse de San Francisco.

Pudding au riz a la Fresno Vineyard.

Tartes de fantaisie a la Joseph Fetz.

Petits fours a la Valley View.

Gâteaux a la Eisen.

## FROMAGES.

Brie a la Cantera. Roquefort de Rapsold.

Crème de New Park Vineyard.

Crème d'Oregon de la Margherita Wine Co.

Gruyere de Carpy.

## FRUITS.

Pommes de la Martha Vineyard.

Pêches de la St. George Vineyard.

Raisin en grappes de la Cupertino Wine Co.

Prunes Poires Abricots.

Café noir a la prosperity of the lessees.

The inaugural lunch which will be served at the noon hour will be strictly an invitation affair, although the café will be open to the general public in the evening till 8 o'clock, and afterward from 7 A. M. to the hour above mentioned. Breakfast, lunch and dinners, table d'hôte and a la carte, will be furnished at the most reasonable prices.

The Viticultural Café under the management of Messrs. Franckx & Ruhlemann is particularly worthy of the patronage of the wine men of California for the reason that it is doing a good work in the introduction of California wines to the general public, and such an effort cannot be one of love.

The gentlemen have the best wishes of the REVIEW for the success which now seems assured them.

Toulouse & Delorieu, of the Commercial Machine Works of 620 Commercial street, this city, are turning out an immense amount of wine making machinery to fill the needs of the coming vintage. They manufacture everything in the shape of wine presses, both hydraulic and hand power; also grape crushers, stemmers, elevators, etc. See advertisement elsewhere.

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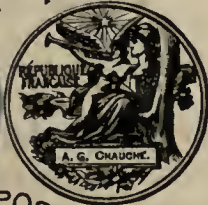
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## FRENCH WINE LEGISLATION.

## The New Law Relating to Dried Grape Wine.

Several important legislative decisions have been come to in the course of the month of July. The Senate finally adopted the bill, which fixes what is to be done about raisins. Henceforth the wines made of raisins will have to pay a tax of four francs per hectolitre if their alcoholic strength is ten degrees, and seven francs, if their strength is fifteen degrees.

The principle of this tax was put forward by the protectionists; but the amount of the tax was reduced, so that it only puts natural wines and wines made from raisins on an equal footing. Besides, works for making raisin wine will have to submit to excise. There will then be made much less so-called wine from figs, caroubes etc, and alcoholized with glucose. Will fraud disappear? We hardly think so, for fraud is something, which is everlasting. Furthermore, there are two leaks in the law, which exempt raisin wine made in households and families for their own use. It is true the mixture of raisins with caroubes, figs, alcoholized by the means of glucose and molasses, are classed with alcohols. As this kind of wines are very unhealthy on account of the glucose, which has been used, some obstacle not so easy to get over, should have been opposed to them.

To class these beverages with alcohols is to put a stop to the making of them, their price being too high for consumers to think of using them. But it is one thing to forbid by law the making of something which is unhealthy to take, and another thing to practically put a stop to such manufacture. Well now it is glucose, which is the great agent of the falsification of raisin wine. If it were classed with sugar, if it were treated in every way as sugar and alcohol are, the end would be more surely gained, for the makers of adulterated raisin wines would find that it was against their interests to get it, or rather the double fraud of the introduction of glucose and of its products being smuggled out would be impossible or nearly so. As was said by several honorable members, pure raisin wine is a healthy drink, which has got most of the qualities of grape wine. It is the so-called raisin wine made from rubbish and glucose that we must get driven out of the market. It is, besides, the only sort of wine which goes against the interests of our viticulturists. What is important to notice in the law on raisins, is that the tax is laid on by the degrees of fermented liquid. The tax is forty centimes the degrees up to ten degrees, sixty centimes the degree over ten degrees and up to fifteen degrees. This is one of the elements with which foreign importers will be obliged to reckon.

The same principle may be found in the law which grants a special treatment at the Custom House to produce coming from Tunisia. Clause 2 of the law is as follows:

Clause 2. — Wines made from fresh grapes, made in and coming from Tunisia, will pay, at their entry into France, a duty of sixty cents per hectolitre as long as they do not exceed eleven degrees nine; those wines which are above eleven degrees nine will pay an additional duty of seventy centimes per degree.

Thus an almost free duty is granted to wines of less than eleven degrees nine, but beyond that point the duty is seventy centimes per degree.

From this law unless our legislators

should show themselves to be inconsistent, we can see what treatment foreign wines will receive at the Custom House when the future tariff will come into force.

Up to eleven degrees nine these wines will have to pay a small duty; over and above this alcoholic strength they will have to pay a duty, which most likely will exceed seventy centimes.

Lastly, the resolution of the Superior Council of Agriculture seems to confirm the probability of taxing by the degree. It adopted the principle of such a mode of taxing and proposed a duty of seventy centimes up to twelve degrees (the Customs duty to be levied on pure alcohol), and a duty of one franc fifty-six centimes per degree (excise duty on alcohol) on wines measuring more than twelve degrees.

The first of these duties represents eight francs forty per hectolitre, instead of four francs fifty, which is that of the general tariff now in force. The second duty represents thirteen francs eight centimes per hectolitre. That is a great deal no doubt, but it is still less than the duty put on by the general tariff in Italy (fifteen francs per hectolitre.)

However, it is not sure that these duties will pass such as they are into the future legislation concerning the Custom House.

All that is certain is that we are speaking of the general tariff. The general tariff will surely be less severe.

Many a time have we upheld the necessity of some such system for the so-called wines called petit vines, but we have never admitted it for foreign wines, which are genuine.

After having been indulgent in the extreme (and the legislators of 1881, were more than indulgent), we must not become at once excessively severe. — *Revue des Vins et Liqueurs, Paris.*

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 Angelica, Royal Nectar, Zinfandel, Cutedel,  
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# DONNELLY & BRANNAN,

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—O—

AGENTS FOR

Straight Kentucky Whiskies.

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WINERY AND DISTILLERY:  
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 And Larkmead, Napa County, Cal.

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 42 MURRAY STREET,  
**NEW YORK.**

# W. B. CHAPMAN,

—AGENT AND IMPORTER,—

123 California Street, — — — — San Francisco, Cal.

Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast for  
**PERRIER-JOUET & CO'S**  
 Finest Extra Quality Champagnes EXTRA DRY "SPECIAL" AND BRUT.

—Sole Agent For—  
**H. CUVILLIER & FRERE**  
 OF PARIS, BORDEAUX, RHEIMS AND ST. PETERSBURG,  
 (Purveyors by appointment to the Imperial Russian Court.)  
 SPECIALTY OF FINE BORDEAUX, SAUTERNES AND OLD COGNACS.  
 Importer of a few Expressly Selected Brands of  
 Barton & Gnestier's Clarets, Bouchard pere & fils Burgundies & Sandeman, Buck & Co's (Pemartin) Sherries.

TRADE MARK

# THE SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,

Of San Gabriel, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Pure California Wines and Grape Brandies.

Are now prepared with a large stock of wines and brandies of their own growth to supply the trade and the market generally. This Company owns the largest vineyard in the world, covering over 2,500 acres. They have held their wines and brandies for several years in their own cellars, and do not offer any of their product until it has become properly matured. Their large stock of matured wines and brandies thus accumulated is now open to the purchaser. All goods under their trade mark are warranted pure and unadulterated. Being the successors to B. D. WILSON & Co., and to J. DE BARTH SHORB, they have become possessors of the "SHORB" BRAND OF BRANDY, and "MOUND VINEYARD" WINE. Correspondence solicited.

MARSHALL, SPELLMAN & CO.,  
 No. 5 New York and Brooklyn Bridge Vault.  
 Frankfort Street, N. Y.

J. DE BARTH SHORB,  
 President San Gabriel Wine Co.  
**San Gabriel, Cal.**



J. Gundlach Chas. Bundschw.

# J. GUNDLACH & CO.

CHOICE OLD VARIETIES OF CALIFORNIA TABLE WINES

VINEYARD, PROPRIETORS, SONOMA.

MARKET & SECOND ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.


NEW YORK OFFICE:  
 52 WARREN STREET.



# A. WERNER & CO., New York.

SPARKLING WINE

# ONLY.



H. H. HARRIS, M. L. REYNOLDS, THOS. KINGSTON.

# HARRIS, KINGSTON & REYNOLDS,

WINE GROWERS, DISTILLERS AND  
 Dealers in PURE CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES,

VINEYARDS & CELLARS:  
 Rutherford,  
 Napa Co., Cal.

VAULTS:  
 Nos. 123-127 Eddy Street,  
 UNDER HACKMEIER'S HOTEL,  
 San Francisco, Cal.



# CALIFORNIA WINE GROWER'S UNION,

—PURE—

# California Wines and Brandies

116 Battery Street and Cor. Sutter and Grant Ave,  
**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

# Louis Roederer Champagne.

THE HIGHEST GRADE CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD.

WHITE LABEL, "CARTE BLANCHE," A Magnificent Rich Wine.  
 BROWN LABEL, "GRAND VIN SEC," Perfection of a Dry Wine.

See that every Bottle bears the private label of  
**MACONDRAY & CO..**  
 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.





## TRADE NOTES.

Charles Bundschu has been traveling in the San Francisco viticultural district during the past fortnight.

S. Lachman, senior member and founder of the house of S. Lachman & Co., is still at Wiesbaden whither he went some months ago for his health.

George West, of George West & Son, Stockton, is spending his holidays and obtaining a much needed rest at the Sea Beach Hotel in Santa Cruz.

Henry Kohler, of Kohler & Van Bergen, has gone to Sacramento to remain during the vintage season to superintend the wine making at the firm's winery.

Thomas J. Brannan, of Donnelly & Brannan, has returned from a recreation trip to the mountains looking fresh as a daisy and full of business energy.

James J. Donnelly, of Donnelly & Brannan, has gone to the east on a business trip. He will visit Chicago, New York and Cincinnati during his absence.

Alfred Greenebaum & Co., are shipping quite a large quantity of brandy to Canada. They appear to have a fine position in the estimation of the Canadian consumers.

Kohler & Frohling will be represented in Northwest and the Missouri River territory by Mr. J. Powell, one of the most successful men in the wine and liquor trade of Chicago.

Harris, Kingston & Reynolds are having a fine run of summer business. They are to ship one hundred barrels of brandy shortly to meet the demand from the east. The prospects for the near future are excellent.

Viticultural Commissioner Shorb, President of the San Gabriel Wine Co., was a prominent figure in the recent Democratic Convention at San Jose, leading the fight of James V. Coleman for the gubernatorial nomination.

H. W. Crabb, the popular Napa county wine maker, has established an agency for his wines at 308 California street. Mr. Crabb's wines are among the most famous in the State, and the success of his venture is practically assured.

Wm. Wolff & Co., are making extensive preparations for their usual heavy Fall trade. This is indicated by their long list of importations during the fortnight per the British Ship Indian Empire of which they are the consignees.

S. Lachman & Co., report that trade in the southern States is better than ever before, and that it is growing on them all the time. Last week they shipped eight carloads to points in Texas alone, and to other southern points in proportion.

Thomas Taylor & Co., report business much improved since their removal to their new quarters on First street. They are pushing their "Alpine Bitters" with very gratifying success and feel confident of building up a big trade in these goods.

Adolph Beck & Co. are making rapid progress in their removal to the old Tobin cellar at the corner of S. Eckton and O'Farrell streets. By the change they obtain largely increased cellar room as well as other facilities that cannot but be favorable for their trade.

E. Martin & Co., report business quite satisfactory for this dull season of the year

and look for a lively fall and winter trade. Their "J. F. Cutter" whisky is meeting with a popular reception and demand for these goods, particularly in cases, is growing at a gratifying rate.

Members of the trade and producers desiring fine wood or photo-engraving are referred to the advertisement of M. F. Coon, which appears elsewhere. "Coon" is one of the best and most widely known engravers on the coast and does fine work at moderate prices.

The attention of wine makers and handlers is directed to the advertisement of "Egg Albumen" sold by A. Klipstein, New York. Egg albumen is used for the clarification of wines and is guaranteed "absolutely pure." Further information can be obtained by communication with Mr. Klipstein.

John D. Siebe appears to have no competitors in the race for the Republican nomination for Assessor. This is as it should be, every one else having been scared out of the race on account of Mr. Siebe's popularity. There will not be the slightest doubt of his election the moment he is nominated.

Hermann Schussler, the chief engineer of the Spring Valley Water Company, and one of the principal stockholders in the Natoma Vineyard Company, is looming up as a connoisseur in wines. Mr. Schussler, according to report, is collecting a fine cellar of native and imported wines, intending to have only the finest that can be had in all countries.

F. A. Haber reports the Inglenook wine business progressing very satisfactorily and says that the demand for these popular wines is growing steadily. The people of the Quaker city evidently appreciate their merits as is attested by the fact that Mr. Haber received during the fortnight by telegraph, a very large order for a full line of the Inglenook products.

Walden & Co., the well-known brandy distillers of Geyserville, understand the value of printer's ink in disposing of their enormous product. Their advertisement now appears in nearly every trade journal in the country. That they have had excellent success in finding a market for their goods, the increase of the capacity of their distillery is the best criterion.

Clarence J. Wetmore, the manager of the experimental cellar of the State Viticultural Commission intends shortly, to send two cases of assorted wines to the Vine Growers' Society of Chile, in return for two cases that are to come from that country for sampling by California wine makers. Chilean wines are a novelty in this market, and it is doubtful if there are three people in the State who have tasted them.

Kohler & Van Bergen are reaching out for foreign trade in a most successful manner. Their wines are finding favor in England, as shown by the fact that their last shipment to London was a round lot of seventy-one barrels. It is highly encouraging to see a great and substantial house like that of Messrs. Kohler & Van Bergen spreading the fame and extending the market for California vintages. More success to them.

The arrival of the British Ship Hospodar from London, is being patiently awaited by several members of the trade. This vessel has been out nearly a year and three months, and the goods aboard her were ordered in anticipation of the holiday sea-

son of last year. She was nearly wrecked twice on the way around the Horn, and the owners of the liquors on her will be satisfied if she gets in in time for the coming holiday season.

I. De Turk is a firm believer in the future of the California brandy business. His faith is based upon the fact that at this dull season of the year, he has more orders for this class of goods than he can fill at the present price, which is much higher than it has been for a long time. The secret of Mr. De Turk's success is found in the fact that he produces one of the finest distillates in the State and has the knowledge and enterprise to put it on the market properly.

W. B. Chapman, the popular importer, loses no opportunity to add to the line of high class goods he so successfully carries. His latest addition, which is already on the market, is the celebrated burgundies, white and red, of Bouchard Père & Fils, Beaune Cote D'Or. They are among the finest wines in the world and will certainly meet with the favor of the lovers of "high grade" imported wines on this coast. Mr. Chapman's quotations will be found in our "Prices Current" elsewhere.

A. Repsold & Co., are meeting with much success in introducing wines and brandies in Germany. Their plan is an ingenious one, and that it is successful the orders for over 250 cases in the course of a few weeks is the best evidence. They go to persons having friends in the old country and solicit orders, approaching of course, only their customers here. The result has been that they have secured a fine business, and are spreading the gospel of the grape with much advantage to the future market to be developed in the Fatherland.

We are pleased to call attention to the advertisement of Berges & Domeniconi, in this issue. The firm though a comparatively new one, having been established something over a year, has succeeded in building up a very promising business, on fair business methods and the good quality of the wines handled. The local trade of Berges & Domeniconi has grown steadily and they are rapidly extending the eastern market for their goods. They are proprietors of the Victoria wine cellar and distillery of Sonoma and the Falls vineyard and distillery of Green valley.

Owing to a largely increased demand there has been an unusual scarcity in this market of the Wilhelms-Quelle mineral water, known as "Blue Label." Messrs. Alfred Greenebaum & Co., the Pacific coast agents for this celebrated water, inform us that they have received a large consignment of the Wilhelms-Quelle which is now being discharged from the ship "Dumfriesshire," and which they are offering to the trade in quarts and pints in lots to suit. As this importation will meet a pressing demand, especially for quarts, the trade will be pleased to read the advertisement of Messrs. Greenebaum & Co., which will be found elsewhere in our advertising columns.

The entire stock of the well-known "Naglee" brandy, consisting of about 60,000 gallons, is offered for sale by the heirs of the late General Naglee. No such stock of old brandy exists in the United States, and it is doubtful if its equal is to be found anywhere. With General Naglee brandy distilling was a fad rather than a

business, and while he had many curious ideas about perfectly white brandy, and carried them out in spite of all considerations of a market, still he produced a stock which has no equal among the old stocks for blending. Quite recently Mr. C. A. Wetmore has been experimenting with them, and he has succeeded in producing a cognac containing ninety-eight per cent of Naglee brandy—the other ingredients being perfectly harmless—which has been pronounced a simply remarkable cognac by every expert in the city.

Captain Harry Hunt and Tom. Kirkpatrick of Moore, Hunt & Co., are doing some sound and substantial sleeping nowadays, after several weeks of hard worry and nocturnal restlessness. The cause of their insomnia was the fact that the supply of "Jesse Moore" whisky was not keeping up with the demand, owing to the delay for several weeks of the arrival of a large lot of goods around the Horn, in connection with the non-arrival of a shipment overland from Louisville. Messrs. Hunt and Kirkpatrick are now smiling and happy in the knowledge that they will no longer have to cut down orders. Their last receipt by sea was five months on the water and on account of its intrinsic merit and its long sea voyage it is one of the finest lots of whisky that ever reached this market.

R. Armstrong, the well-known cooper, is the latest victim of the oppression of trades unions. A short time ago he was informed by his men, who are members of the Coopers' Union, that they proposed to dictate to him what class of work in his shop should be done by certain men. Mr. Armstrong having spent many years in the upbuilding of a fine business declined to have the management thereof taken out of his hands and when he notified his employes to this effect, they walked out of the shop and left him to his own resources. However, he was equal to the occasion, a fact which his men soon discovered and returned to their work. Mr. Armstrong has one of the most extensive cooperage establishments on the coast and his work is of the very best class. Mr. Armstrong's advertisement will be found elsewhere.

Manager George H. Sessions of the American Champagne Co., who has his headquarters in New York, made a flying trip to this city during the fortnight. Owing to a great pressure of business he was enabled to stay but two days. He is very enthusiastic regarding the future of "Reihlen" champagne and when asked by a representative of the Review as to the probable success of this new wine said:

"There is no longer any question about its success, for it is already made. We are producing 'Reihlen' all the time and are just getting it on the market and notwithstanding these facts we have more orders booked now than we have wine with which to fill them. The extended general commercial interests of the members of the company reach to all parts of the civilized world and this gives us a boundless field in which to operate and we are now getting heavy orders for 'Reihlen' for export. The importance of this branch of our trade will be better understood when I tell you that we have one order for 20,000 cases. Our wine is all right and is destined to be a very popular champagne."

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.



## NOTES.

California wines sell at reasonable prices. But the indications of a coming advance in the price are not wanting. Wine merchants from all over the country are making large purchases in California, which is taken as an indication of a belief that there will be a rise in the market. There is also to be noticed a large increase in the consumption of California wines, which is encouraging to the wine growers.—*New York Wine and Spirit Gazette.*

Geo. G. Blanchard, Viticultural Commissioner for the El Dorado District, is the nominee for Congress in the Second Congressional District. Mr. Blanchard is one of the brightest men and the best politician in his section of the State, and we want to be placed on record as predicting that after the votes have been counted in November next it will be found that his opponent was "not in it." Commissioner Blanchard will receive the hearty support of the wine men and others engaged in viticulture, and should be elected by a good round majority. He has the best wishes of the REVIEW for a most successful campaign.

The annual report of the Viticultural Commissioners is to be published about the first of October. It will go to the State printer early in September, and will be mailed to the principal grape growers and wine makers as soon as published. The report is expected to be one of the best ever published, and will deal particularly with the success of the Commission in spreading the use of wines, by means of the permanent exhibit and the café in connection therewith. The report will contain all the appendices, thus far prepared, with the exception of the translation of Raimond Boirean's work on cellar management. A special feature will be the appendix giving the complete tariffs of all the principal countries of the world, information which has become of special value since the demand for our wines has sprung up from foreign countries.

## NOT SO ENCOURAGING

Ethelbert Dowlen, the Viticultural Commissioners' expert on the Anaheim disease has sent in under date of August 1st, an addition to his report read at the last annual meeting of the Commission in which he shows that the condition of the vines in the infected district is not so encouraging as is generally supposed. His supplemental report is as follows:

"The suggestion at the close of the report that 'it would be well not to place too much confidence in the then condition of the vines' has unfortunately turned out to be only too well founded. Since the above report was written, the hot spells of June, July and August, have, in places, done considerable damage to the vines, though the total mischief should not be credited to the Anaheim disease, as drouth and sun heat have each played a considerable part in the damage done."

## C. CARPY &amp; CO'S LIBERALITY.

C. Carpy & Co. are among the most liberal and enterprising wine men of California. During the fortnight Mr. Carpy announced that his firm was ready to buy all the grapes in the Napa valley at the following prices:

Malvoisies.....	\$12 per ton.
Zinfandels.....	15 "
Burgundies.....	17 "
Medocs.....	25 "

These figures are nearly double the prices offered last year, and when asked his reason for offering such a sharp advance Mr. Carpy stated that he was heavily interested in Napa county, and that the prosperity of the grape growers of that section meant prosperity for C. Carpy & Co. Hence, the firm would pay the highest possible price they could afford. Messrs. Carpy & Co expect to make 1,000,000 gallons of wine at the coming vintage, and owing to this fact the figures above quoted will, doubtless, regulate the prices to be paid for grapes in Napa county.

## OBITUARY.

We sincerely regret having to announce the untimely death of Richard Thomas Carroll, more familiarly known to the trade as "Dick" Carroll, senior member of the firm of Carroll & Carroll. He died a violent death, being shot in the back by a cowardly assassin, a man whom he had befriended and assisted for many years. The tragedy grew out of a business complication between the deceased and John M. Chenoweth, proprietor of the Peerless saloon in this city. The latter began business on capital advanced by Carroll, Chenoweth's indebtedness at the time of the killing amounting to \$20,000. The deceased had been unable to obtain a settlement, and on Thursday afternoon last sent for Chenoweth for the purpose of having a settlement. The two had a short and quiet conversation over the matter, and deceased then stepped out of his private office and asked his bookkeeper to show him Chenoweth's account. While he was standing at his desk with his back to Chenoweth, the latter drew a revolver and shot him in the back of the head, killing Carroll instantly. Chenoweth then fired a shot into his own head and died in his tracks.

The deceased was a successful and highly-respected citizen, and had amassed a fine fortune. At the time of his death he was President of the Golden Gate Agricultural Association, and noted as a lover of horses and horse racing. He leaves a widow and three children to mourn his loss.

## DAILY RECEIPTS

Of Wine and Brandy in San Francisco From the Interior.

	Wine Gals.	Brandy Gals.
August 1.....	45,140	400
" 2.....	48,420	100
" 4.....	24,990	.....
" 5.....	31,480	2,640
" 6.....	25,520	560
" 7.....	27,310	3,170
" 8.....	40,620	2,000
" 9.....	45,860	2,000
" 11.....	20,630	420
" 12.....	72,310	.....
" 13.....	32,240	420
" 14.....	30,310	.....
" 15.....	28,220	.....
" 16.....	47,620	100
" 18.....	32,790	.....
" 19.....	42,330	400
" 20.....	19,470	100
" 21.....	56,840	140
" 22.....	47,540	100
" 23.....	42,970	300
" 25.....	41,377	440
" 26.....	43,830	100
" 27.....	27,860	100
" 28.....	27,330	.....
" 29.....	36,690	200

V. Courtois of Napa county returned during the fortnight from a trip to France where he visited the principal cities. His father is an extensive wine grower near Pernes, and Mr. Courtois returns full of confidence that the wine industry of California is destined to grow to mighty proportions.



**C. HOLTUM & CO.**  
GROWERS AND DEALERS  
IN  
CALIFORNIA  
**WINES & BRANDIES**  
409 SANSONE STREET.  
San Francisco, Cal.  
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of: PEDRO-A-VALDEZ; PINEAPPLE WINE - ACAPULCO - MEXICO

## Frederick Hollender &amp; Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1865.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Imported Kaiser, Culmbach, Erlanger, Pilsen,  
Muncheu Augustiner and Tivoli Beer.

115 and 119 Elm Street, New York, and  
179 and 181 Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill.

P. S.—If desired, our goods can be ordered in small lots from Chicago and shipped together with carload shipments of beer by Milwaukee and St. Louis breweries.

Chas. A. Zinkand, Sole Agent for San Francisco.

JOHN LUTGEN. **WICHMAN & LUTGEN,** H. P. WICHMAN.  
Importers of

**Wines and Liquors.**



Manufacturers and Proprietors of  
**Dr. Foerster's ALPINE STOMACH BITTERS**

318-20 Clay St.  
Bet. Front & Battery.  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

D. V. B. HENARIE.  
**E. MARTIN & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE  
**Liquor Merchants,**  
408 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—  
**J. F. Cutter and Argonaut Old Bourbons.**

**HIRSCHLER & CO.**  
Wine and Liquor Merchants,  
PROPRIETORS SUMMIT VINEYARD, Napa Co., Cal.,  
212 214-216 Sansome Street,  
**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**



New York Office, 151 Hudson Street.

Established in New York City 1858.

# RICHARD GRANT, COOPERAGE STOCK

Of Every Description

For Slack and Tight Barrel Work.

Coopers' Hardware, Nails, Staples, Hoop Iron, Etc., also  
Coopers' Tools, Tress Hoops.

ALL ORDERS FOR READY MADE WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN A. KOSTER,  
Manager.YARD, COR. 7th and KING STS.  
San Francisco, Cal.

## JESSE MOORE WHISKIES,

— DIRECT FROM —

Louisville, Kentucky.

We have fully established the reputation of these whiskies on the Pacific Coast, and we guarantee them as represented—

STRICTLY PURE.

— When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit at —

LOUISVILLE OR SAN FRANCISCO BY

MOORE, HUNT &amp; CO.,

SOLE AGENTS PACIFIC COAST,

404 Front Street, - - San Francisco, Cal.

Largest Distillers  
of Pure Brandy  
in the World.

WALDEN

Trade



COGNAC

Mark.

Distilleries:  
Geyserville and  
St. Helena, Cal.

WALDEN.

This Brandy, made after the French formula, from selected fresh grapes, has been successfully introduced, and is now regularly sold in the principal markets of Europe, in competition with French Cognac. Official German and English chemists have pronounced it the purest Brandy which comes to their markets.

It is especially suited for the drug trade and others, where purity is demanded. While abroad these goods successfully compete, paying same duties as the French, the American buyer has the advantage in price, between the Internal Revenue tax assessed here and the custom duties on foreign brandies. Samples will be sent on application.

WALDEN &amp; CO.,

EASTERN OFFICE: 41 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.

Geyserville, Sonoma Co., Cal.

ESTABLISHED

1864.

A. FINKE'S

Manufacturers of

CALIFORNIA

Absolutely Pure.

OFFICE:

809 MONTGOMERY ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Telephone 5024.



WIDOW,

FIRST PREMIUM

CHAMPAGNES

Gold Seal,  
Carte Blanche,  
Imperial.First Premium for Gold Seal Best  
California Champagnes Awarded by the  
State Fair, 1889, and wherever ex-  
hibited.

Still Making Boxes At The Old Stand,

314 SPEAR ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

HOBBS, WALL &amp; CO.,

—Manufacturers of Every Variety of—

BOXES

All kinds of Boxes on hand and made to order with  
promptness. Wine and Liquor Cases a Specialty.

REDWOOD CARGOES SAWED TO ORDER.



## NEW YORK WINE MARKET.

## THE DEALERS OF THAT CITY DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

**They Think the Outlook is Very Encouraging—A Fine Fall and Winter Trade Expected.**

The following interesting trade opinions from *Bonferts*, show that the principal dealers of New York are very much encouraged over the situation in the wine market, and that they look for a steady improvement in business in future:

## EDINGER BROS &amp; JACOBI.

Mr. M. Jacobi, of Edinger Bros. & Jacobi, says: In regard to the crop prospects, I had better give you extracts from our California house. They write on the 9th inst: "We have to report nothing new from here, except a big-sized boom for dried grapes, which will result in the bulk of the crop of Fresno county and extreme northern counties being dried. This has forced up the price of grapes to such figures that \$12 a ton is laughed at. Prices of sweet wines will materially advance." On the 11th inst they write: "Mr. — was in this morning and was complaining about the slaughtering of sweets, which cannot be replaced at even much higher figures, he paying \$17 a ton for grapes. With high prices of grapes and this great demand for drying, sweets will cost considerably more than last year." Trade this year is the best summer business we have ever had. The demand here is growing from year to year, and we look for a better trade this fall than ever before. There are no large stocks in New York. It stands to reason that the dealers in San Francisco would not be shipping their New York houses as they are doing if there was an overstock here. If I had a million gallons here and capacity to handle it, I would not consider myself overstocked. I don't think there is any overstock in the hands of the dealers in San Francisco, and the growers' cellars are, as a rule, generally depleted.

## KOHLEK &amp; FROHLING.

Mr. Bohrmann, of Messrs. Kohler & Frohling, said that the demand for California wines had been fairly brisk throughout the spring and still continue good, and that the consumption is constantly on the increase. This is particularly so for the better grades of wines. The outlook for the fall trade he thought very promising, and expects a brisk business with the opening of September. As regards the crop prospects, their advices from California indicate that in the northern part of the State, where the dry wines are produced, there will be a full crop, while in the southern portion only about one-half the usual yield will be made. The reason for this reduction is the prevalence of disease among the vines, which has been quite serious. In addition to the falling off from that cause, a very large quantity of the grapes will be made into raisins; consequently the output of sweet wines will be limited, and prices will undoubtedly remain firm, with a possibility of their going higher.

## S. LACHMAN &amp; Co.

Mr. Albert Lachman, of S. Lachman & Co., said: As regards the prospects of the

California wine crop this year no one can tell yet what it will be, as it is impossible to foresee what may happen to the crop until it is ready to be marketed. Sweet wines, I think, will be scarce, as many of the grapes in the sweet wine districts, which are also adapted to raisin culture, will be made into raisins, and the pack will exceed that of last year by at least thirty per cent. Even the red wine grapes in the north will be dried to some extent to make dried grapes, which can be sold, owing to their cheapness, as a substitute for raisins. This will reduce the yield of claret somewhat. If it were not for the raisin production, dried grapes and the additional wines to be used for making brandies, which will probably exceed any previous year, the output of wines would probably exceed that of last year. As it is, however, I think we will be doing pretty well if we get as large a wine crop as that of 1889. Sweet wines will be scarce, and probably red wines; there will be a large supply of white wines, and there will be a good quantity of brandy made.

Business for the year has been very satisfactory, and I feel it will be good the coming fall. There seems to be a growing demand for the better qualities of wine. The reputation of California wines has suffered very materially from the fact that a great deal of crude, unmaturing wine has been put on the market. Such wines have been sent here by the producers, who, being unacquainted with the demands of the trade, think that anything coming from California under the name of California wine can be sold. These goods failing to meet the taste of the trade and consumers are afterwards sold under forced sales, thereby establishing a prejudice regarding the quality and working detriment by establishing false and unremunerative prices to the legitimate supporter of the California wine industry.

There is not an overstock of good, marketable wine in California; the dealers in San Francisco have a fair amount of wine, but are not overstocked, and there is very little wine in the hands of the growers. Cellars are pretty well emptied, and what good wines may still be found among them are held at advanced prices. I believe the dealers in New York are comfortably supplied but not overstocked.

I candidly believe that well-made wines made this year will not go begging for purchasers at good prices.

## KOHLEK &amp; VAN BERGEN.

Mr. Henry Van Bergen, of Kohler & Van Bergen, said: I hear from our California house that the crop this fall will be a good average one. There may be a scarcity in some varieties of sweet wines, as many of the grapes from which sweets are made will be dried for raisins, as it pays better than to make them into wine. I think there is a good stock of wine in the hands of the large dealers in San Francisco, but in the country the growers are pretty well cleaned out of good and matured wines, and many of them even of their '89s. I think there is a fair stock of wines in New York, but I don't think any of the dealers are overstocked.

The demand for California wines is steadily increasing. We have done a very good business this year, and, in fact, ever since we opened our house in this city three years ago we have done better than we expected to. We have great confidence in the future of California wines and look for a fine business this fall and winter.

Brandies are in very good demand, and there is a scarcity of old goods. By old brandies I mean '86s and '87s, and even of '88s there are not many.

I do not hear of any lots of either wine or brandy being offered below the market, and I think prices will remain firm.

## SONOMA WINE AND BRANDY CO.

Mr. Kittredge, of the Sonoma Wine and Brandy Co., says: We are told that there is a prospect of an average grape crop in the northern counties; but in Fresno the crop is good, but less wine will be made than usual, as many of the vineyards are drying their grapes. In Los Angeles the crop will not exceed that of last year. From information we have received from our people in California the wine crop will be considerably reduced, as many of the large vineyards of Fresno, Santa Clara and Livermore will dry their grapes to make raisins of various qualities. We are told of five wineries in one of the best sweet wine districts which will not be operated this year, as the owners have contracted with the buyers of dried grapes to sell their entire crop. Advanced prices are being offered for all kinds of wine grapes. In view of these facts, we should say that an advance in the price of wines is quite probable before the coming winter. There are indications of a scarcity of sweet wines and advancing prices in San Francisco at present. The leading broker in San Francisco informs us that there have been no Angelicas or Muscats in first hands offered or sold there since March, and that the market is bare of these wines. Our impression as to dry wines is that the large dealers in San Francisco have good supplies, though there are few left in the country. In New York the demand for brandy and sweet wines of all kinds has been good during the summer and the outlook for the fall trade is excellent.

## F. O. BOYD &amp; CO.

Mr. F. O. Boyd said: Before giving our views of the present and future condition of the California wine business we will say a word about the past. Notwithstanding that the sale of California wine has largely increased during the past few years the business has not been entirely satisfactory to either the growers or the middle men. Prices have ruled low, and in many cases the wine has been inferior, which necessitates selling at low prices—frequently less than cost. On the other hand, the better grades and brands have brought good prices and returns to shippers have been satisfactory. Already the jobbers are anxiously looking about for round lots of good sound wines. The "hand-to-mouth" practice is not being carried to the extent it formerly was, but when buyers come across a parcel of wine that suits them they buy it regardless of the quantity.

The present condition of the market is rather more favorable than at this time last year. Prices are rather firmer, and no single consignments of 5000 or 6000 barrels of wine are pressing on the market, as was the case then. Then, again, California clarets and in fact all kinds of California wines are sold at such reasonably low prices that they come within reach of the humblest families, a large proportion of whom come originally from wine drinking countries. This element is a very important and rapidly increasing factor in the California wine business.

With this large increased demand the future of the market is quite encouraging,

and a steady, healthy market may be looked for during the coming season.

We venture these views from our standpoint here. Now, consider the outlook as it appears in California; a boom in raisins, and a bigger boom in dried grapes, enormous prices paid, and an unprecedented demand, which naturally withdraws large parcels of grapes from the wineries, to be dried, sacked and distributed all over this vast country. Dried grapes that were selling in California last August at two and one-half cents per pound now readily bring four cents, and are in demand at that price. Any ordinary white grape answers for dried grapes, and at Fresno and many other suitable localities for drying grapes the output of wine will be reduced from fifty to seventy per cent.

One of our friends writes us from Fresno there will not be over 500,000 gallons of wine made in that district, against an average output of two million gallons. If this condition of things is to be general over the southern part of California, it must necessarily have a tendency to stiffen the wine market. As a rule, sweet wines come from Southern California. Therefore, this class of wine will be more affected by the demand for dried grapes than dry wines, which are made more in northern California. The outlook for sweet wines is decidedly encouraging, and an advance is expected. The bill which passed the House of Representatives at this session and which was rejected by the Senate Finance Committee, permitting the fortification of sweet wines with free spirits, is not likely to make its appearance in the Senate this session again. Under the present condition of things we predict a good demand at satisfactory prices for good California wines this season.

## TRADE NOTES.

Ferro-China-Bisleri, is the name of a famous Italian bitters which has by its wonderful efficacy in all cases of general debility caused by overwork or disease and in all cases of convalescence, made for itself a national reputation in Italy, and has been adopted as the standard tonic in all the government hospitals and institutions of that country. Ferro-China-Bisleri was comparatively unknown in this country until D. P. Rossi & Co., N. E. corner Dupont and Green streets, this city, secured the agency and they report a flattering reception for the same.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Dyke's Improved Automatic Gas machine Co. They are manufacturers of an automatic machine for making illuminating and heating gas, which can be used to advantage for lighting and heating buildings in the country, particularly suburban residences, distilleries, wineries, mills, etc. The cost is one-half that of coal gas and the machine is highly endorsed by numerous prominent citizens who now have them in use.

Messrs. Jost & Son now have the California Distillery in operation and are turning out not only a good quantity but a fine quality of spirits. They report an excellent demand for their goods and a ready sale for all they make. This indicates that the trade are giving the independent distillery substantial support and that the five-cent rebate rule of the Trust is not a very dazzling success in this section. The card of the California Distilling Co., will be found elsewhere.



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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class west of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States. In the territory lying west of the Rocky mountains it has no equal as an advertising medium for the wine and liquor trade.

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SATURDAY..... AUGUST 30, 1890

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### THE MARKET.

**CALIFORNIA WINES.**—A marked improvement has manifested itself in the wine market during the past fortnight. Values have become firmer, and whereas a few weeks ago the producers were freely offering their products at extremely moderate prices, they are now decidedly averse to selling at ruling values and show a strong inclination to hold for future developments. On the other hand would-be buyers of good sound wines are numerous and ready to trade at fair prices. Since our last review of the market, quotations of marketable wines have, at an inside estimate, increased from one to two cents per gallon, and the tendency is steadily upward. This is the reaction that has been

often predicted in these columns in the past few months, and it rests on a firm basis. The reasons for the advance which has now set in, are numerous. Principal among them are: The shortage of the '89 vintage, the extensive buying of wine grapes for drying purposes, the prospect of only a moderate yield for 1890, the growing demand for our wines and the sharp advance in the prices that are being offered for grapes. With such a combination of circumstances it is natural that values should rise and should there be no important change in the situation (and there is no prospect for one) there is no reason why this advance should not continue until prices shall have reached very satisfactory figures. There is no discussing the fact that the control of the market is now in the hands of the wine men of this State and if there could be any unity of action, the depression which has long existed would soon be a thing of the past. We are confident that the trade would welcome such an innovation and it remains to be seen whether or not the producers will recognize the advantage of their position and profit by it to the benefit of the industry generally.

The absorption of red wine grapes for drying promises to make a heavy shortage in the production of red wines and consequent higher prices therefore, while with the yield of white wines the reverse is the case and a fairly full production may be looked for.

Sweet wines which have been rather weak in the market for some time past are coming to the fore again and are receiving considerable attention.

Exports of wine during the fortnight aggregated 147,160 gallons, of which 14,779 gallons were foreign. In the similar period of 1889, the exports were but 56,507 gallons.

Receipts of wine in San Francisco from the interior cellars during the past fortnight were at the average rate of 1,000,000 gallons per month.

**CALIFORNIA BRANDY.**—The market continues healthy and fairly active, and while the improvement is not so evident as in the wine market, it is only a question of time when in sympathy therewith, it must experience an advance. At the present time the condition may be classed as somewhat transitory, while the outlook is encouraging.

**KENTUCKY BOURBONS.**—There has been no change in the situation. Trade remains somewhat dormant in common with other commercial lines, but prices hold good. Straight goods prior to Fall '89 are considered good property in this market and the '86s and '87s are very much in demand. Considering the season of the year, the calls for this class of goods are more numerous than could be expected. As a consequence distributors expect the fall and winter to develop a much better market than heretofore.

Imports during the fortnight aggregated 2450 barrels, of which 1332 barrels were spirits.

**RYES.**—There is nothing to say regarding these goods save that they are holding their own, and that prices of all standard brands show no signs of weakening.

The *Criterion* has a new and important feature in the shape of an illustrated department describing the latest patented devices relating to the wine and liquor business, and particularly to the production of whisky and wine.

### UNIFORM LICENSE.

The concerted movement of the wholesale and retail liquor trade and the wine and brandy producer of this State to secure the passage at the next session of the Legislature, of a uniform license law fixing the tax to be paid by dealers in city, town and county, is a highly proper and reasonable one, and it will receive the earnest support of the REVIEW. Such a law ought to have a place in the statute books of California, not alone because the great body of citizens interested in it desire the adoption of such a measure but because justice entitles them to it. Neither right or reason have any part in the present policy of dealing with the wine and liquor traffic.

In the first place the Federal Government levies an enormous tax on the manufacture of alcoholic and malt beverages and upon the production of sweet wines. In doing so it sanctions the manufacture of such articles and legitimizes their production. This Government tax is fixed, but the dealers in such liquors or wines are accorded no protection from the United States, but are left to be preyed upon by capricious municipal councils or county boards of supervisors and these bodies very generally impose the greatest possible burdens upon this branch of trade in order that the weight of taxation may not bear heavily on other lines of business. As a consequence a dealer in one place may be taxed \$20 per quarter and in another adjoining, an unjust or corrupt set of law makers may fix the tax at \$500 per quarter.

Again a dealer may invest his entire capital in a stock of goods which comes into his hands stamped with the approval of the Government at Washington and begin business under a license tax of say \$25 per quarter and a few months later have that tax raised to a prohibitive figure. However, there is no redress for him and he is at any time liable to have a prosperous business completely ruined in this way. This condition of affairs is opposed to all ideas of justice. The business is either right or it is wrong. The Government of the United States approves it and receives more revenue from the liquor producers than from any two other industries in the country, the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, showing the total receipts from this industry and the traffic to have been the enormous sum of \$107,690,163.13. Of this amount over \$2,000,000 came from California. So far as this State is concerned the taxes collected from the liquor traffic go a long way toward paying the expense of the various municipal and county governments; and when we take the foregoing facts into connection with the further important fact that California not only legalizes the liquor traffic, but makes an annual appropriation for the encouragement and promotion of the wine growing industry, the gross injustice and

inconsistency of the present manner of regulating the traffic and industry will be readily seen.

There is no question but that the wine and liquor men of this State deserve the recognition and protection they will ask of the coming legislature; but our observations and investigations lead us to the conclusion that they will not get either if they hold to their present line of procedure. The most serious objection to the proposed uniform liquor license tax is that it would discriminate in favor of a class, and that class legislation is opposed to the constitution of the State. This is an argument that will be found very hard to answer when it is presented by the enemies of the bill. There is a way, however, to avoid this threatened complication, and it will be found in the advocacy of a general uniform license law to include not only the wine and liquor trade but all mercantile lines. The various classes of merchants would gladly welcome a measure of this kind as they are not infrequently bled by the makers of municipal revenue laws. Let the promoters of this uniform license law go before the legislature with a proposition of this kind and they will receive the support of the mercantile classes of the State, and thereby make the success of the measure almost certain; but if the present policy is continued, defeat may threaten the bill from the start.

We believe this suggestion is a solution of the serious problem and trust that the Executive Committee of the State Protective Association will give it careful consideration and act accordingly.

### RECOGNIZING CALIFORNIA BRANDY.

A new departure is about to be made by the United States Bureau of Statistics in the classification of their figures giving the quantity and value of spirits exported from this country. Some time ago Winfield Scott, Secretary of the Viticultural Commissioners, wrote to Congressman Morrow and called his attention to the rapidly increasing exports of brandy from San Francisco to foreign ports, at the same time asking that the government change its classification so as to take brandy from the head of "all other spirits," and give the exports separately. Congressman Morrow promptly set about securing the change, but at first the Treasury officials were averse to making any change, on the score, that doing so would involve an increased amount of labor. Mr. Scott, however, showed that other articles, such as neutral spirits and rye whisky, which are exported in less quantity than brandy, had a place, and on this showing Congressman Morrow secured the desired change. The new classification has been wanted for years, and it will be a decided benefit to all brandy exporters. It is also a recognition from unfavorable quarters that brandy can be produced in California, a fact which the New York importers have not wanted to admit at all, though the importations in their own city, of the California article, are larger to-day than the imported article.



**A REPUBLICAN MISTAKE.**

For some reason, not explained, the recent Republican State Convention at Sacramento failed not only to state its attitude towards the wine industry of California, but the position of the party on the question of sumptuary legislation. While we do not believe the Republican party of this State is opposed to the wine industry, we regard the action of the convention as a cowardly one. The brainy men who directed the course of the convention well know that the wine industry is of great and growing importance to California, and they know that the future prosperity of that industry is menaced so long as there is a possibility of the enactment of sumptuary laws. Yet the convention carefully avoided, in their platform, even a declaration of friendship for the wine men and their interests. There is only one conclusion to be drawn from these facts, and that is that the party leaders are still clinging to the idiotic policy of trucking to that whited sepulchre known as the Prohibition Party. In other words, they were afraid to say anything in favor of viniculture or against sumptuary legislation, for fear they might lose a few Prohibition votes. All this in face of the fact that the slippery Prohibitionists have a full State ticket in the field, and are preparing to make the hottest campaign in the history of the State, which means that they will waste no votes on Republican or other candidates.

To say that the convention made a mistake does not sufficiently explain the situation. Nothing was gained in the shape of votes by silence on these subjects, but the antagonism of Republican wine men who think more of their prosperity than they do of their party, was invited and secured—a fact that will be plainly evident when the votes shall have been counted next November.

The action of the Democracy at the San Jose Convention on the foregoing subjects was in strong contrast with that of their opponents. They recognized the importance of stating their position on these matters, and it was done in a straight-forward unmistakable manner, as will be seen by the following planks of their platform:

Eighteenth—We are opposed to all forms of sumptuary legislation, and to all unjust discrimination against any business or industry.

Nineteenth—We believe that the wine growing industry of this State should be fostered, nourished and encouraged by suitable legislation, both State and National.

The sentiments expressed in these planks will find favor with the men engaged in viniculture and viticulture, and for the good of these great industries it is to be regretted that both platforms did not contain the same declarations.

**LOW GRADE WINES SCARCE.**

One of the leading wine brokers of this city received an order some time ago for a lot of low grade wines, and believing that he would have no difficulty in filling it, started out to find the goods. He found, much to his surprise, that there is a great scarcity of this class of wine, and we understand that he has not yet been able to fill the order.

This is one of the most encouraging features of the wine market at the present time. Naturally these low grade wines are the most difficult to dispose of, but this year they appear to have been absorbed, and to have gone into consumption. More-

over, the drying of ordinary grapes this season promises to very largely reduce the production of wines of this class, and we may, therefore, expect the product of the '90 vintage to be the best as to average quality, that the State has ever produced. With a scarcity of the poorer grades and a fair production of the better types, a substantial advance in prices ought to follow. We have an indication of this result in the tendency toward higher values of wine grapes.

At any rate the prospect is very encouraging, and there are many indications that the marketing of the '90 vintage will place the wine industry another step toward prosperity.

**PROHIBITION AND CRIME.**

Nebraska is having a lively time over the proposition to incorporate Prohibition in the State Constitution. Advocates and opponents of the movement recently delivered elaborate speeches before the Chatauqua Association at Beatrice. Edward Rosewater, editor of the *Omaha Bee*, was the champion of high license, and in controverting the argument that drunkenness is the chief cause of crime, he presented some statistics recently compiled in the Nebraska Penitentiary, which are of general interest. Of 388 convicts no less than 112 are total abstainers, and 135 of the remainder moderate drinkers. Of the fifty-six persons convicted of murder and manslaughter only fourteen were of intemperate habits, and but four of these were under the influence of liquor when the crime was committed. In like manner of forty-two sentenced for murderous assaults only eight were intemperate; of eighty-seven burglars only six were men of drinking habits; and of thirty-two forgers only six were addicted to the use of liquor. As it is well-known that convicts are only too ready to fall back on the excuse that "Rum was to blame" for their misdeeds, these figures are very striking.

**FAIRNESS FROM "BONFORTS."**

Our friend, of *Bonforts*, has ingeniously avoided any reference to the views of Mr. C. Furley Oldham, the English wine merchant, regarding the good points of the champagne of Arpad Haraszthy. This was to be expected inasmuch as the opinions of our esteemed New York contemporary are largely guided by the personal prejudices of the New York importers. We are not at all surprised at the stand that *Bonforts* has taken, but we were in hopes that that journal might at least have the fairness to refer in some measure to the views of one of the most noted experts in the old country. Col. Leoser has the reputation of being a fair man in all his dealings with the varied interests of New York, whether it concerns the importers or the dealers in California wines. He has repeatedly criticized our bad wines, and we are compelled to admit with some degree of reason. Now that we have gained praise from so unbiased a source, would it not be the graceful thing, as well as mere justice to us, to make some slight reference to our success, as judged by one fully competent to pass judgment. If Col. Leoser will only look at the matter in its proper light we are confident that he will see the propriety of bestowing praise when praise is due, no matter if it does grind a trifle hard on his spirit to do so.

**UNFORTUNATE FRANCE AND GERMANY.**

A recent dispatch from Paris announces that phylloxera has attacked the world-famous vineyards in the Department of the Marne and already invaded those of Chalons, Epernay, St. Muenhould and vitry-le-Francois. It was thought that this dread pest had been practically stamped out and that in a few years France would produce as much wine as ever. During all the years that it has been doing its work of destruction, the greatest care has been exercised to keep the phylloxera out of the Champagne District but it seems the effort has been of no avail. France has spent many millions of dollars to get rid of the pest and has employed every possible remedy for it, the most successful having been the uprooting of diseased vineyards and replanting with American resistant vines.

The French Minister of Commerce has sent a government expert to the infected district with instructions to make a thorough investigation and if necessary destroy the diseased vineyards by fire.

Should the vine growers be unable to prevent a general invasion of the vineyards of the Champagne District, the loss to France will be enormous, and this grave consequence is not at all improbable in view of the fact that all the efforts of the government and the growers were powerless to save the noble Department of the Charente and Cognac, in which is produced the famous French cognac.

Following this telegram telling of the misfortunes of the French wine growers comes another from Berlin, stating that great alarm exists in the wine growing districts along the Rhine owing to the appearance of the phylloxera in that section. The pest has appeared in the vineyards of Bibrich, Rudesheim, Bingen and elsewhere, and it is feared that these splendid vineyards are doomed to annihilation, as an effective remedy for the pest has yet to be discovered.

**E. B. POND FOR GOVERNOR.**

Mayor E. B. Pond, of this city, who was made the Democratic nominee for Governor, by acclamation, was formerly "Ned" Pond, one of the most popular members of the wholesale liquor trade of San Francisco. He was the head of the once prominent firm of Pond, Reynolds & Co., and it was as a wholesale liquor dealer that he amassed the greater part of his fortune.

Mr. Pond began his business career in Oroville as a liveryman, and later sold out and removed to Chico, where he engaged in general merchandizing business in which he was highly successful. Aspiring to occupy a broader field, he sold his business to the father of Senator Jones, and came to San Francisco. Here he decided to go into the wholesale liquor trade. The necessary capital was furnished by Mr. Pond, who entered into co-partnership with Samuel Moore, since deceased, and Frank Reynolds, both of whom then represented old-time leading wholesale liquor firms of this city. In this pursuit Mr. Pond prospered greatly, and retired a few years ago with a competency.

Having a desire to shine in politics he entered the lists as a candidate for Supervisor, and was elected. He served on the Board three terms, and was twice the only Democratic member in the Supervisorial body. Mr. Pond's ambition led him to strive for higher honors, and he next ap-

peared as Mayor of San Francisco, which honorable office he held for two terms, the second of which expires this year.

Mr. Pond has been very successful as merchant, and in politics he has had a remarkable career. His record as a politician is clean and commendable, a fact to which is due the unexpected strength he developed at the San Jose Convention. He has the enthusiastic support of the agriculturists, and is held in high esteem by the conservative element, commercial and professional.

Mayor Pond is a credit to the trade from which he graduated, and he will, doubtless poll almost a solid vote of the wine and liquor men of the State. In short, the finger of destiny seems to point to him as the next Governor of California.

**GOOD IDEAS.**

The Viticultural Commissioners are now engaged in the compilation of two directories of grape growers and wine makers that cannot fail to be of the utmost value to the producers and to the trade in every part of the country. The first of these directories is to be one giving the names and addresses of the producers of this State, together with the names of their vineyards, the acreage of the same, the acreage of grapes in bearing, the acreage in wine, table and raisin grapes, and the crop of last year. The collection of these statistics is in charge of the various commissioners, and at latest accounts excellent progress had been made by all but one or two. This directory is to be published at the earliest possible date—probably by the first of December. It will be, by all means, the most complete and comprehensive book of the sort ever prepared, and will, no doubt, be received with due favor.

The other directory will include, as far as possible, the names, addresses and acreage of the Eastern growers and producers as far as they can be secured. The Commission already has a very considerable directory giving this information, but it is capable of much extension and improvement. The compilation of this work has been undertaken by Secretary Scott, whose idea the publication of such a directory is. Circular letters addressed to the Eastern growers and wine makers, whose names are already in the possession of the Commission, will soon be sent out, and it is not unlikely that the directory will be with the State printer in the course of two months at the farthest.

**WINES FOR ANALYSIS.**

The Viticultural Commission is sending samples of California wine to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, for analysis, for the establishment of a standard of purity of different kinds of wine. This information is to be obtained for the use of the National Association of Agricultural Chemists. The analytical work will be conducted in the laboratory of the Internal Revenue Department by the best chemists in the United States. Following are the types of wine to be forwarded and the names of the districts in which they were produced:

Zinfandel, Sonoma.

Hock and Riesling, Napa.

Santerne and Claret, (Medoc) Livermore.

Cupertino Claret, San Mateo.

Burgundy, Santa Clara.

Grey Riesling, Santa Cruz.

Frontignan and Sherry, Stockton.

Port and Angelica, San Gabriel.



## KENTUCKY WHISKIES.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 31, 1890.

To the Wholesale Whisky Trade.—After some delay, occasioned by a thorough revision of the figures of the production in each district, we now submit the bonded stocks of '87s, '88s and '89s, the proportion of the '90 crop, and the amount of that production in bond, all as of date June 30th, the last day of the fiscal year.

Our bulletin of June 30th indicated 36,750,000 gallons, as the probable production of the season of '90, terminating that day. The figures on which this estimate was predicated were wired us from each collection district as approximate ones. Later figures, given us by mail, 37,335,031 gallons do not vary materially from our estimate when the grand sum total is considered.

BONDED STOCKS, OF '87s, '88s AND '89s.			
There remained in bond May 31, '90, 4,068,974 of '87s, 2,753,860 of '88s, 19,005,388 of '89s, a total of 25,828,231 gallons.			
	'87	'88	'89
Bonded in June, 2d Dis.	104,509	13,321	14,084
5th "	362,688	35,682	229,862
6th "	122,001	14,031	87,493
7th "	175,893	63,547	58,410
8th "	202,409	.....	17,440
Total	970,660	114,531	407,279
Unbonded in June, 2d Dis.	104,509	13,321	14,084
5th "	362,688	35,682	229,862
6th "	122,001	14,031	87,493
7th "	175,893	63,547	58,410
8th "	202,409	.....	17,440
Total	970,660	114,531	407,279
Leaving in bond June 30, '90, 3,098,314, 2,639,338, 18,598,109, 24,335,761			

## PRODUCTION '89-'90.

Production from July 1, '89, to May 31, '90, inclusive, 33,975,615 gallons.

Production for June viz:

2nd District	338,313 gallons.
5th "	1,397,710 "
6th "	507,618 "
7th "	467,336 "
8th "	598,409 "

3,359,416 gallons

Total production from July 1, '89 to June 30, '90, inclusive 37,335,031.

## BONDED STOCKS OF '90 CROP.

Remaining in bond May 31, '90, 31,130,534 gals  
Produced during June as above, 3,359,416 "

34,489,950 gals

Unbonded in June:

2nd District	4,682 gallons.
5th "	157,033 "
6th "	41,352 "
7th "	5,388 "
8th "	4,098 "

212,553 gallons.

Total '90s remaining in bond June 30, '90, 34,277,397 gallons.

These figures, as we have heretofore written, exceed in magnitude what we believe to have been the wildest reckoning.

That they are excessive beyond those of our earliest anticipations (and which were then generally believed to be in excess of any probable realization) is far more a source of regret to us than of exultation.

Our esteemed friends of *Bonforts* do us an injustice in their issue of the 10th inst. when they say we are, in a figurative sense, "dancing over the graves of the hopes of those who looked for a moderate crop of '90 whisky."

We regard the result as one of certain calamity to the trade—not less a calamity because its realization is a short while deferred—and we are of those who prefer to dance over a common success rather than a common calamity.

The tables of stock and production which we have given above, and which are probably prepared for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for embodiment in his annual report, show variations in some particulars from the figures we have carried monthly, for the season, in our circulars. Doubtless they have been carefully revised and made more nearly accurate than those furnished us for our monthly publications.

Of the 37,335,031 gallons produced, there yet remain in bond, 34,277,397 gallons.

There yet remain in bond of the crop of '89, 18,600,000 gallons.

In our last we expressed the belief that the crop of '89 would, before its unbonding was consummated, prove, in itself, one of excess.

*Mida's Criterion* of the 16th inst says: "We take issue with Messrs. Taylor on this point, and do not take the sombre view they do of the status of these ages. On the contrary we firmly believe that before the '89 crop needs to be forced out of bond the stocks on hand will be smaller at the corresponding period than that of '87 has proved to be. We are willing to go upon record at the time mentioned, there will not remain in bond, of spring '89 crop, over 6,000,000 gallons, which is certainly by no means excessive, when 18,000,000 gallons will need to be provided for."

It further says, in the same connection: "The deficiency of '89s will have to be eked out by '90s. Although the output of '90s was admittedly excessive, the excess will be absolutely necessary to maintain the equilibrium and meet the deficiency of the former season."

Why have 18,000,000 gallons of '89s to be provided for? And if so large an amount is to be provided for, why will not the amount now in bond of '89s, say 18,600,000 gallons, suffice? It is 600,000 gallons in excess of the amount necessary to meet the alleged requirement, and where is the deficiency to be eked out by '90s?

Is it not illogical to admit the excess of '90s, and say, at the same time, the excess is absolutely necessary to maintain the deficiency in the '89s? How under such circumstances could there be an excess? Surely there can be no excess if there was necessity for the large production.

The Louisville editor of *Bonforts*, in its issue of the 25th inst, treating of the present situation, in a complimentary way to us, says that we predict "calamity" but that "there are other doctors, men of mighty reputation, who declare that every sign points towards the birth of prosperity. We believe it is all guess work, although our natural disposition would lean us towards Dr. Taylor."

There is little of the pessimistic in our make up. We prefer rather "to paint the lily" than detract from its loveliness, but despite the fact that doctors of "mighty reputation" see signs of prosperity ahead, our vision finds no enchantment in the distance.

That *Bonforts* should put itself on record as believing this production of 37,335,031 gallons in the season of '90, to be other than calamitous, we are surprised. We are amazed that for a moment it should

regard the effects to ensue as merely "guess work."

What possible precedent have we to justify an opinion that the 34,000,000 gallons of '90s in bond June 30th, can be unbonded without revolution?

Is there any present consumption to justify such an hypothesis? A month in the mountains, whence we write, far from the "maddening crowd," has afforded us opportunity for a calm survey of the situation, and we have no hesitancy in the reiteration of an expression of fear that disaster will overtake the trade before the disposition of the '90 crop is accomplished.

The eastern crop of ryes, which is relatively as excessive, we do not here consider—except to suggest that it is only an additional burden.

This is the day of optimism, the day of booms, an era of speculation, a time when the object of all—from labor up, or labor down—seems to be to secure the most of every thing for the least consideration. It is the time of "making haste to be rich." Things are being overdone, and the reckoning is ahead.

We have had years of easy and accessible money—that good time exists now, and has endured about as long as such a condition usually attends us.

A change is liable to come at any time; the whole situation seems ripe for it.

Our judgment yet is that seven-tenths of the '90 crop is likely to prove a bad investment in the hands of its owners. Only brands of whisky of accepted worth and established markets may be expected to find a demand, and these probably comprise only about three-tenths of the manufacture.

We have, from a most intelligent correspondent, this statement, the correctness of which we accept: "Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the production and distribution of cheap, quick-aging whiskies during the season of '90, there is no evidence that the consumption of this class of whisky is increasing; on the other hand, the withdrawals of the current crop, to June 30th, will not equal the number of gallons that were withdrawn of either of the previous three crops during their respective distilling seasons."

What is to become of seven-tenths of the '90 crop? Exportation would seem the sole present solution.

This means 20,000,000 gallons of '90 whisky held indefinitely over our heads as a Damoclean sword, threatening all values.

Such has been the history, until most recently, of the exportations attending the excesses of '81 and '82—excesses from which we barely recovered before rushing into new ones.

And yet new distilleries are being built—and new warehouses to old distilleries—the speculative buyers having filled to their extreme capacity all existing places for storage, and still there are those who fail to see in the situation any signs of danger. There are even those, according to *Bonfort*, who declare that every sign points toward the "birth of prosperity."

Of such are those "whose faith removes mountains," and to whom the patient waiting of Micawber is only a circumstance.

Your obedient servants,

E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS,

Frankfort, Ky.

## American Champagne Co.

(LIMITED.)

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June 12, '90

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## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

## EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER SAN JUAN August 23, 1890.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
N C.	A Carboni.	2 0 barrels Wine	10,000	\$ 3,000
Bridgeport, Conn.	Miscellaneous.	100 barrels Wine	5,051	1,300
		3 barrels Wine	542	110
		1 cask Wine	62	45
F H.	I De Turk	50 barrels Wine	2,386	650
J McC, Philadelphia.	Lenormand Bros.	50 barrels Wine	2,565	782
D F, Lewistoo, Me.		3 barrels Wine	153	71
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	25 barrels Wine	4,208	1,800
F in diamond		50 barrels Wine	2,513	600
F & Co in diamond		25 barrels Wine	1,257	300
O Y Co.	J Gundlach & Co.	15 barrels Wine	708	354
S in diamond, Brooklyn		30 puncheons Wine	6,366	2,217
		32 barrels Wine	2,440	732
F R & Co.	W R A Johnson.	50 barrels Wine	10,071	5,287
K & F.	Kobler & Frohling.	200 barrels Wine	2,411	627
J P.	Berges & Domenticoni.	50 barrels Wine		
Total amount of Wine			50,333	\$ 17,675

## TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

A A, Champerico	Parrott & Co.	2 case Wine		\$ 8
B B & Co, La Libertad	Blum Baruch & Co.	1 barrel Wine	40	20
R D, Puntas Arenas	B Dreyfus & Co.	34 kegs Wine	340	400
M S C & Co.		10 kegs Wine	100	90
		7 cases Wine		25
P A A.		10 kegs Wine	195	200
P T.		10 half-barrels Wine	270	285
R R, La Union	J Gundlach & Co.	1 barrel Wine	49	32
G L & Co, Acapulco	Goldtree Bros.	9 barrels Wine	43	172
		3 half-barrels Wine	71	28
P C, La Union	Cabrera Roma & Co.	40 cases Wine		100
J S & Co, Champerico	Schwartz Bros.	24 cases Wine		50
Total amount of Wine 73 cases and			1,495	\$ 1,470

## TO MEXICO.

B F C, Acapulco	W Loalza	2 case Wine	51	\$ 34
C in d'd.	I Gutte	4 barrels Wine	133	63
A L.	J Gundlach & Co.	1 half-barrel Wine	228	138
PD & Co.	Urruela & Urioste.	2 cases Wine	119	47
Total amount of Wine			531	\$ 282

TO VICTORIA—PER STEAMER WALLA WALLA Aug. 23, 1890.

M & Co, Vancouver	A Greenebaum & Co.	6 barrels Wine	2-2	\$ 285
P McL.		2 half-barrels Wine	54	58
R & V, Vancouver		1 half-barrel Wine	25	13
R R.		3 half-barrels 1 keg Wine	100	116
U Bros		2 half-barrels Wine	53	110
C P Ry	F A Haber	50 cases Wine		250
A O L, New Westminster	P G Sabatie	17 cases Wine		77
H S.	Korbel & Co.	2 barrels Wine	103	67
J N, St Catherine	J C Bauer & Co.	1 half-barrel Wine	28	5
H S.	J Schueler & Co.	2 barrels Wine	103	51
B & Co.	Bamberger & Kempfer	2 barrels Wine	102	31
B & Co.	G Miglavacca	5 barrels Wine	250	80
Total amount Wine 07 cases and			1,020	\$ 1,148

TO HONOLULU—PER STEAMER AUSTRALIA Aug. 15, 1890.

H C & Co.	Arpad Haraszthy & Co.	5 barrels Wine		\$ 198
		150 kegs Wine		760
		10 cases Wine		82
M N H.	Murphy Grant & Co.	1 barrel Wine		41
P S P.	D O Camarinos.	1 barrel Wine		9
	D W Gedge.	2 cases Wine		5
		1 keg Wine	5	3
		71 cases Wine		700
L in diamond.	S Lachman & Co.	8 barrels Wine	401	296
L N.	Vicario Paste Co.	1 barrel Wine	52	16
H H & Co.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels 1 keg Wine	111	110
W C P.	B Dreyfus & Co.	150 kegs Wine	1,250	950
		25 cases Wine		100
W S L.	Lenormand Bros.	6 barrels Wine	306	213
M M & Co.	Stetson Renner D Co.	4 barrels Wine	240	48
Total amount of Wine 108 cases and			4,673	\$ 3,511

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER NEWBERN Aug. 25, 1890.

H in d'd, San Jose del Cabo	I Gutte	2 cases Wine		\$ 8
F M, Mazatlan	W Loalza	1 cask Wine	33	19
F A S, Guaymas		10 kegs Wine	100	50
F H.		2 cases Wine	30	27
Y, Ensenada	Thannhauser & Co.	1 keg Wine	20	22
R S.		1 barrel Wine	27	13
A V.	J F Schielden.	4 cases Wine	238	296
A L.		2 half-barrels Wine	35	18
K & V in d'd, Mazatlan	Rather & Bendixen.	11 packages	805	109
C D de P, La Paz		2 kegs Wine	20	10
O F de P, La Paz		2 cases Wine	20	18
A G, Ensenada	R M Peterson	2 barrels Wine	52	16
D G, Guaymas	Cabrera Roma & Co.	2 octaves Wine	40	60
C G & Co, Guaymas	J Gundlach & Co.	6 kegs Wine	90	54
R R, Guaymas		4 barrels 1 keg Wine	228	147
B in ring, Santa Rosalia	A Carpenter	30 barrels Wine	1,431	417
H S, Mazatlan	Baker & Hamilton.	1 cask Wine	52	34
A V, Guaymas	W Loalza	2 cases Wine	118	247
Total amount of Wine 2 cases and			2,830	\$ 1,633

## MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	GALLONS	VALUE
Bkne S N Castle	W C, Honolulu	E L G Steele & Co.	2 cases		\$ 24
Bkne W H Dimond	G W M & Co, Honolulu	Kohler & Van Bergen	200 kegs	1,375	970
			6 barrels	300	190
			4 half barrels	130	75
Bkne Discovery	Honolulu	Miscellaneous	280 kegs 2 cases	1,977	1,025
S S Umatilla	R J F, Victoria	A Greenebaum & Co	5 cases		28
	T A.		5 cases		28
	J S C.		5 cases		28
Ship Buteshire	Liverpool	Miscellaneous	1 barrel	48	25
S S City of Pekin	Tokio		3 barrels	143	50
	L in d'd Co, Yokohama	Herrmann & Co.	3 barrels	150	53
	S S in d'd, Kobe, Japan	Williams, Dimond Co	2 cases	95	38
S S Zealandia	S L & Co, Auckland	J Gundlach & Co.	24 cases		75
Total amount Wine 17 cases and				4,224	\$ 3,209

## EXPORTS OF WHISKY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE
Bkne W H Dimond	L & Co, Honolulu	J D Jones	5 barrels	183	\$ 283
S S Australia	W C P, Honolulu	Williams, Dimond Co	70 cases		353
	W S L.	Wilmerdreg & Co.	3 barrels	122	216
	H C & Co		2 barrel	77	226
	W C & Co	Tong Wo & Co	25 cases		212
	W G M & Co.	Lillenthal & Co.	110 cases		806
	S F.	H H Sherwood.	10 cases		85
	S F.		5 cases		18
	S.	C W Craig	5 barrels	161	2-2
	W C P.		5 barrels	176	127
	J D.	Spruance, Stanley Co	10 cases		85
	J D.		12 cases		120
	W S L.		3 barrels	132	371
	W S L.		1 half-barrel	24	55
	W S L.		14 cases		125
	G W M & Co.		6 cases		490
S S San Juan	J L, San J de Guat.	Wilmerdreg & Co.	1 barrel	40	101
	L de H, Algeria Africa	Oolil erg Bowen	2 cases		25
	J S & Co, Champerico	Schwartz Bros.	30 cases		240
S S Zealandia	Auckland	James Gibb	1 package		25
S S Newbern	C F, La Paz	Ruther & Bendixen.	1 package		50
Total amount of Whiskey, etc. 348 cases and				930	\$ 4,027

## EXPORTS OF BRANDY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
S S Australia	H C & Co, Honolulu	A Haraszthy & Co.	2 half-barrels	50	\$ 58
Ship Buteshire	W L, Liverpool	Wm Lichtenberg.	91 barrels	4,479	2,040
S S San Juan	G & Co, Acapulco	Lillenthal & Co.	3 barrels	146	161
	G L & Co.	E Rosenblatt.	5 barrels	227	227
	D F, Lewistoo, Me.	Lenormand Bros.	1 half-barrel	20	38
	B D & Co, New York	B Dreyfus & Co	5 barrels	211	500
	G L & Co, Acapulco	Goldtree Bros.	3 half-barrels	63	128
S S Newbern	C D de P, La Paz	Ruther & Bendixen.	1 keg	10	25
Total amount of Brandy				5,206	\$ 3,137

## EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS	VALUE
Bkne W H Dimond	Q W & Co, Honolulu	Kohler & Van Bergen	1 case Bitters	\$ 6
	S F, Honolulu	H H Sherwood	10 casks Ale	68
S S Australia	W C P, Honolulu	Jones Mundy & Co.	45 cases Champagne	504
	CPER.	Lillenthal & Co.	2 cases Curacao	11
	A V.		2 cases Pousse Cafe	12
			2 cases Chartreuse	33
	S F.	H H Sherwood	5 cases Vermouth	14
			3 cases Ale	18
			2 casks Ale	13
			2 casks Stout	13
			10 cases Stout	68
			3 cases Porter	15
	W S L.	Spruance Stanley & Co.	1 case Bitters	11
	J W W.		5 cases Bitters	30
S S San Juan	G & Co, Acapulco	Lillenthal & Co.	1 barrel Cordials	73
	O L & Co.	Goldtree Bros	5 barrels Lignors	168
S S Walla Walla	A V, Victoria	E G Lyons & Co.	5 cases Vermouth	14
	H C.		5 cases Cordials	30
			5 cases Lignors	23
	H B Co.	Bamberger & Kaempfer.	25 cases Blackberry Brandy	116
S S Newbern	W L & Co, Quaymas.	Henry Lund & Co.	1 case Cherry Brandy	4
Total amount amount 120 cases.				\$ 1,242

## SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL S. P. CO.

Brandy, Whisky and Spirits to San Francisco, from Aug. 11, to Aug. 26, 1890.

CONSIGNEES.	Barrels.	1/2 Barrels	Brandy, Etc. Gallons.	Whisky, Gallons	ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS, GALLONS.
Lillenthal & Co.	608				23,585
C W Craig	420				16,385
	64			2,397	
Jones, Mundy & Co.	304			2,284	11,700
	60				
	50	60	2,097		
Lowenthal	60			2,366	
Moore Hunt & Co.	67			3,465	
T Crowley	1			33	
H Inselman		1		20	
Siebs Bros & Plageman	60	70		5,256	
Meyerfield Mitchell & S.	44	134		2,880	
Sroufe & McCrum	60			2,268	
Livingston & Co.	69			2,704	
M Gruenberg & Co.	60			2,484	
E Meyer & Co.	5			231	
J D Hugerty, Oakland	2	1		106	
L D Stone		5		54	
J Driscoll		1		20	
Redington & Co.	3			120	
J L Nickel	2	1		120	
Melson & Feldtman	10	5		560	
Total	1,949	284	2,097	26,302	51,760

## BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	Cases.	Barrels	1/4 Barrels	1/4 barrel	Bottled lbs.	Bulk lbs.
Sherwood & Sherwood			124	184		40,720
	120 casks				30,000	
W Loalza	240				51,950	
Jones Mundy & Co.	110					
	270 casks				77,150	
Wm Wolff & Co.	375 casks				95,545	
			60	100		24,800
C A Zinkand			210	100		46,050
Total, 350 cases, 705 casks, 394 1/2-barrels, 384 1/4-barrels and						254,645
						111,570

## IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM HAMBURG—PER GER. BARK MELDOMENE Aug. 26, 1890.

Hess Newmann & Co	10 cases Kummel	Order (Marked H N)
	20 cases Brandy	
	50 cases Gln	
	25 cases Beer	
Wolfe's Sons & Co.	100 cases Schiedam Schnapps	F O'Brien
Christ Schroder & Co.	60 barrels Whisky	L Taussig & Co.
	125 barrels Whisky	Sherwood & Sherwood



FROM ANTWERP—PER BR. SHIP DUMFRIESSHIRE Aug. 21, 1890.

SHIPPERS	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEE.
John P Best & Co	210 cases Boonckamp	Luytles Br & Co, New York.
W & O Tait	50 cases Liqueurs	Muecke & Co.
Ad Yaeggl	30 cases Port Wine	A Vignier
Vidau Freres	285 cases Liqueurs	
John P Best & Co	15 cases Blue Geneva	A E Sabatie & Co.
Vve John Saulnier	30 cases Blue Geneva	P Ponderson.
A Heutman & Co	60 cases Geneva	Order (marked S & S)
Vve John Saulnier	6 cases Red Geneva	P Ponderson.
	300 cases Vermouth	
	50 cases Cognac	
P Boissard & Co	25 cases Cognac	C Carpy & Co.
	55 cases Cognac	
Barton & Guestier	110 cases Wine	A Vignier
	4 cases Wine	
	1 case Wine	J De Fremery & Co
	60 cases Wine	
	3 cases Brandy	
Cruze Filis & Freres	110 cases Wine	A Vignier
Ad Yaeggl	280 cases Wine	
Biault Dubouché & Co	10 cases Cognac	
Ad Yaeggl	12 half-casks Wine	
	50 cases Cognac	
	5 cases Cognac	
	5 bottles Wine	
	25 octaves Wine	
	15 cases Cassis	
	600 cases Vermouth	
	20 cases Wine	
	25 cases Champagne	
Jules Gilon & Co	10 cases Cognac	F Chevalier & Co.
John P Best & Co	10 packages Kirsch	Wm Wolff & Co.
	2 cases Kirsch	
A E Sabatie & Co	300 cases Vermouth	A E Sabatie & Co.
H & C Ralaresque	100 cases Wine	J De Fremery & Co
Baaw & Co	50 octaves Geneva	Order.
	50 small cases Geneva	Order (marked J De F & Co).
A Van Hobbeken & Co	150 cases Red Geneva	J De Fremery & Co.
Blankenheym & Nolet	150 octaves Geneva	Donaldson & Co.
	50 cases Red Geneva	
O Preller & Co	20 cases Wine	A Vignier
Hanspplier & Co	24 cases Wine	
John P Best & Co	100 bottles Wine	Hellman Bros & Co

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PANAMA—PER STEAMER COLIMA Aug. 20, 1890.

A Vandercuyze	15 cases Brandy	Wm Wolff & Co.
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FROM VICTORIA—PER STEAMER UMATILLA Aug. 15, 1890.

Eastern Points	12 cases Wine	Order
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FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP ST. PAUL August 14, 1890.

R Simonsen	100 barrels Whisky	Order (marked R)
Lillenthal & Co	60 packages Rum	Lillenthal & Co.
D Lawrence & Son	25 barrels Rum	Livingston & Co.
W K Freeman	6 packages Whisky	Order
	10 barrels Whisky	

FROM HAMBURG—PER BR. BARK INDIAN EMPIRE August 24, 1890.

Hugo Rheinhold & Co	200 cases Sweetened Spirits	Wm Wolff & Co
	75 cases Beer	
	5 cases Liqueurs	
Wm Foerster & Co	75 barrels Whisky	
Deinhard & Co	75 barrels Whisky	
Hugo Rheinhold & Co	75 cases Wine	
John Schuback & Sons	75 cases Bitters	
	12 butts Sherry	
	1 case Wine	
E N Becker	2 cases cased Wine	Hermann Schussler

## NATIONAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

IMPORTS.	June, 1890.		June, 1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons	79,052	\$ 80,685	65,131	\$ 70,157
Malt liquors bottled, etc., gallons	173,864	141,604	100,145	82,325
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons	81,658	10,686	81,048	18,098
Brandy, proof gallons	40,776	120,280	20,902	58,007
All other spirits, proof gallons	103,559	90,534	92,498	64,308
Champagne, dozen	36,688	492,794	23,541	318,570
Still wines, bulk, gallons	340,357	240,521	248,561	161,249
Still wines, dozen	41,300	221,892	20,060	103,931

## EXPORTS.

	June, 1890.		June, 1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Malt liquors, dozen	38,748	\$ 52,114	35,311	\$ 53,012
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons	19,592	4,811	20,395	5,082
Alcohol, proof gallons	6,264	1,527	1,885	1,340
Neutral spirits, etc., proof gallons				
Rum	3,152	3,337	125	75
Bourbon whisky	6,813	7,838	208,245	251,765
Rye whisky	18,342	27,819	14,621	16,695
All other spirits	16,394	12,018	35,321	34,732
Wine bottled, dozen	528	2,300	873	2,436
Wine, bulk, gallons	42,047	24,681	32,904	23,602

## EXPORTS FOREIGN LIQUORS.

	June, 1890.		June, 1889.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons	37	\$ 40	150	\$ 98
Malt liquors, bottled, gallons	505		402	
Malt liquors, bulk			80	26
Brandy, proof gallons	2,611	3,213	1,802	3,943
All other spirits, proof gallons	5,048	4,149	2,036	1,728
Champagnes	78	949	149	2,036
Still wines, gallons	2,804	1,955	2,122	1,070
Still wines, dozen	203	570	460	1,342

## IMPORTS (FISCAL YEAR).

	1889-90.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Re-imported spirits proof gallons	1,021,096	\$ 1,099,477	1,615,316	\$ 1,678,802
Malt liquors in bottles, gallons	1,188,851	985,710	1,151,065	950,243
Malt liquors in bulk, gallons	1,491,179	441,898	1,373,616	405,747
Brandy, proof gallons	461,380	1,218,130	400,089	1,075,265
All other spirits, proof gallons	1,138,373	996,010	1,127,458	851,822
Champagne, dozen	354,350	4,752,572	312,870	4,254,413
Still wines in casks, gallons	3,485,815	2,450,179	3,078,554	2,126,548
Still wines in bottles	329,549	1,657,221	260,026	1,325,511

## EXPO ISCAL YEAR).

	1889-90.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Malt liquors in bottles, dozen	395,321	\$ 583,820	375,059	\$ 575,089
Malt liquors in bulk, gallons	254,473	70,571	170,069	50,307
Alcohol, proof gallons	307,726	158,430	276,726	78,615
Pure neutral and cologne spirits, proof gallons	3,334	1,748	141	115
Rum, proof gallons	555,749	663,030	445,589	524,509
Bourbon whisky	507,930	480,260	1,292,329	1,081,347
Rye whisky	121,566	137,029	38,805	362,688
All other spirits	211,210	183,524	294,840	170,827
Wine in bottles, dozen	7,281	32,351	7,311	33,000
Wine in casks gallons	353,278	238,580	372,350	236,488

## EXPORTS OF FOREIGN LIQUORS (FISCAL YEAR).

	1889-90.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Re-imported spirits exported, proof gallons	1,875	1,741	2,087	\$ 3,078
Malt liquors in bottles, gallons	11,340	8,056	5,825	3,506
Malt liquors in bulk, gallons	538	202	1,684	480
Brandy, proof gallons	19,672	34,089	15,237	30,781
All other spirits, proof gallons	38,263	27,267	33,936	18,974
Champagne, dozen	2,355	29,217	2,207	29,544
Still wines in casks, gallons	32,200	19,797	4,715	23,171
Still wines in bottles, dozen	3,415	10,786	4,321	15,305

## Huntington Hopkins Company,

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 23, 1888.

IMPORTERS OF

## HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, COAL, ETC.

CAST &amp; WROUGHT IRON PIPE FOR WATER &amp; GAS.

MACHINISTS' AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES,

BOILER TUBES,

RAILWAY AND MINING SUPPLIES,

BRONZE GOODS.

18 to 24 Fremont St., and 23 and 25 First St.,

San Francisco, Cal.

Wm. WOLFF and Co.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market street,

San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Coast Agents for

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,  
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,  
MORGAN BROS. PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES,  
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,  
DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Claret and Sauternes,  
HOCK WINES, from Messrs. Henckell & Co., Mayence,  
FRANCESCO CINZANO, Torino, Italian Vermouth,

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,  
GILKA KUMMEL,  
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),  
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon  
THE "BEST" TONIC,  
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,  
"DOG'S-HEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,  
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,  
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogsheads  
GREENLEES BROS' Lorne Highland (Scotch) Whisky  
JAMESON & CO., IRISH WHISKY,  
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,  
Mineral Waters,

Re-imported American Whiskies — '81 Anderson; '82 Chickencock; '83 Bluegrass; '85 Ripy, and other staple brands

Lowest market quotations furnished on application,



# PRICES CURRENT.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

## California Wines & Brandies

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,  
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

VARIETY.	PRICE PER CASE.	
	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Eclipse Champagne, ex. dry.	\$14.50	\$17.00
Eclipse Champagne, brut.	14.50	17.00
Riesling.	6.00	7.00
Gutedel.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel.	5.00	6.00

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,  
Cor. Second & Market Sts., San Francisco.

Traminer, 82.	\$5.00	\$3.00
Gutedel, 82.	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83.	5.00	6.00

I. DE TURK,  
212 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Port, 1884.	\$6.00	
Port, 1886.	4.00	
Dry Sherry, 1884.	6.00	
Dry Sherry, 1886.	4.00	
Angelica, 1884.	4.50	
T. Kay, 1884.	8.00	
Zinfandel Claret, 1884.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1884.	4.00	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.50	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

GEORGE WEST & SON,  
Stockton, Cal., and 252 Market St., S. F.

Brandy, 1879.	\$20.00	
Brandy, 1883.	15.00	
Brandy, 1885.	15.00	
Frontignan.	9.00	
Sherry.	9.00	
Port (old).	12.00	
Port.	6.00	

SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,  
Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.	\$4.75	\$5.75
Gutedel.	4.75	5.75
Port.	5.50	
Angelica.	5.50	
Muscadel.	5.50	
Sherry.	6.00	
Brandy, 1882.	12.00	

LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,  
478 Tenth street, Oakland, Cal.

Zinfandel.	\$3.50	\$4.50
Sauterne.	4.00	5.00
Brandy.	9.00	
Port.	5.00	6.00
Sweet Muscatel.	5.00	6.00
Grape Cordial.	6.50	7.50

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,  
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

In cases, per doz. qts.		
Claret, 1886.	\$3.00	
Zinfandel, 1885.	3.50	
Burgundy, 1885.	4.00	
Hock, 1885.	3.50	
Riesling, 1885.	4.00	
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884.	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	5.00	
Somlai Hungarian Type, 1885.	3.50	
Szafmari.	3.50	
Szegszardi Fehér Hun' Type.	4.00	
" 1885.	5.00	
Port, 1884.	6.00	
Sherry, 1885.	5.00	
" 1884.	6.00	
Angelica and Sweet Mount'n, 84.	4.50	
Mad'a, Malaga & Sw't To'y '85.	5.00	

INGLENOOK WINES,  
F. A. Haber, agent, 122 Sansome St., S. F.  
Table Claret blended from Per doz. qts.  
choice foreign grapes,  
vintage 1885. \$3.50  
Zinfandel. 4.50  
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type  
red label, 1885. 5.50  
Burgundy type. 5.50  
Sauterne dry, Sauvign'n Vert '85. 5.50  
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1885. 4.50  
Hock, Rhenish type. 6.00  
Borger, Chablis type. 5.00  
Riesling, Johannisberg type. 6.50  
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.

Special discounts to the trade.  
None genuine except bearing seal or cork  
brand of the proprietor—each bottle bears  
the legal pure wine stamp.

C. HOLIUM & CO.,  
409 Sansome street, San Francisco.

In cases per doz. qts.		
Zinfandel, 1884.	\$3.00	
Burgundy, "	3.25	
Riesling, "	3.25	
Riesling, Marcobrunner, 1883.	5.00	
Gutedel, 1884.	4.00	
Sauterne, "	4.00	
Port, Old (Fresno Co.), 1882.	6.00	
" 1885.	4.00	
Sherry, Dry, 1884.	4.00	
Sherry, Old, (Fresno Co.), '82.	6.00	
Angelica, 1885, (Los Ang'a Co.)	4.50	
Muscadel (Fresno Co.), 1885.	5.00	
Tokay, 1884.	5.00	
Mt. Vineyard, 1885.	4.50	
Madeira and Malaga, 1885.	5.00	
Pineapple wines.	4.00	
Brandies, 1882.	11.00	
Brandies, 1885.	9.00	
Strawberry Brandy.	9.00	

KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,  
123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.	\$3.25	\$4.25
Zinfandel.	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.	4.00	5.00
Sauterne.	4.50	5.50
Port, Old.	6.00	
Old Sherry.	6.00	

S. LACHMAN & CO.,  
453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port.	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel.	3.50	4.00
Riesling.	4.50	5.00
Madeiras.	8.00	
Malaga.	8.00	
Cognac.	14.00	

MONT ROUGE WINES,  
A. G. CHAUCHE, Livermore, Ala. Co., Cal.  
Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., San Francisco.

Quarts. Pints.		
Sauterne.	\$6.00	\$7.00
Haut Sauterne.	7.00	8.00
Claret, Table.	4.00	5.00
A Claret, F.	9.00	
AA Claret, V.	9.00	

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,  
404 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.  
Brandies, 1883. \$12.00  
" 1885. 10.00

## Domestic Champagnes.

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,  
530 Washington street, San Francisco.  
Eclipsae. \$14.50 \$17.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,  
453 Brannan street, San Francisco.  
Imperial. 7.50 8.50  
Carte Blanche. 7.00 8.00  
Choice Cuvee. 11.00 12.00

A. FINKE'S WIDOW,  
809 Montgomery street, San Francisco.  
Gold Seal. 11.50 12.00  
Gold Seal, Extra Dry. 12.00 13.00  
Nonpareil. 12.00 13.00  
Private Cuvee, Dry. 11.50 12.00  
" Extra Dry. 12.00 13.00

A. WERNER & CO.,  
52 Warren street, New York.  
Extra Dry. 7.00 8.00

## Imported Champagnes.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
Pommery Sec. \$31.00 \$33.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.  
Gold Lack Sec. per case. \$31.00 \$33.00  
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums  
per case. 30.00  
Ochet Blanc per case. 30.50 32.50  
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt. 24.00 25.50

DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.  
Carte Blanche, per case. 20.00 21.00  
Carte Blanche, extra dry, per  
case. 21.00 22.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,  
123 California street, San Francisco.  
Perrier Jouet & Co. "Special"  
Extra Dry. 31.00 33.00  
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut. 31.50 33.50

MACONDRAY & CO.,  
First and Market streets, San Francisco.  
Louis Roederer Carte Blanche. 31.00 33.00  
" Grand Vin Sec. 31.00 33.00

## Imported Wines.

W. B. CHAPMAN,  
123 California street, San Francisco.

RED WINES.  
(H. Cuvillier and Frère of Bordeaux.)  
Quarts.  
Pauillac, 1881. \$10.50  
Ducasse Grand Puy, 1878. 14.50  
Cnat. Kirwan, 1878. 17.50  
Chat. Beychevelle, 1874. 19.50  
Pontet Canet, 1874. 19.50  
Cos d'Estournel, 1878. 22.00  
Chat. Léoville, 1878. 22.00  
" Larose, 1870. 22.50  
" Latour, 1868. 29.50  
" Margaux, 1881. 32.00  
" Lafite, 1878. 35.00  
" Mouton Rothschild, '80. 35.00  
Chateau Lapointe, 1878. 18.50  
" Montrose, 1870. 21.00  
" Latour, 1865. 29.00  
" Lafite, 1868. 29.50  
Bouchard Père & Fils, Beaune Cote D'Or.  
Macon, 1884. 10.50  
Pommard, 1884. 12.50  
Clos de la Mousse, 1884. 17.00  
Chambertin, 1884. 21.50  
Romanée, 1884. 24.50  
Clos de Dougest, 1887. 20.00

(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)  
Chateau Lacroix, 1878. 10.00  
" Le Pian, 1878. 11.50  
" Léoville, 1874. 24.00  
" Larose, 1874. 24.00  
" Lafite, 1874. 28.50  
Ducru Beaucaillon, 1881. 16.00  
Chateau Langoa, 1874. 22.50  
" Latour, 1870. 31.50  
St. Julien. 9.00  
Pontet Canet, 1881. 13.50

WHITE WINES.  
Santernes. 11.50  
Chateau Guiraud, 1884. 27.00  
" La Tour Blanche, '84. 27.00  
Barsac, 1878. 11.00  
Chateau Yquem, 1874. 30.00  
Bouchard Père & Fils, Beaune Cote D'Or.  
Chablis, 1884. 11.50  
Montrachet Bouchard, 1884. 20.50

SHERRIES.  
(Sandeman, Buck & Co's Jerez.)  
Pernard Brut. 19.00  
" Umbrella. 20.00  
" Amontillado. 22.00  
Pints \$1 additional per case.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux  
Clarets, per case. \$8.00 to \$28.00  
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux  
Santernes per case. 12.00 to 26.00  
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits  
Burgundies, white and  
red per case. 15.00 to 21.75  
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,  
Oporto, Port wines  
per case. 15.00 to 20.00  
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,  
Oporto, Port Wines,  
in wood per gal. 2.00 to 4.50

Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries  
in wood per gal. 2.00 to 5.50  
Boord & Son, London Dock  
Sherry, per case. 12.00 to 15.00  
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz  
Rhine Wines per case. 8.50 to 28.00  
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt  
o M Rhine Wines per  
case. 11.00 to 14.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
(Dubos frères, Bordeaux.)  
Chateau de l'Ysle, in casks. \$95.00  
(Journu frères, Bordeaux.)  
Clarets and Sauternes, per  
case from. \$7.50 to \$30.00  
Mignotte-Picard & Co., Chassagne, Côte de'or  
Burgundy wines from. \$12.00 to \$25.00  
(Henkell & Co., Mayence.)  
Hock wines from. \$7.50 to \$36.00  
(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)  
Port and Sherries in wood, per  
gallon. \$1.75 to \$4.50  
Port and Sherries in cases, per  
case. \$8.00 to \$15.00  
(Meekenzie & Co., Jerez.)  
Port and Sherries in wood  
from. \$1.75 to \$4.50

## American Whiskies.

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,  
323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.  
Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1. \$2.75  
" " " Old Stock. 3.00  
" " " A1, 90 pf. 2.50  
" " " OK, 100 pf. 3.50  
" " " Pony, Private Stock. 4.00  
Club House Bourbon, Old. 4.50  
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf. 2.50  
Union Club " 2.25  
Superior Whisky. 1.75  
" BB Whisky. 1.50

Liquors—In cases.  
Per Case.  
Phoenix Bourbon, OK, in 5s. \$10.50  
" " " A1, " 7.50  
" " " A1, 24 pts. 8.00  
" " " A1, 48 1/2 pts. 9.00  
Union Club Bourbon, 24 pts. 7.50  
" " " 48 1/2 pts. 8.50  
Rock and Rye Whisky, in 5s. 7.50  
Rum Punch Extract. 8.00  
Blackberry Brandy. 7.50

MOORE, HUNT & CO.,  
404 Front street, San Francisco.

Per gal.  
Extra Pony in bbls. or 1/2-bbls. \$6.00 to \$8.00  
A A " " " pf. 4.00  
B " " " " 3.50  
C " " " " 3.00  
No. 1 " " " " 2.50  
Rye in bbls. and 1/2-bbls from. 3.50 to 5.00  
A A in cases, 1 dozen to case,  
5 to gallon. \$11.00  
A A in 5 case lots, 1 dozen to  
case, 5 to gallon. 10.50  
A A in 10 to 25 lots, 1 dozen to  
case, 5 to gallon. 10.00  
A A in pint flint flasks, 2 doz.  
to case. 12.00  
C in cases 1 doz. 5 to gal. 8.50  
C in 5 case lots, 1 dozen, 5 to  
gallon. 8.25  
C in 10 to 25 case lots, 1 doz.  
5 to gallon. 8.00  
No. 1 in case, 1 dozen to case,  
5 to gallon. 8.00  
Bedford, Belmont and Astor in bond or  
duty paid in our warehouse in Louis-  
ville or in San Francisco.

HENCKEN & SCHRODER,  
210 Front street, San Francisco, Cal.  
Our Favorite O K. \$2.75 to \$3.50  
Our Choice. 2.50 " 3.00  
Paul Jones. 2.25 " 2.50  
Star of '76. 2.00  
Old Crown. 1.75 " 2.00  
Old Bourbon. 1.50

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & CO.,  
410 Front street, San Francisco.  
Kentucky Favorite. \$3.00  
Extra Kentucky Favorite. 3.50  
O. P. T. 2.50  
O K. Old Stock. 5.00  
Harries' Old Bourbon. 2.00



**SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN,**  
322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

	PER GALLON.
O K Extra.....	\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale.....	2.50 to 3.00
Ilvain.....	2.75
Golden Pearl.....	2.25
Marshall.....	2.25
Old Family Bourbon.....	1.75
Old Bourbon.....	1.50

**JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,**  
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco

Native Pride, Old Bourbon, (per bbl.) per gal.....	\$2.50
Native Pride, Old Bourbon (per 1/2-bbl.) per gal.....	2.75
Old Rip Van Winkle, hand made Sour Mash, per gal.	2.50
Nevilles Old Bourbon .....	1.50

**KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,**  
123 Sutter street, San Francisco.  
O K Goldwater Ken. Bourb'n \$4.00  
" " " " pr ca 7.25

**WM. WOLFF & CO.,**  
329 Market street, San Francisco.  
W. H. McBrayer, 1885..... \$2.75

**DIXON, DEWOLF & CO.,**  
326 Clay street, San Francisco.

H. & H. W. Catherwood's	
Monogram.....barrels, \$5.50 per gallon.	
Old Stock.....	3.00 "
A. A. A.....	2.75 "
Cranston Cabinet.....	2.25 "
Century .....	2.00 "

No sales made of less quantity than  
five barrels.  
Brunswick Club, pure old rye \$8.50 pr case  
Upper Ten, very old and choice 12.00 "

<b>WOLF, JAMES &amp; CO.,</b> 418 Clay street, San Francisco.	
Peerless A A A.....	\$4.00
" A A.....	3.50
" A.....	3.00
" O K.....	2.50
Peerless.....	2.25
Imperial Cabinet.....	2.25
Club House.....	1.75

**CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,**  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
John Gibson's Son & Co.,  
Philadelphia, Bourbon  
and Rye Whiskies....\$1.90 to \$3.50

**KOLB & DENHARD,**  
422 Montgomery street, San Francisco.  
Nonpareil Rye and Bourbon. \$2.50 to 5.00

### Imported Whiskies.

<b>CHARLES MEINECKE &amp; CO.,</b> 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Boord & Son, London Finest	
Irish Malt Whisky .....	\$10.50
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky.	10.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt	
Scotch Whisky .....	11.00

<b>WM. WOLFF &amp; CO.,</b> 329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Lemo Highland.....per case	\$11.50
Connaught, Irish.....	11.50
Wm. Jameson & Co.....	11.00

### Imported Brandles.

<b>WM. WOLFF &amp; CO.,</b> 329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Martell's Brandy, X per case	\$15.00
" " XX .....	17.50
" " XXX .....	20.00
" " VSO .....	28.00
" " WSOP .....	50.00

<b>WOLF, JAMES &amp; CO.,</b> 418 Clay street, San Francisco.	
Pioneer Brandy, XXX.....	\$5.00
" " XX .....	4.00
" " X .....	3.00

**CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,**  
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Champ Vineyard Proprietary Co., Bontelleau & Co. man- agers Cognac, in Oc- taves, per gal.....	\$5.00 to \$8.50
The Vineyard Proprietary Co. Bontelleau & Co. man- agers Reserve Vintages 10.50 to 14.00	

**CRANE, HASTINGS & CO.**  
316 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Sazerac de Forge & Sons.....	6.00 to 16.00
Otard Dupuy.....	5.50 to 9.00
Bisquit du Bouche & Co.....	4.50 to 6.00
La Grand Marque.....	4.50 to 12.00
E. Alusse.....	22.50
Marett & Co.....	4.00
Pellevoisin.....	4.00
Pinet Castillon.....	5.00

**W. B. CHAPMAN,**  
123 California street, San Francisco.  
H. Cuivillier & Frère Cognac.

Quarts.	
Fine Champagne, 1870.....	\$32.00
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860	36.00
Grande Fine Champagne Ré- serve, 1853 (H. Cuivillier & Frère.....	40.00

### Malt Liquors.

<b>CHARLES MEINECKE &amp; CO.,</b> 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Guinness' Extra Stout, pinta, Hlers and Bell bottling	
Red Bull Brand per doz.	\$1.75
Bass & Co's Pale Ale, pinta, Hlers & Bell bottling	
Red Bull Brand, per doz.	2.00

<b>WM. WOLFF &amp; CO.,</b> 329 Market street, San Francisco.	
J. Shanks & Co's (D'blin) Banner Brand, Guinness Stout, per dozen pinta.....	1.75
Read Bros. Doghead Bottling	
Bass Ale.....	2.00
Banner Bottling Bass Ale, per doz. pinta	2.00
Bass Ale (in wood) Hogsheads .....	50.00
" " 1/4 .....	28.00
" " Kildarkius.....	21.00
" " Firkins .....	12.00

### Imported Goods, (Miscellaneous.)

<b>CHARLES MEINECKE &amp; CO.,</b> 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
(BOORD & SON'S, LONDON.)	
Old Tom Gin, per case.....	9.50
Pale Orange Bitters, per case	10.00
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur .....	12.00
Jamaica Rum, Old .....	\$12.00 to 14.00
IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in cases of 15 large black bottles per case .....	20.00
in cases of 15 large white bottles per case	21.00
Kirschwasser, Macholl Freres	
Bavarian Highland, per case..	19.00
Cherry Cordial, J. J. W. Peters' per case.....	12.00
Gilka Kummel, per case.....	13.50

<b>WM. WOLFF &amp; CO.,</b> 329 Market street, San Francisco.	
A. Houtman's Gin, large bottles.....	20.00
" " med. " .....	16.50
" " small " .....	8.50
Evan's Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel.	13.50
" " " per cs. 4 doz.	6.00
Theo Lappe's Genuine Aromaticque per case.....	13.50
Gilka Kummel per case.....	13.50
Vermouth Francesco Cinzani pr case	6.25

**WOLF, JAMES & CO.,**  
418 Clay street, San Francisco.  
Eagle Gin.....\$2.50

<b>SAN FRANCISCO BEERS.</b>	
Lager in barrels, local delivery.....	\$ 9 00
" " export.....	10 50
Steam beer in barrels.....	6 00
Patent Stopper, per case, local.....	1 25
Export, per case, 1 doz. bottles.....	1 75

### TO WINE - MAKERS!

The undersigned beg to call the attention of Wine Makers, Dealers, etc., to Mr. Chevallier-Appert's

## " OENOTANNIN "

As a corrective and a purifier to all light Table Wines, White and Red.

— AND —

## PULVERINE

FOR CLARIFYING WHITE AND RED WINES.

— And to —

## A. Boake Roberts & Co's LIQUID ALBUMENS.

For clarifying, preserving, restoring and correcting both White and Red Wines.

— Directions for Use on Application. —

For sale by

**Charles Meinecke & Co.,** Sole Agents,  
314 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

# EGG ALBUMEN.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE,

— FOR —

## CLARIFYING WINES.

A KLIPSTEIN,

52 CEDAR STREET,

NEW YORK.

## Gas For Country Residences!

## DYKES'

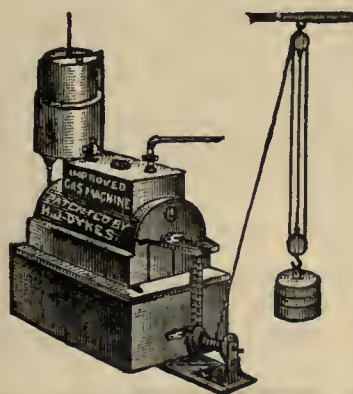
Improved Automatic Gas Machine Co.

Jacob Schreiber, Mgr. John G. Leibert, Jr., Sec'y.

43 & 45 Stevenson St., - S. F.

SUCCESS ACHIEVED.

PERFECTION COMPLETE.



The latest and most perfect Automatic Gas Machine now in use is the one being manufactured at 43-45 Stevenson street by the Dykes' Improved Automatic Gas Machine Company. It is particularly for illuminating country residences. It is especially adapted for Churches and Public Institutions, Hotels, Wineries and Cellars; the light is Bright, Steady, Pleasant, Soft and remarkably soothing to the eyes, and it is only about half the Expense of the Consumption of City Gas. No danger whatever need be feared from explosion, which is so common in the use of coal oil lamps, from which so many heart-rending accidents have been recorded in our daily newspapers. The safety of these Gas Machines is absolutely assured. In conclusion we would say that no modern built house or public institution should be without these Gas Machines, as the light is so far superior to other methods. Send for Catalogue, 43-45 Stevenson street, San Francisco, Cal.

**M. F. COON & CO.**  
WOOD AND PHOTO-ENGRAVERS  
410 ST.



**BUSINESS RECORD.****Changes and Dissolutions in Partnerships.**

H. S. Fairall, brewer, Victoria, B. C., now Fairall & Barry.  
 Mitchell & Squires, bottlers, Vancouver, B. C., dissolved.  
 Grimm & Miller, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., dissolved.  
 Foley & Martin, saloon, Sprague, Wash., dissolved.  
 Raible & Waller, saloon, Prescott, Ariz., dissolved; Raible continues.  
 Kemp & Gray, saloon, Eddy, N. M., dissolved; Kemp continues.  
 Rowan & O'Brien, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., dissolved; M. Rowan continues.  
 Sinister & Barrell, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., dissolved; Alfred Barrell continues.  
 Buergi & Mueller, saloon, Sacramento, Cal., dissolved; Mueller & Fisher continues.  
 O'Connor & Dengel, saloon, Vallejo, Cal., dissolved; Dengel continues.  
 Boettcher & Johnson, restaurant, Watsonville, Cal., dissolved; F. W. Johnson continues.  
 Monteverde & Bellomi, saloon, Bakersfield, Cal., dissolved.

**Failures Attachments, Etc.**

W. E. Mortensen, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 Ed. Rogers, saloon, Petaluma, Cal., attached.  
 J. Hilpisch, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.  
 P. S. Nolan, saloon, Turlock, Cal., in insolvency.  
 C. F. McCleary, saloon, Dayton, Wash., attached.

**Sold Out.**

Darrough & McMillen, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash.  
 F. Maurer, saloon, Portland, Or., to McGowan & Lorn.  
 G. Squires, hotel, Tillamook, Or., to F. S. Fairhurst.  
 B. Cammella, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., to A. Cordoni.  
 J. H. McDowell, hotel, Oakesdale, Wash., to C. H. Gates.  
 Thomas Dooley, restaurant, Chico, Cal., to Davis & Osborne.  
 Bureau Saloon, Chico, Cal., to Daniel Holland.  
 J. B. Hollingsworth, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal., to A. Fuhrberg.  
 J. Gustavson, saloon, Portland, Or., to Neil McGinty.

C. Langert, saloon, etc., Tacoma, Wash., to T. Moran.  
 E. B. Mitchell, saloon, San Jacinto, Cal.  
 Phillips & Byxbee, hotel, Aspen, Colo.  
 Thomas Phillips, saloon, Denver, Colo.  
 Ed. Miller & Co., bottlers, Los Angeles, Cal.

**Out of Business.**

H. Cooney, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 R. Heise, saloon, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 R. T. Buckley, saloon, Dunnigans, Cal.

**Burned Out.**

Lindermann & Johns, saloon, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Castrovich & Pervitzer, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal.  
 J. McNatt, liquors, Slaughter, Wash.  
 A. Blumberg & Co., saloon, Berkeley, Cal.

**Deeds and Transfers.**

M. M. Dee, saloon, Portland, Or., conveyed realty \$250.  
 Hassel & Werner, brewers, Leadville, Colo., trust deed \$225.  
 W. G. Cogswell, hotel, Sierra Madre, Cal., received deed \$38,000.  
 G. Zittmayer, wholesale liquors, Portland, Or., received deed \$3500.  
 A. J. McLeod, saloon, Livermore, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.  
 J. A. Garner, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., conveyed realty to wife.  
 J. N. Squier, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., conveyed realty \$3500.  
 A. Mayrhofer, saloon, San Diego, Cal., conveyed realty to wife.  
 H. A. Lemmon, saloon, Selma, Cal., conveyed realty \$100.  
 J. H. Steffens, hotel, Albina, Or., received deed \$5000.  
 Shade, Hermar & Co., hotel, Portland, Or., H. Shade received deed \$2200.

**Realty Mortgages.**

F. Brosius, saloon, Colusa, Cal., \$509.  
 F. A. Flaherty, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., \$1000.  
 Waller & Fisher, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., C. Waller \$3600.  
 John Kopp, brewer, Astoria, Or., \$6000.  
 E. E. Ross, hotel, Astoria, Or., \$3900.  
 A. Fuhrberg, hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., \$300.  
 W. G. Cogswell, hotel, Sierra Madre, Cal., \$8000.  
 McCauley & Young, restaurant, San Francisco, Cal., W. A. McCauley \$7500.  
 Harry Mamlock, saloon, Leadville, Colo., \$1925.

**Chattel Mortgages.**

P. & J. J. Gobbi, winery, Healdsburg, Cal., \$2445.  
 Rogers Bros, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$1418.  
 Allen & Donovan, saloon, Laramie, Wyo., \$500.  
 K. L. & H. D. Williams, hotel, Seattle, Wash., \$690.  
 Wilde & Morris, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., \$1000.  
 W. Hartman, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1634.  
 F. Thoni, hotel, Denver, Colo., \$1250.  
 McGowan & Lorn, saloon, Portland, Or., E. G. McGowan \$470.  
 C. D. Lucken, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$250.  
 Newman & Fox, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$1800.  
 B. F. Beckett, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1801.  
 N. F. Burt, saloon, Seattle, Wash., \$1293.  
 J. O. Donnell, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1300.  
 A. P. Warling, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$940.  
 S. Olsen, saloon, Denver, Colo., \$1000.  
 John Fay, saloon, Pueblo, Colo., \$3000.

**Mortgages Released.**

F. Brosius, saloon, Colusa, Cal., \$425.  
 J. J. West, hotel, Elk Creek, Cal., \$—  
 J. H. Burnell, wholesale liquors, San Francisco, Cal., \$7500  
 C. Nagel, saloon, Spokane Falls, Wash.

**Judgments, Suits, Etc.**

G. Kiehlmeier, restaurant, Tacoma, Wash., sued \$10,000 (damages).  
 Alland & Tanger, saloon, Tacoma, Wash., Alland sued for \$1089.  
 James Dorsey, hotel, Tacoma, Wash., judgment against him \$895.

**Miscellaneous.**

Thomas McGrorey, saloon, San Francisco, Cal., filed homestead.  
 Rainier Hotel Co., Seattle, Wash., capital increased to \$50,000.

**THE DRIED GRAPE BUSINESS.**

A Sonoma paper says that San Francisco contractors are offering to pay cash on future deliveries of dried wine grapes in carload lots of about ten tons each, the price paid being "equivalent to \$17 per ton for the grapes before drying."  
 J. W. Hotchkiss, of Healdsburg, has contracted for 2200 tons of grapes on the vines at \$8 per ton for drying purposes.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

**DOCTORED WINES.**

The French journals are again calling attention to the "doctoring" of wines in order to give them a fictitious body. Some time ago the French Academy of Medicine issued a memorandum showing the pernicious effects of the sulphate of potash formed in wines after they have been thus dealt with. The Ministers of War and Marine will not accept any liquors containing more than two grammes per litre, or about the fourteenth part of an ounce to nearly a quart of wine. This is also the limit proposed in a law against frauds which is at this moment before the Senate, but it is not likely to be passed this session. The French are now complaining of the tremendous quantity of sulphate of potash in the *vins plates*, which they import chiefly from Spain and Italy. They receive from these and other countries no less than 264,000,000 gallons, of it is calculated no less than 198,000,000 gallons contain an average of four grammes per litre, or exactly twice the quantity the Academy of Medicine thinks there ought to be.—*Breweries and Distilleries, London.*

**Aggregate Assets \$46,000,000.**

London Assurance Corporation of London (Established by Royal Charter 1720.)  
 Northern Assurance Company of London (Established 1836.)  
 Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool (Established 1857.)  
 Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

**ROBERT DICKSON, Manager,**

S. E. cor. California and Montgomery Sts.  
 Safe Deposit Building

**HENRY WAAS, Wood Turner.**

—MANUFACTURER OF—  
 Wooden Bungs, Taps, Plugs, etc., Oak Bungs, Soft and Hard Wine Plugs, Soft and Hard Tap Plugs, Wine Samplers, Bung Starters, etc.  
 720 MINNA ST., bet. Eighth and Ninth, S. F.  
 [Established Since 1856.]



**Dr. Jordan & Co's**  
**MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,**  
 751 Market Street, S. F.  
 Admission, 25 cents. Grand learn how wonderfully you are made, and how to avoid diseases.  
 Private Office, 211 Geary Street.  
 Treatment personally or by letter on cases of manhood, genital weakness and all diseases of men. Send for book.



# F. A. HABER,

## WINE :: AND :: SPIRIT :: COMMISSION :: MERCHANT,

122 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE INCLENOK VINEYARD, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest  
 Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines  
 Produced in California

Correspondence Solicited from Producers, as well as Dealers throughout the United States.



## CHANGING SENTIMENT.

## An English Wine Firm's Startling Prediction of California Wines.

If we may judge from the unusual attention that is being paid to California wines in England, the day is not far distant when the viticultural products of this State will take an important position in the markets of Great Britain. We are led to this conclusion not only by the statements of Mr. C. F. Oldham, who recently visited California to make arrangements to push our wines in the English market, but by the following excerpts which would indicate that the wines of this State are fast growing in favor and prominence in the world's metropolis:

A London correspondent of an eastern exchange writes that Messrs. Southard & Co., wine trade brokers of London, have recently issued a circular in which they "urge that in order to 'develop a taste for wine in this country it will be necessary for us to discover new fields of production, and California seems to be the country which should come to our rescue.' The progress of culture made by California is phenomenal. In 1865 the total vintage was about 2,000,000 gallons, and in 1885, 18,000,000 gallons. Now should it, as Messrs. Southard write, be found necessary (which I do not think will be the case) to discover a new field of production, it lies between California and Australia. Australian wines are demanding great attention at the present moment, although they have a journey of six weeks to get into England, which must naturally interfere a great deal with the wine, while California wines can be shipped over in a fortnight. The question then comes what is the reason that Australian wines take the lead—and the sole reason is that advertisements respecting these wines are always before the public, being advertised everywhere. Macaulay says: "Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery, the grand propelling power," and it is firmly my belief that Californian wines with a little pushing and judicious advertising would soon be thoroughly appreciated throughout all England. There are several firms who are doing their utmost to introduce these wines among others being Messrs. C. W. Pearce & Co., and Grierson, Oldham & Co., the latter firm I believe being the largest dealers in London."

On the same subject the London *Wine Trade Review* of July 15th, says:

"Wine producers in California will be glad to learn that Messrs. Southard & Co., believe the future will be largely with them. In their most recent circular, Messrs. Southard express a doubt whether Europe will be able to stimulate the demand for wine in England, and add that "California seems to be the country that should come to our rescue." It would be somewhat premature to assume that in the future we shall be mainly dependent upon new countries for our wine supply. The French vineyards, it is true, have fallen far below their former standard of productiveness, but adequate remedies have been discovered for the diseases to which this state of things is attributable, the vineyards are being reconstituted and extended, and there is hope that the yield of wine in France may in the course of a few years equal the average of the most prosperous period. However, even if it should be so, there will always be a market in England

for good wines from other parts of the world, and there is no apparent reason why California should not become a large exporter to this country. Great progress has been made by the State, alike in regard to the quantity of wine produced and the art of vinification, and we may expect that the progress will be continued."

## GROWING IN FAVOR.

H. Holden, a wine dealer of Chicago, in talking to a reporter, said:

"California wines are growing in public favor, and as far as the city of Chicago is concerned the trade in California wine is merely in its infancy. There are now not less than 150 carloads of California wines sold in Chicago every year. This total includes the sale of brandies. It is not more than five years since I started business dealing in these wines in Chicago. During the year 1885, the year that the venture was inaugurated, I don't think there was over ten carloads of the product of California vineyards sold in this city. The growth of the trade and the popularity of these wines are shown by Chicago receiving yearly 150 carloads. Twenty-five carloads are probably re-shipped to points in Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois. The remaining hundred carloads are consumed in hotels, restaurants and saloons in this city. Not one bottle out of the fifty of California wine bears the proper label. The great majority is labeled with a foreign name and sold for imported wines, and very few persons are able to tell the difference. The best types of California champagnes are fully equal to the medium grades of the best imported, and sell for half the price. There is a very marked difference between French brandy and that made in California, and all in favor of the latter article."

## FUSEL OIL IN BRANDY.

It has been hitherto tacitly supposed that brandy prepared from potatoes or from cereals contains, besides normal propyl and isobutyl alcohols, other homologues, having boiling points between those of ethyl and amyl alcohols. These substances together form the acid oily liquid known as fusel oil, which is as difficult to separate from the ordinary or ethyl alcohol. As this supposition was found to be almost entirely unsupported by experimental evidence, the subject was taken under investigation by F. L. Ekman a short time ago. After a careful search this chemist has declared that of a large number of samples of brandy derived from corn and potatoes examined by him, none contained any other alcohol besides those above mentioned.

Fusel oil from potato or cereal spirits usually contains from three to twelve per cent. by weight of propyl alcohol, fifteen to forty-seven per cent. of butyl alcohol, forty-four to seventy-one per cent. of amyl alcohol, together with five to seven per cent. of other substances, chiefly ether or ethereal salts, having high boiling points. Ekman found that the fusel oil from brandy prepared from cereals contains the largest proportion of butyl alcohol.

**D**ON'T BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY other Musical Instrument without first writing to or visiting Kohler & Chase, 1041 Market Street, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers in this line on the coast. They have all grades of instruments and sell very close for cash or on instalments. This is an old reliable firm that has a gilt edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always guaranteeing satisfaction.

## For Dyspepsia and Indigestion



SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

## DIRECTORY

— OF —

## Prominent California Vineyards.

[These cards inserted for \$5 per year in advance.]

**El Pinal Vineyard** — Established 1852. Wines and brandies. Geo. West & Son, Stockton, Cal.

**Sierra Vista Vineyard** — Wines and brandies. Sierra Vista Vineyard Company, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**I. De Turk Vineyards** — Established 1862. Wines and brandies. I. De Turk, Santa Rosa, Cal.

**Cresta Bianca** — Exclusively fine high grade wines in bottle; fine Sauternes and Medoc types. Only cash orders solicited. Charles A. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Inglennook Vineyard** — Established 1880. Wines and brandies. Gustave Niebaum, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

**Sunset Vineyard** — Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Webster & Sargent, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

**Mont Rouge Vineyard** — Established 1885. Dry wines. A. G. Chauche, Livermore, Cal. Office 615-617 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

**Electra Vineyard** — Established 1881. Dry wines. Clarence J. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

**Olivia Vineyard** — Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Julius P. Smith, Livermore, Cal.

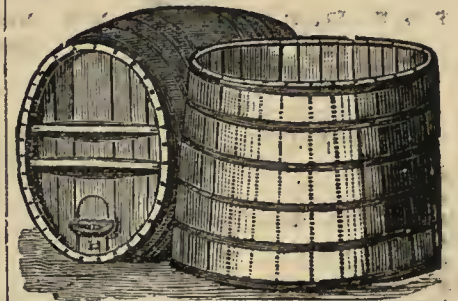
**Linda Vista Vineyard** — Established 1858. Dry and sweet wines. C. C. McIver, Mission San Jose, Alameda Co., Cal.

**Fresno Vineyard** — Established 1880. Sweet and dry wines and brandies. Fresno, Cal. L. P. Drexler, 409 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

## FULDA BROS.,

— Manufacturers of —

## Wine and Water Tanks



All of our tanks are made of best quality two inch surfaced redwood, in complete readiness to be put together. No imperfect work leaves our establishment, and no further hand work is necessary to finish before putting together. Material and finish guaranteed first-class.

FULDA BROS.

30-40 Spear Street, - San Francisco.

## C. A. HOOPER &amp; CO.

— Agents for —

## Excelsior Redwood Co.



— Manufacturers of and Dealers in —

## TANKS,

Lumber, Wooden Pumps and Pipe, Mouldings, and all kinds of Huse Finish.

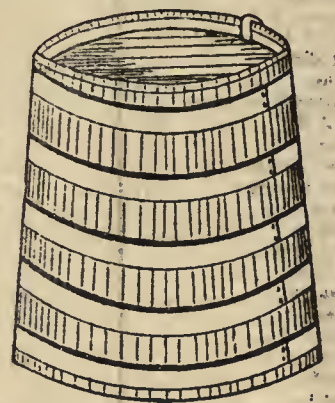
Lumber Yard and Mill Office,  
Fourth and Channel Streets.

Down Town Office,

No. 204 Front Street.

Send for Price List and Catalogue of Mouldings and House Finish.

## REDWOOD TANKS.



## F. KORBEL &amp; BROS.

821 Bryant street, S. F.

Or at NORTH FORK MILL, Humboldt Co., Cal.

## JOHN ROSENFELD'S SONS'

## Dispatch Line of Clipper Ships,

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing monthly, and carrying California Wines and Brandies, and all other California Products.

## JOHN ROSENFELD'S SONS,

202 Sansome St. { 39 Broadway  
San Francisco. { New York,



# Kentucky Bourbons and Ryes.

[Quotations in Warehouse and Distillery.]

E. G. B.—Export Gauge Bremen; N. Y.—New York; N. Y. C. H.—New York Custom House; L. P. W. H.—Louisville Public Warehouse; Lou. Louisville; Cin.—Cincinnati; Dist'y—Distillery; C. C. H.—Cincinnati Custom House; St. L. C. H.—St. Louis Custom House.

**IN BOND.**

**TAX PAID.**

BRANDS.	Spring '87.	Spring '88.	Fall '88.	Spring '89.	Fall '89.	Spring '90.	Fall '90.	Spring '87.	Fall '88.	Spring '89.	Fall '89.	Spring '90.	Fall '90.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks.
Aiken.....															
Anderson.....				60	50	47½		187½		215				spring 81 275	Lou CH
Anderson Co., Sour Mash.....				57½	40	35		185		215				fall 80 290	
Ashland.....				50		35		180							
Astor.....															
Atherton.....			55	50		36½		180		190				spring 81 275	
Aurora.....														fall 81 200	
Ballard & Lancaster.....						35		175							
Beam, J. H.....															
Beargrass.....				48½	40	35								spring 81 260	Lou CH
Bel-Air.....		70		60		37½								spring 81 275	Lou
Belle of Anderson.....			62½	60	45	42½									
" " Co.....				60										245	
Belle of Marion.....		85		65						210				spring 81 275	
Belle of Nelson.....			75	70						245				spring 81 105	EGB
Belle of Louisville.....															
Beechwood.....															
Bowen, H. C.....														spring 80 276	Nev Ex
Belmont.....															
Berkele, Wm.....			60	57½	45	42									
Berry, W. L.....															
Berry, E. C.....				50		37½									
Big Springs.....				52½		37½				200				spring 81 260	Lou CH
Blakemore.....				65		55								spring 81 140	E G
Blue Grass.....			52½	50		37½		180	210		220	225		fall 81 265	
Bond & Lillard.....		100	90	85				245			255	260		spring 84 275	
Bond, M. S.....			52½	47½	35	32½		180		210					
Boon's Knoll.....				70	55	50		210		240		267½			
Bowen, J. A.....		57½				35									
Brownfield, W. W.....															
Buchanan.....				60	50	47½		187½						spring 81 275	Lou CH
Buffalo Spring.....															
Callaghan.....										205				spring 81 275	
Carlisle.....				65		50								fall 81 175	Bremen
" Ky. Dis. Co.....				55		42½									
Cedar Run.....		90		65		50				225					
Chase, E. H.....															
Chickencock.....		65		50		40								Fall 82 255	
Clay, Samuel, Jr.....		57½	50	45	37½	35								spring 81 300	Nev Exp.
Clifton.....															
Commonwealth.....		62½		55		40									
Cook, C. B.....				46½		32½									
Coon Hollow.....				62½		50									
Craig F. J.....				47½		32½									
Crab Orchard.....															
Criterion.....		60		47½	35	32½									
Crystal Springs.....		67½		47½	40	37½	35	190						spring 80 300	
Cumberland.....				60		45									
Cummins, R & Co.....				67½		42½									
Cream of Anderson.....		70		60											
Cliff Falls.....						42½									
Dedman, C. M.....		70													
Dix River Rock Bass.....															
Dant, J W.....		75		55				190		225					
Darling.....		60	57½	52½	40	35									
Davies County Club.....				60											
Double Spring.....															
Durham.....		65		55		40									
Dundee.....			55	52½		37½									
Early Times.....		75		65		50									
Edge Cliff.....		75		65		50									
Edgewater.....				55	47½	42½								spring 81 255	NYCH
Elkhorn.....															
Excelsior.....				47½		35		185				220			
Elk Run.....				40		30									
Ferncliff.....															
Freeland.....															
Fible & Crabb.....															
Fields, J. W. M.....				57½	42½	40		185				240			
Frszier, J. W.....				65	57½	55		207½							
Garland.....		62½		47½	35	32½	30								
Glenarme.....				50	35	32½			1:5					spring 82 300	Nev Ex
Glencoe.....														spring 81 275	Lou CH
Glenmore.....				60	47½	42½									
Glen Springs.....						40								spring 81 285	Lou CH
Greystone.....				60		50									
Greenbriar.....		65		52½		40				225				spring 81 300	
G. W. S.....		70		60										spring 80 300	
Howard.....															
Hackley, S O.....			60	57½	42½	40				210				spring 82 275	
Hanning, Jno.....				52½	40	37½									
Harris, N.....				52½	40										
Hawkins.....								190							
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....				55		35½		200		135					
Head, F. M.....				45		35		190							
Head, W. H.....				50		37½									
Hermitage.....			95	90	72½	70		245		265		280		spring 84 300	Dist'y
Hill & Hill.....		77½	60	57½				205							
Honey Dew.....															
Hume.....				50	40			185		210				spring 80 300	

These prices are for lots of not less than twenty-five barrels and upwards, cash, and if in bond, original gauge, accrued charges paid.



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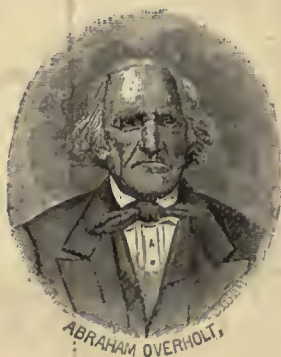


## KENTUCKY RYES.

BRANDS.	Spring, '87.	Spring, '88.	Fall, '88.	Spring, '89.	Fall, '89.	Spring, '90.	Fall, '90.	Spring, '87.	Fall, '86.	Spring, '86.	Fall, '85.	Spring, '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks.
Anderson.....														
Ashland.....				62½		42½								
Atherton.....														
Beargrass.....														
Belle of Nelson.....											250			
Blue Grass.....				67½		47½		200		212½				
Buchanan.....														
Criterion.....				52½										
Crystal Springs.....					45			190						
Doherty Short Horn.....						45								
Edge Cliff.....				65		55								
Edgewater.....				55										
Greystone.....				70		60				210				
Hermitage.....			100	95	82½	80		250		275		300	Spr 83 375	
Highland.....														
Hume.....														
Lancaster, E. P.....														
Lynchburg.....		55		45		37½								
McBrayer, W. H.....														
Marion County.....				70	50									
Maryland.....														
Mattingly.....				55						200				
Mellwood.....		75	65											
Miles.....					50									
Monarch, M. V.....					50					240				
Monarch, R.....														
Nelson.....			80		50									
Normandy.....				60	50									
O. F. C.....														
Old Peper.....				85		70						300	Spr 84 315	
Old Taylor.....														
Old Tair.....														
Oscar Pepper.....														
Peacock.....						45				185				
Pepper, R. P.....				65		55				200				
Ripy.....														
Rohrer, D.....														
Rolling Fork.....					50									
Sovereign.....					50					225				
Sunny Side.....														
White Mills.....				50	40	35								
Wathen.....			60		50									
Yellowstone.....														

## EASTERN RYES.

	Spr. 87.	Fall 87.	Spr. 88.	Fall 88.	Spr. 89.	Fall 89.	Spr. 90.	Fall 90.	Spr. 87.	Fall 86.	Spr. 86.	Fall 85.	Spr. 85.
Bridgeport.....													
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....		95	90	80	70	60	55						
Dougherty.....			105	95	85	75	62½		245			310	
Finch's Golden Wed'g.....													
Fonst, W.....													
Frontier.....					52½								
Gibson.....		130	125	100	85	70	62½		280		350		
Guckenheimer.....		97½	92½	85	80	65	62½		227½	240	285	295	Spr 81 450
Hannisville.....		120	110	97½	85	75	70					315	
Horacy.....													
Jones, G. W.....													
Meadville.....			85		70	60	55						
Melvale.....		105	100	90	75	60	55						
Monticello.....		110	100	90	77½	62½					260	270	
Montrose.....			67½	60	52½		40				210		
Moore, Tom.....						50							
Mt. Vernon.....			120	102½	90	77½	75		265	300	325	350	400 Spr 83 350
Orient.....						52½							
Overholt.....			105	87½	75	60	55			260	285		Spr 80 600
Readock.....													
Sherwood.....			95	82½	77½	62½	60			240	265		
Lippencott.....													
Vandergrift.....													



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## Directory of Distillers.

## Their Brands and Business Addresses.

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**Astor, Belmont, Nutwood,** [Bourbons]—Moore & Selliger, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle of Marion,** [Bourbon]—Baldrick & Callaghan, Lebanon, Ky.

**Belle of Anderson,** [Bourbon]—S. J. Greenbaum, Louisville, Ky.

**Belle-Air, Old Log Cabin,** [Bourbons]—John G. Roach & Co., Louisville, Ky.

**Beargrass, Kentucky Pride, Carlisle,** [Bourbons]—Kentucky Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky.

**The Bells of Anderson Co.**—Hand-made sour mash—Pure Spring-water. Ed. Murphy & Co., Lawrenceburg, Ky.

**Hume,** [Bourbon]—W. S. Hume & Co., Silver Creek, Ky.

**J. C. Mattingly & Sons**—Pure Rye and Bourbon. Made only by J. G. Mattingly Co., Louisville, Ky.

**Old Taylor,** [Bourbon]—E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, Frankfort, Ky.

**Old W. S. Stone, Daviess Co. Club**—Sour mash whiskies. M. P. Mattingly, Owensboro, Ky.

**R. Monarch, Kentucky Club, Glenmore,** [Bourbons], R. Monarch, Owensboro, Ky.

**Zeno,** [Bourbon]—Union Distilling Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Dougherty,** [Rye]—J. A. Dougherty & Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.

**Gibson, Mount Vernon,** [Ryes]—Hannis Distilling Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

**Monticello,** [Rye]—M. Orichton & Co., Baltimore, Md.

**Melvale,** [Rye]—Cummings & Co., Baltimore, Md.

**Overholt,** [Rye]—A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.

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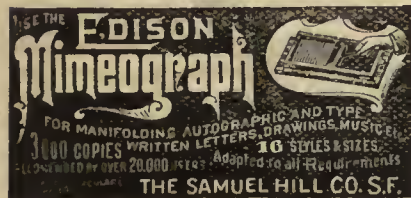
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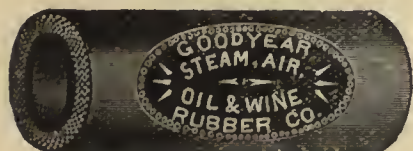
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